Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MARCH 5, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENT

WISDOM FOR PARENTS

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

THE CONVENTUAL SCHOOLS

(From Pather 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. Woman was created to be a wife and a mother; that is her destiny. To that destiny all her instincts point, and for it nature has specially qualified her. Her proper sphere is home, and her proper function is the care of the household, to manage a family, to take care of children, and attend to their early training. For this she is endowed with patience, endurance, passive courage, quick sensibilities, a sympathetic nature, and great executive and administrative ability. SHE WAS BORN TO BE A QUEEN

in her own household, and make home cheerful, bright and happy. There it is that she is really great, noble—almost divine. Now, the general complaint is that the greater part of our public school girls are not fit to be good wives, mothers and housekeepers. As wives, they lorget what they owe to their husbands; are capricious and vain, often light and frivolous, extravagant and foolish. bent on having their own way, though ruinous to the family, and generally contriving, by coaxings, blandishments or poutings, to get it. They hold obedience in horror, and seek only to govern their husbands and all

around them. As mothers, they not only neglect, but disdain, the retired and simple domestic virtues, and scorn to be tied down to the modest, but essential duties—the drudgery, they call it—of mothers; they manage to be relieved of household cares, especially of calld-bearing, and of the duty of bringing up children. They repress their maternal instincts, and the horrible crime of infanticide before birth now becomes jeo fearfully prevalent, that the CAM AND AMERICAN NATION IS ACTUALLY THREATENED

WITH EXTINCTION. If they condescend to have one or two chilren, they set them an ill example: for if children see that their mother, as a wife, forgets to henor and obey her husband, and always wants to have her own way with him. they soon lose all respect for her, and insist on having their own way with her, and usually succeed. As housekeepers they devote their time to pleasure or amusement, wasting their life in luxurious ease, in reading sentimental or sensational novels, or in following the caprices of fashion; thus they let the household go to ruin, and the honest earnings of the husband becomes speedily insufficient for the family expenses, and he is sorely tempted to provide for them by rash epecula tion or by fraud, which, though it may be carried on for a while without detection, is sure to end in disgrace and ruin at last, 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 precoclous deprayity of Young America; that almost total lack of filial reverence and obedience with the children of this generation. Exceptions there happily are; but the number of children that grow up without any proper training or discipline at home is fearfully large, and their svil example corrupts not a few of those who are well brought up. The country is no better than the town. As a rule, children are no longer subjected to a steedy and firm, but mild and judicious discipline, or trained to habits of filial love, respect and obedience. These habits are acquired only in a school of obsdience, made pleasant and obserful by a mother's playful smile and a mother's love. The care and management of children during their early years belong specially to the

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 words and example of the mother are 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 Many of the noblest and best men that ever lived, and adorned and benefitted virtue, and truthfulness, and plety, and the lear of God instilled into their hearts by the lips of a pious mother. It is her special function to plant and develop in their young and impressible minds the seeds of virtue, love, reverance and obedience, and to train her daughters, by precept and example, not to catch husbands that will give them splendid establishments, but to be in due time, modest and affectionate wives tender and judicious mothers, and prudent and careful housekeepers. This the father sannot do; and his interference, except by wise counsel, and to honor, and sustain the mother, will generally be worse than nothing.

strong maternal instinct implanted by nature, and directed by a judicious education, that blending of love and authority, sentiment and reason, sweetness and power, so characteristic of the noble and true-hearted woman, and which so admirably fit her to be loved and honored, only less than adored, in her own household. But though the duties and responsibilities of mothers in this matter are the heaviest and most important for themselves, and for society of all others, yet there are none which are more neglected. Now wives and mothers, by neglecting their domestic duties and proper family discipline, fail to offer the necessary resistance to growing lawlessness and orime, aggravated, if not generated, by the false notions of freedom and equality so widely entertained. It is only by home discipline and the early habits of reverence and obsdience to which our children are trained, and the license the government tolerates, that the courts hardly dare attempt to restrain, can be counteracted, and the community made a law-loving and a law-abid-ing community. Why is it that the ing community. Why is it that the very bases of society have been sapped, and the conditions of good government despised, or denounced under the name of despottem? Why is it that social and political life is nation corrupted? It is because wives and mothers have failed in their domestic duties, and the discipline of their families. And they have falled in this, because the state did not, and could not, bring them up to it. The evils we have to cure cannot be reach-

ed 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 women's action and influence, we not only concede, but claim. But it is only as woman, as wife, as mother, that she must do the work; as woman, to soften asperities, and to refine what else were soarse and brutal; as wife, to sustain with her affection the resolutions and just aspirations of her husband, and render home bright and cheerful—"the sweetest place on earth;" as mother, to direct and inspire the noble and righteons aspirations of her sons-to train and form her children to early habits of plety, fillal love and reverence, of obedience to God's law, and respect for suthority. There are, in our day, com-paratively few mothers who are qualified to do this. But what they can and should do is to see that they have a better and more thorough system of education for their sons, but especially for their daughters—a system of education that specially adapts them to the destiny of their sex, and prepares them to find their happiness in their homes, and the nobler, and more essential to the virtue and well-being of the community, to the nation, to society, and to the life and progress of the human race, than any which devolve on king or emperor, magistrate or legislator. would not have their generous instincts repressed, their quick sensibilities blunted, or their warm, sympathetic nature chilled, nor even the lighter graces and accomplishments neglected; but we would have them all directed and harmonized by solld intellectual instruction, and moral and religious culture. We would have them, whether rich or poor, trained to find the centre of their affections in their home; their obief ambition in making it cheerful, bright, radiant, and happy. Whether destined to grace a magnificent palace, or to adorn the humble cottage of poverty, this should be the ideal aimed at in their education. They should taken. The condition of the camp showed pleasure in sharing its cares and performing

its duties, however arduous or painful. There are, as I have said, comparatively the works of the fortifications. He will few mothers qualified to give their daughters then march on Tamahieb, where he will such an education, especially in our own convoke the shelks of the friendly tribes and country; for comparatively few have received such an education themselves, or are able ments to keep open the route between Susfully to appreciate its importance. They can kim and Berber. Osman Digma is encamped find little help in the fashionable boarding eight miles frem Suakim. A battle with him schools for finishing young ladies; and, in is expected when the British troops return. general, these schools only aggravate the All reports commend the steadiness with evils to be cured. The best and the only re- which the British troops moved on Teb. The spectable schools for daughters that we have in the country are

THE CONVENTUAL ECHOOLS

taught by women consecrated to God, and specially devoted to the work of education. These schools, indeed, are not always all that could be wished. The religious can not, cerrainly, supply the place of the mother in giv. ing their pupils that practical home-training so necessary, and which can be given only by mothers who have themselves been propperly educated; but they go as far as is possible in remedying the defects of the present generation of mothers, and in counteracting rebels. The bodies of Morice Bey, Surgeon their follies and vain ambitions. With all the faults that can be alleged against any of them, the convertial schools, even as they are, it must be conceded, are infinitely the best school for daughters in the land, and, upon the whole, worthy of the high praise and liberal patronage their devotedness and disinterestedness scoure them. soldom found their graduates weak and sickly sentimentalists. They devalop in their pupils the world, have declared that, under a cheerful and healthly tone, and a high sense God, they owed everything that was good and useful in their lives to the love of struction; oultivate successfully their moral and religious affections; refine their manners, purity their tastes, and send them out feeling that life is serious, life is carnest, and resolved always to not under a deep sense of their personal responsibilities; meet what. ever may be their lot with brave hearts, and without murmuring and replaing.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CHICAGO, March 1,-A new remarkable has been discovered. The motive power is served by Egyptian soldiers. The Arabs of the vapor of blesulphide of carbon. The power of the vapor far surpasses that of steam, and its application and regulation is already The task devolves specially on the more perfect and sale control. A sync. The fact of Trinkitst special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such a control of the battle of Trinkitst special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. Accounts of the battle of Trinkitst special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. Accounts of the battle of Trinkitst special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated must be used. As such as a special says Gladstone's sp

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

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 Gordan Highlanders formed the advance, gatling guns and one Gardener in the right corner and two Gardiner and one gatling in the left corner. The 89th regiment formed the right side of the square, the "Black Watch "regiment in the rear. The whole strength of the British was less than 4,000. The Huzzars acted as scouts. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks. They retired slowly as poisoned in its source, and the blood of the the English approached. After the advance three miles of earthworks of rebels came in sight. The gues were mounted and standards flying. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bagpipes play. ing and Highlanders footing cheerily. They advanced till they were within 800 yards of the rebels' position where an old sugar mill was standing, surrounded by a number of huis and where also was a fort with two guns. The rebels opened the battle with shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians, The shell passed over the square, and the next two shots burst close to the British, wounding several The rebels maintained a rattling justlade with small arms. One of the Gordon Highlanders was the first to fall badly wounded. The English advanced steadily without answering and fired till they passed the north face of the rebels work. Here a piece of a shell wounded Baker in the face and 20 men were hit After an echelon of a thousand yards was ordered and the men directed to lie down, it was noonday. It was clear, and the wind dispersed the smoke of the fire, disclosing the rebels' movements.

LOEDON, 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 howitsers and 1 machine gun.

London, March 2 .- A Trinkitat telegram received at the War Office states that four satisfaction of their highest ame in in discharging its manifold duties, so mun higher, a later despatch from General Graham says nineteen 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.

CAPIURE OF TIKAR.

The British troops entered Tokar at noon on Saturday. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when 4,000 rebels holding the town fled. The march from Teb was accomplished in four hours. The hussars scoured the country and kept up a desultory skirmishing with the enemy, who retired in disorganized masses in the direction of Tama-

THE ABABS LOST 1,100 MEN

dead on the field at Teb, preides guns and other munitions. Their whole camp, including 375 tents and many camels, was also be trained to love home, and to find their that the Arabs relied upon being victori-pleasure in sharing its cares and performing ous. General Graham will send part of the Tokar garrison to Trinkitat and destroy those submitting to him and make arrangesquare in which they advanced was never broken. Admiral Hewitt led the marines in the attack. The determination and bravery of the rebels when they were charged by the cavalry was great. Numbers throw taemselves upon their backs on the ground and speared the horses of the troopers as they dashed over them.

> OSMAN DIGMA. It is believed Osman Digma's power has starved. The remainder had joined the Lealie and four other Europeans, who were killed in the fight between Baker Pacha's troops and the rebals, were found at Teb and burled. Sir Evelyn Baring in telegraphing the news of Friday's victory to Gordon used the Arabic language so that the news might spread all along the line.

BAKEBS WELCOME.

SUAKIM, March 2 - When Baker Pacha returned to Trinkitathiter the battle the soldiers and sailors stationed there heartly chesred him. He was so severely wounded that he was unable to walk. Veterans who took part In the battle say they never met a more resolute ice. The permy's trenches were found completely filled with corpses.

The Queen sont a telegram congratulating the troops of facir victory.

GRAHAM TELEGRAPES :-Tokar has been relieved. The rebels held the town since February 16th, oppressing the garrison and inhabitants. The rebels fied to the mountins. The rebel guns at Teb were Mahdi.

THE PUBLIS IN LONDON.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

from the press despatches. The Tribunit Northcote's vote of censure, have restored his London cable says.—The news from General Graham of the press despatches, though amount and parliament. The Tories have already shown ing that ite hands of the British-Tokar in the hands of the British-The Arabs in the hands of less 1,100 men and six guns-Details General Graham's decision to encamp on the of the Engagement—The British losses

Many officers wounded—The feeling in London.

Control Victorian is designed to advancing, seems to mean that the Arab resistance is stubborn, and that in humbers the enemy is more formidable than was anticipated. Telegrams arriving as I close this despatch may modify this opinion, but the first military impression is that General Graham has failed in the first day's fighting to do what is regarded as politi-cally essential, namely, to destroy or disperse totally the insurgent forces. The Sun's cable says: According to the news which has been coming in to-day, General Graham has met Osman Digma's forces on almost the same ground as that upon which Brker Pasha's worthless command was slaughtered. The disolplined British troops were opposed to a horde of Arab guerillas and the result was, as usual, the rout and defeat of the latter with considerable loss All accounts which the special correspondence have forwarded have the tener of the described which described the battle of Tot . Shir and the skirmish of Kassassin. There are a handful of killed and wounded on Gro Graham's side. The news has not created any undue excitement in London, and to sina general feeling that serious work yet ricusing to be done, and that the engagement of Briday was a compara-tively small affair. tively email affair

SITUATION XT REARTOUN.

CAIRO, March 1 .- Can't Stewart, Secretary to General Gordon, has to ned to Khartoum from his mission of conciliation up the White Nile. He passed everywhere without molestation, but the matives assembled at several points, and assumed a menacing attitude. Colonel Stawart will go again taking 2,000 Bashi Bazouks with him in order to overswe the na ives. The popular enthusism so strongly aroused when Gordon's mission was announced is subsiding at Khartoum, and less confidence is felt in the situation. It is feared the tribes beyond Khartoum will ridicule Gordon's somewhat pompone circular.

Caino, March 2.—The Government, feeling convinced that Gordon's mission will fall and his life he put in imminent peril, offered to Abd-tl-Kader Pashs, Minister of War, under sanction of Sir Evelyn Baring, the governorsnip of Khartoum. Abd-el-Kader Pasha refuses to accept unless Gordon assents.

GENERAL GOEDON'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Naw York, March 2 .- The Sun's London cable says the Conservatives continue to pelt the Government in both Houses with ques tions about Gordon. He. moantime, la ann plying food for daily wonder, with a succession of strauge proclamations, his latest being a menace that he will bring English troops to Knartoum, a threat he would find very hard to carry out, with the premier himself obstinately clinging to minimized intervention and head of the party which hates the whole be the residence of Thomas Ryan, an alleged Egyptian business. The Tribune's London cable says the Tory attack on General Gordon's first proclamation, which was dropped for ten days, has been suddenly renewed, the Marquis of Salisbury appearing resolved to balloon. Prominent Fenians in Paterson, harass the ministry, with little regard to the effect in Egypt. The second proclamation, with the threat of sending for British troops to punish all the Soudanese who will not change their conduct, is equally perplexing and startling. People suspect that the ministers are witholding news of fresh difficul-ties at Khartoum, and the public anxiety in-

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Cladstone's Speech on the Franchise Bill An Outline of its Provisions-The new Speaker-The Son of "The People's William" to be raised to the l'ecrage.

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 vigour and Incidity. The speech abounds in details, too complex to be summarised. In its ville, fir Hugh Childers, James Bussel general scope it answers pretty accurately to the forecasts of the bill, and proceeds on the principle that the male head of every house. hold, whether living in a borough or county, been broken. The garrison found at Tokar may vote. The first surprise of the measure numbered seventy men, who were half is the execution of a new service franchise in boroughs. This is intended to give votes to his speech eulogised the character of the public officers and to servants who are really greatest American poet, dwelt on the refineheads of families, but are not otherwise qualified. The existing tranchises, whether in ed. Large as the measure is, it is curiously and Minister Lowell. Mr. Lowell made a conservative in spirit. The franchise is still speech in which he said Local limits in treated; as a privilege and activities and minister limits in the said Local limits. treated as a privilege and not as a right; property, not manhood, remains the basis suffrage. Nobody votes by virtue of oltismship, while by virtue of pro-perty men may still have several votes each. Every notion of adapting the actual suffrage to any abstract theory is carefully discarded. The redistribution of seats is expressly postponed, but Mr. Gladstone clearly indicated the line he will follow hereafter, if he remains in office, with respect to employed at a convent near Marseilles, was the individuality of constituencies, allowing recently dismissed for laziness. To-day, only a qualified influence to mere numbers, wholly rejecting the idea of equal electoral vent grounds in a scoluded spot, Chave suddistricts, and pledging himself not to reduce denly appeared before them. The lady the number of Irish representatives. The bill superior asked kindly if he found work, when wholly rejecting the idea of equal electoral is well received on the whole, though sundry Chave, without replying, drew a revolver radicals already insist upon the adoption of and discharged six barrels, killing the lady their drotohets, while the Tories, aware that imperintendent and mortally wounding one it will be impossible to oppose the extension of her companions. The presents gathered of the tranchise, mean to base their resistance but Chave reloaded his revolver and kept on the ground that no scheme of redistribu. them at a distance. Two g nd'armes arrived, then is propounded.

One shot Chave in the chest and another

Northcofe's vote of censure, have restored his

The new speaker made a great impression by his speech, which was lofty in tone and perfect in delivery, having been carefully rehaired, goesips say, perore a masse. He work and set off by a clear rich volce. He mised, gossips say, before a master of eleculooks, however, very delicate, was ashen pale and as painfully nervous as if going to the gallows on taking his seat, but he is said to have a strong will under a quiet and retiring manner.

The Tribune's cable says: The resignation of Sir Henry Brand, as Speaker, on Monday, and the election of Mr. Artnur Wellesley Peel on Tuesday was attended with graceful and stately ceremony, preserving every incident of ancient practice. There was a general good feeling throughout the House, a few of the Parnellites being excepted. Mr. Parl's speech won for him instant respect and ad. Iration.

The Sun's special says Mr. Gladstone's oldest son, who will probably be made a lord, as a backhanded compliment to his father, is an extremely good, dull, and commonplace young man. He has spoken but once or twice during his ten years in Parliament, and the only remarkable thing about him is that he always rushes from the Housethe moment his father rises to make a long speech. Herbert has also failed to realize the high hopes professed by service adherents of his father, and is now regarded as amiable rather than clever, very obstinate, slightly shallow, and deplorably indisorest.

AMONG THE DYNAMITERS.

The British Houses of Parliament to be Blown up Within Six Weeks.

THE OBJECT OF THE RECENT EX-PLOSION 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 as declared that the British Houses of Parliament will be blown up within six weeks Patrick Joyce says the Sucz Canal will also be blown up. The Dynamite Monthly 18 about to be issued by Rossa and his confreres.

An investigation shows that there is

stable at 127 25th street, Brooklyn, said to dynamiter. No person named Byan lived there for years. Three months ago a oberaist named King lived on 18th street, Brocklyn. He made experiments with dynamite and a N. J. say the object of the recent explosion in London was to kill the Prince of Wales. They had information that the prince was to leave Charing Cross or Victoria Station at the time the explosion was arranged They say there is nothing to him at both station. They say that is nothing to what will happen in a short time and intimates that the Queen had better hesitate on starting on her continental tour. Dillon, one of the alleged suspects is not in Paterson. W. H. Rogers, maker of experimental machines, Brooklyn. states that several months ago he made for a stranger a machine which ran by clock work. It would throw a hammer of three iron nipples made to hold precussion caps.

LONGFELLOW'S BUST IN WESTMIN-STEB.

London, March 2 -The bust of Longfellow was unveiled on Saturday morning in Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Bev. Geo. Brothers, sub-dean of Westminster, Dean Bradley being absent on | laborers who come to France to work for lower account of domestic sillictions. Earl Gran-Lowell, Alice Longfellow and Annie Longfellow (daughters of the post), Moncure D. Conway and Theodore Martin were among the distinguished persons present. The Prince of Walcz sent a letter expressing regret that he was necessarily absent. Earl Granville in ment which was the chief charm of this illustrious man, and referred in a feeling manner nature which consecrated this ground, into which no unclean spirit could even enter. He accepted the tribute to his memory in placing the memorial in the Poet's Corner, between the busis of Chaucer and Dryden, in the name of the American people.

MUBDER IN A CONVENT. PARIS, Feb. 29 .- A gardener named Chave, while the sisters were walking on the con-The Sun's special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated his car. In his dying

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Procautions for the Queen's Safety-Thu Fortescue-Garmoyle Case - Lord Lytton's Family Life-The Coxtinental Masons.

NEW YORK, March 2-Despatches from London say thetime 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. She will return to England in the latter park of April, when, after staying at Windsor for a few weeks, she will go to Balmoral and remain there till autumn. She will thus be absent from London during the entire season.

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 Garmoyle branch of pro-

mise 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. Miss Fortescue's friends assert that the last letter written by Lord Garmoyle to that lady was a veritable insult. He had left Miss Forteacue at Brighton, pretending that he would return on the following day and take her to his ancestral home at Bournemouth, but, instead of this, he sent a letter breaking off the match and giving an imaginary list of titled friends who have declared they would not see her. He added: "Though we cannot marry, we will always be the dearest friends; my golden-haired darling will be my darling stiff." A letter from Earl Chirns justifying his son's desertion of his betrothed is lawyer-like and marked by an utter absence of sympathy for the woman. He offered her first £3,000 and then £5,000 to settle the matter. A still later offer of £10,000 was

made, but that has been withdrawn. For the purpose of defending the memory of Lady Lytton against the statements made in " The life and literary remains of Lord Lytton," recently published, hor friends are issuing selections from her autobiography. which show that Bulwer only obtained the consent of Lady Lytton, then Rosins Wheeler, to marry him under passionate appeals. Butwer told her that without her all his schemes for worldly successiand future happiness were destroyed. Bosina broke of engagement three times, and on each occasion was induced to renew it under the most vehement persu islon of Bulwar. The letters show with fresh emphasis Bulwer's excessive self-consciousness and intense egotism.

The reconciliation of the Dutch, Belgian and French Freemasons has been demonstrated by a series of Masonio fetes held in Brursels. Deputations of Dutch Masons and the formal Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Italy met with the Belgian Grand Lodge. Fifteen hundred Masons were present. Since the French deputation has retured to Paris, a proposal has been read before the Grand Orient for a general remonstrance of European lodges to the Grand Lodge of England against the decision which places members of the Grand Orient outside the Masonic pale.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the industrial crisis has been recelving evidence from the masters and trades unions. The masters deny the existence of a serious orisis. They attribute the temporary embarrassment to the exorbitant demands of the workmen. The president of the union of master carpenters in explaining the competition with Germany in his trade, said :--" Bough timber costs only 121 france per ouble metre in Germany, while in France it costs 55 francs; wages are 21 francs a day in Germany, in France eight france; French workmen formerly gave filteen hours' work for four france, now they only give five hours for eight france. Several delegates of workingmen have protested sgainst the competition of foreign wages than native artisans are willing to accept. They favored also state insurance for workmen, provided that workmen were not forced to contribute thereunto.

Advices from Gaboon, West Africa, of January 16, bring authentic intelligence concerning M. De Brezza, the French explorer. At that date he was at Franceville, on the Agono branch of the Congo River, waiting for money and stores to supply the wants of the mission and without which he will be obliged to abandon his expedition.

An interchange of views is passing between Barlin and Vienna as to the advisability of the presence of the Austrian Emperor at the coming conference of the Casr and Emperor William. Hungarian ministers are opposed to participation of Austria in the conference, but Prince Bismarck is in favor of a meeting of the two courts, and official circles in Berlin hope that a consultation of the three Emperors may lead to the revival of a holy alliance directed against continental movements for liberal institutions. The opening of the Reichstag is swalted with unusual interest. The Emperor will not be present on that occasion. Prince Bismarck will appear when the Lasker incident comes up for discussion. The Cologne Gazetic asserts that Mr. Sergsant has only postponed his resignation, and that he will solicit his removal from Berlin next

CONVERSION OF A PRIMA DONA.

PARIS, Fob 28-MMe. Novada, the American prima dona, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. Bhe will shortly receive the rite of baptism at the Rogileh Pesatonist Church. M. Gounod, the composer, will be one of the sponsors. will be one of the sponsors.

海绵制制剂 计可风控

THE GREAT

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises Swellings, Sprains, Bruises AND ALL OTHER BORILY PARS AND ACHES.
Bold by Drugsists and Dalens everywhere. Fifty Ocats a bottle

THE CHARLES A. VUCELER CO.

SLOOD

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS. DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION. JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN.

DIZZINESS. DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART **ACIDITY OF** THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, And every species of diseases arising from

disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURY & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 1:ice 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR





CURE

Sick Headness and relieve all the troubles incident to a billions state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausse, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Sibe Arc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills mr.kea dose.

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM, "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, 80 56were 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 SABSAPARILLA, by the use of two process of which I was completely cured. It—a sold large quantities of your SARSA-anilla, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has offseted in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIS."

River St. Buckland, Mass., May 18, 1882.

Public. Bivor St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882. 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. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his hold and limits. He was entirely cured by Ayer's Sansapartilla. See certificate in Ayer's Almanae for 1883.

PRETARED BY Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



THE QUEEN'S SECRET

OHAP. XLVIII (Continued.)

On receiving this answer, the queen shock 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 testi

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

"Dost thou soknowledge, then, the truth of the testimony?" inquired Elizabeth.

"Nay, most gracious madam; for verily I refused not to obey the royal warrant."
"Nor threaten to stab the witness if he but laid a finger on thee?"

" On the sacred vessel, please your grace the witness mistaketh."

"The sacred vessel?-what may that be?" "The consecrated cup in which lay the body of the Baylour." "Ab! wouldet thou have killed him in its

defence? "I am a Catholic," replied Alice, "and that blessed cup was dearer to me than my

11 fe." "Wouldst have sacrificed thy life to save 1t ?"

"Ay, sy, verily, a thousand lives to thield 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 bad 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 call ye him wicked?" inquired toe queen, willing now to make her diegraced minion as odious as possible to the bench and the spectators, as a prelude to his approach-

ing incarceration. "I may not speak my reasons in this publio place," murmured Alice in an under-

tone. "Ab, well," muttered the queen, "his conduct, doubtless, might do but little credit to his place. Witness, bast seen this lady worshipping at the mass?' she continued, again addressing Plimpton.

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

" 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 Whinstone Hoilow; 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 sight appalleth me.

"So thou makest boast of thy religion in our very presence," said the queen; "hah! ha! sh-what thinkest thou, my Lord Montegue?"

"The gentlest fawn will butt, my liege, when she is hard pressed, and cannot escape, replied Montague.

"And so thou'rt willing to suffer the penalty, my good damsel," 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 gřace." "Doth that faith teach thee to resist lawful authority?"

"Nay, my liege, but to obey it, as coming from God." "Why, therefore, dost not obey the author-

ity of the queen, prohibiting the hearing of the muse? "Because the queen possesses not such

authority." "What I wouldst dispute our power to make "Truly, most gracious madam, I see not

how God could confer power to make human laws subversive of the divine." "Humph!" ej 'culated Elizabeth, biting her lip and tearing a piece of paper she held in

her fingers. " Dost refuse to acknowlege the queen's aupremacy ?"

"In what, please your majesty?" "In church and state."

"If you: majesty meaneth the reformed church, I may readily acknowledge it, for it concerneth me not; but if thou meanest the Catholic, I must withhold my consent to such a doctrine, insomuch that I recegnize no authority therein but the Pope of Rome, the vicar of Christ on earth, and those holding office through him;" and as the prisoner spoke, her cheeks flushed, and the tones of her voice grew strong, as if a secret voice within her breast encouraged her to speak boldly and fear not.

"Dost thou acknowledge the queen's temporal supremacy over these realms?" de-manded Elizabeth, slowly but sternly pronouncing the words.

There was a pause of nearly a minute, during which a profound ellence reigned throughout the hall, and every eye was fixed on the

youthful confessor. "I am commanded," replied Alice, at length, siter some deliberation, "to declare whether I acknowledge the queen's temporal supremacy in these realms; and I hereby declare that I do, and shall ever acknowledge it so long as the church doth.

"Ah, and were the pope to order thee tomorrow to deny our authority as that of a usurper, wouldst thou obey it?' " If he did so as head of the church, with

the advice of the council, and acting in the capacity of the vicar of Christ, I would in. stantly," replied Alloe.

"Mark that, my lords," said Elizabeth, smiling at the commissioners. "Wouldst thou renounce thy allegiance to the Queen of England," she again demanded

at the bidding of the pope, acting in such capacity?" "Truly I would," promptly replied the girl, in a firm, unhesitating tone. "O, thank God for that," orled a feeble but

expited voice at the door of the council The prisoner started slightly as the words fell upon her ear, and she had half turned to look in the direction whence they came, when | of employing him at all."

the thought of the queen's presence recalled her.
"Maider," said the queen, "thou art bold who to offer us insult in our own palace. Who hath prompted thee to this? for it seemeth hard to believe one so young could speak such

language of her free secord." My liege, I meant not to be bold; I am

but I must not forget, nevertheess, that God is still the eternal and almighty Sovereign, and queens but instruments in his hands."

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

"Doet thou believe," inquired the srchbishop, 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 ruleth over men's hearts; and therefore when he, as vicar of Christ, declareth me absolved from allegiance to any secular power, I do firmly believe that I am thereby absolved.

"Therefore thou maintainest the pope's temporal and spiritual power in 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 sovereigns?"

"Not a jot," said Aifce, 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 sal-

vation of the great human family." " May the God of heaven bless thee, Alice," cried the same teeble, 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 mar-

"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 -

"Unhand me ! let me go !" cried the voice again ; " let me embrace her before I dieshe's my child, she's my child-Alice, Alice I'm living still i"

" Guards," shouted the usher, " arrest that man for disturbing the court! Ho! there. halberdiers, why stand ye staring thus? away with him !" " It's my Lord of Leicester," replied one of

the guard. "What! what! my Lord of Leicester? sjaculated the queen, starting up from her

chair of state—" how cometh this?" The earl, who had just then reached the door of the council room, replied that an old man, claiming to bu the father of the grisoner, begged for admittance, and leave to embrace his child before he died. "He seem. eth weak and feeble, please your majesty," added the earl, "and the guards here are treating him somewhat roughly."

The whole 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! marry, my good lords, this maiden beareth | O my God; my kind and good God, I thank not herself so like the terrified fawn that thee for this mercy to ma-from my trieth to fly from the pursuing hounds, ha, whole soul I thank thee." And the fair girl raised her clasped hands and tearful eyes to Him who is the comforter of the silloted, and the source of all consolation.

and 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!" oried the guards make way, and let the sick man pass."

"Make way !" repeated the tipstaff; "fall ye back, lieges, and open way. "Silence in the court!" vociferated the

crier.

The crowd now fell back before the pikes and swords of the guards, opening a passage from the door to the bar of the council board, and ther, assisted by the Earl of Leicester on the one side and Reddy Connor on the other, came the Knight or Brookton, staggering up the aisle. The old Knight

man's appearance had much changed since we saw him last; his thread-bare, ink-stained doublet was now torn, nay, almost ragged his long, white hair lay back, tossed on his shoulders, his eye sunken, and his once ruddy cheeks pale from grief, age and sickness. "Who art thou?" demanded Elizabeth,

as the knight thus approached the bar.

There was no reply; Sir Geoffrey heard her not; he had his eyes fixed on the form of Alice, and his sense of sight seemed to absorb all his other faculties. He heard nothing and saw nothing in all that assembly but his child; nay, he should not have heard the thunder nor seen the lightning, had they roared and flathed around him; his soul was in his Alice. O, little recked he then of kings or queens; had all the sovereigns of Europe been assembled on the bench, he had spared them not a glance to save his life. On he came, staggering, and supported like a

Alice, whose view of the open passage had been hitherto intercepted by the crowd, now caught sight of her tather holding his arms stretched out to embrace her, and springing instantly from the side of her advocate and defender, she flung herself on the old man's breast, and hung there sobbing out her heart in a eptochless agony of love.

" My darling," said the knight, looking down on the beautiful fice of his child, after the first burst of joy was over-" my darling, I am with thee once again."

Alice could not reply in words. She only raised her delicate white hands, and stroking down his gray locks, looked into bis

eves. Every voice in that crowd seemed hushed and every eye full save Elizabeth Tudor's and Sir Nicholas Bacon's.

"Father, dear father, we heard thou hadst left us," said the gentle girl, speaking in a whisper, as she always loved to speak to the old man when he peared troubled in mind. Her words, though intended for his ear alone, were pronounced in a manner as earnest and unaffected as if she had been sitting under the old sundial at Brockton, apparently unconscious of the presence of any other living thing.

" O, no," replied Sir Geoffrey, pressing her to his heart, "I was always sure God would preserve me till I had seen thee once more verily, Alice, I was right sorely perplexed about Goodman Witherstone, the amanuensis. I was wrong to say that ... I acknowledge I was very wrong; for truly, I never thought

Alice smiled up in the face of the simple old man and blessed him in her heart for his tender affection. "Poor Beddy," said the knight, looking round..." he staid with me when all the rest

had fled." Allos turned and beheld the faithful servant standing behind awaiting her notice. She stretched out her hand

head aside to avoid the gaze of the crowd,for there was a tour gathering in his eye,and, touching Alice on the arm, whispered in

her ear, " Am afeered he'll niver get over this; see he's sinkin' faster and faster every minit; but shure he cudn't die alsy any way till he'd see you; poor ould crather—Sam Wabble and myself had to carry him from the Paycock, afther yer uncle gave him the last sacramente.

"Enough of this; we have had tears and embracings 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 sgain be placed at the bar, to 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 Raddy. 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 hearing mass contrary to the statute, as by refusing to acknowledge the Queen's supremacy; knowest then aught 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 aught further to plead in the maiden's defence?' "I have, please your majesty." promptly

responded Montaguo. "Proceed then, without further delay, for this case hath already cost us time overmuoh."

"Orier," 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 com missioners of the 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 present at the 22288 in Whinstone Hollow, on the night of the massacre, were guilty of a violation of the statute, the cell or cavern of the said Whinstone Hollow being a privileged place, sanctuary rights having been granted to it by license of her most gracious majesty, the queen, our beloved and illustrious sovereign, now presiding on the bench."

The commissioners drow 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 conwas, 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 licensa were produced in open court, she migt 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 isformation," 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," reand the earl had some private understanding anent this matter ere it cometh before the court."

The blood mounted instantly to the queen's

"What! my lord," she demanded, "wouldst have the condemnation or acquittal of the prisoner depend on the private instructions of my Lord Lelceste"?"

" 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 stopped.

"A forgery, my lord! eh?" "Pardon, my liege—the matter rests thus: A woman, whose name is Nell Gower, but who is better known as the 'spacwife,' hath now in her possession, a license purporting to be in the handwriting and under the seal of her majesty, the queen, granting sanctuary privileges to a place called Whinstone Hollow, in the neighborhood of caused to be murdered, fifteen persons, including the priest, whilst engaged at solemn worship. Doubtless this license hath been granted to the woman for some special and important services to be explained hereafter in course of trial. Now, please your majesty, and my lords commissioners, the case is exceeding simple. If this license be of her majesty's grant. ing, asbeit her grace may not remember it amongst so many state papers, then the prisoner stands acquitted of the charges in the indictment; but it, on the other hand, it be not of her majesty's granting, it will be incumbent on us to summon the 'spacwife,' and oblige her to account for the manner it came into her possession."

"Please your gracious majesty," observed Ocoll, "this is a grave and somewhat delicate point, and needeth good care in the handling, or trouble may come of it."

"May we see this license, my lord?" inquired Elizabeth. "Nay nuder your grace's favor, the instrument is in possession of the spaewife," re-

" Hast examined it?" "Truly, I have, please your grace; and it seemeth much like a royal document, "And the handwriting?"

turned Montague, "and she is not in court."

"Nay, it doth not become me to speak on that, my liege, without a positive command the conditions." from your majesty, and as formal witness against the delinquent.'

Elizabeth now saw plainly how the case stood. Pale, and agitated from fear of ex-

posure, she paused a moment to reflect on the course she ought to pusers. There was lit-

tle doubt in her mind, now, that the license was written and the royal test attached by Leicester himself. It was consequently a forgery, and if proved, subjected the granter to the penalty of high treased; should the spaewife, therefore, be summored, her testimony, together with the well known handwriting of the earl, might possibly chylot him, and true, happily for Elizabeth, esons her at once from the galling power of he haughly

looking wistfully at his master, he turned his 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 guilty, would be likely to make he denied even your majesty's right to the few scruples about divulging her secrets. All throne, and called thee a naurper."
this passed through Elizabeth's saind in a "Who speaks?" inquired the knight. guilty. this passed through Elizabeth's mind in a ""Who speaks " inquire this passed through Elizabeth's mind in a ""Bir Thomas Plimpton." this passed through Education of Deschillty "Bir Thomas Pumpton."
second, and, seeing there was no possibility "Ahl my God!" exclaimed the old man, of safely gratifying her insatiable desire for Alloe's death and the earl's rain at the same shrinking back in terror, " hath he pursued us time, she resolved to deler hearing the charge hither, even into the presence of the queen?

> "My Lord Montague," said the queen, afsorting a composure she by no means falt marry thee child. O daughter of my heart," this charge of lorgery night too much em he murmused, drawing her head over on his barrass the present case, and we therefore must put off its hearing until the morrow, when thou mayst produce the spacwife, an it be needful."

"Then it's your majesty's pleasure to adourn 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 Whinstone Hollow enjoyed the sanctuary privilege."

"That remainsth 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 knight, hearing the name of the witness thou not, acknowledge the queen's supre MACY

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

The knight of Brookton was now helped forward on the stand beside his daughter, by two of the deputy nehers. His face was white as marble; his hands trembled, and his imbs shook as with a palsy. When he had staggered up to where Alice stood, he threw silence..." hold thy peace, grumbler, and dishis 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 So, there, Sir Thomas Plimpton," she con-round to the ushers—"leave me; my child tinued, "held up thy cropped head, that the 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 banch? " Nay, my sight hath grown weak of late." "What wouldst thou of the court?" demand-

ed Elizabeth.

" I would ask thee to spare this little girl's life, for thy royal father's sake," responded founded and surprised. He now saw, when it | Sir Geoffrey, "seeing she hath never injured thee in word or deed." "Our royal father-what knowest thou o

our father?" " Little for a good score years-little since he rebelled sgainst the church; but when he was yet young and happy, I was his companion in arms, in many a wild fray. Twice he owed me his life, and now I come here to claim a little mercy from his daughter for the

sake of the olden time." as the knight spoke his head fell for ward on his breast, and his limbs tottered un-

der him. " And what mercy canst thou expect from the daughter, when thou cursest 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 sion; it was when last I carried despatches am I versed in the ways of the court, and to Scotland, to the Earl _____" 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. ears," exclaimed Elizabeth, interrupting her O my lords, my lords, she is as innecent as the

new-born babe." "Ay, marry-innocent, forgooth; she hath simply, yea or nay." 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 banch and the spectators.

"Under your gracious majesty's favor." said Montague, rising, "I must 'caution the with. Here's a fortune seeking, sour-visaged knight of Brockton against answering that question."

"'Sdeath!' cried Elizabeth, turning sharply on the advocate, "art thou censor of the court? marry, we knew not the bench had such a supervisor" "With your grees's permission," observed

Thomas Plimpton hath murdered, or might be seated; the feeble and tottering, and seemeth in id he" "Let him stand," rep ! d Elizabeth; " we shall not detain him 1992.

"Lean on me, father,' whispered Alice "I am strong, and oan support thee." "Darling," muttered the knight, " living and dying thou art a staff of strength to me. " Speak not of dyling, dear father."

Alas! Alice, the sand is nearly run; my old associations interrupted, my library burnt, and my daughter fled, I have felt my heartstrings snapping, one by one, day by day, till now, dear child, their is none left but thee. "Sir Geoficey Wentworth," said Elizabeth,
we are disposed to be merciful to thy daughter, the prisoner, in consideration of her youth, and even thy past contumacious and most disloyal behavior, if thou but express sorrow for the same, and promise submission to the laws in future; and yet, my lords," she added, turning to the commissioners,

hesitancy to be anticipated on the part of the acoused. "Art willing to sue for pardon, Sir Geoffrey Wentworth, on these terms?" repeated the

"I fear this exercise of the royal elemency

may work as much mischief in the end;

queen. "Please your grace, my memory groweth somewhat remiss of late; I remember not

"They are easy of compliance," observed Elizabeth, a namely, that thou avow sorrow for the past, and promise submission for the future, both for thyself and daughter."

are these the only terms?" "What! the only terms-do they not satisfy thee?" The knight shook his head, and remained

silent for a moment.
"Speak!" commanded the queen "Darling, my heart is breaking," murmured the old man, softly whispering the words over his daughter's shoulder.

"Wilt not answer?" again demanded the queen.

Thou'rt a most perverse wretch," exolaimed the queen, "and deservest no

mercy."

""He hath reviled your majesty in most might prove a very disastrons conse blasphemous manner, observed Plimpton. quence; for the spaewife, once found h. Nay, when fendered the oath of supremacy,

of fergery for the precent, and proceed at once, methods that after bankshing us from home, and to pass sentence on the young request, trust compelling us to crave the world's cold charing to the morrow for the conviction of the try, he might have been satisfied. Eh, but I had almost forgotten," continued the knight, at My-Lord Montague," said the queen, at he would marry thee, Alice—he would 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 averred, also, that her majesty had promised to give me to him in marriage."

" Sir Thomas Plimpton, 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 cour-

tier then slowly ascended the few steps that led to the council table, and took the stand baside Sir Geoffrey and his daughter. The called, and feeling him now at his eide, turn. ed 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 !" soid he, after gazing at him for a time in apparent astonishment-" what I the queen to promise thee my little Alice in mar isge! 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 wisage hateful as thy heart." And the old

men shook his trembling hand at the sinister looking witness, and turned away. "Hold thy pesce, Sir Geoffrey Wentworth." commanded Elizabeth, striking the deak with a book she held in her hand to enforce respect not the presence; 'sdeath my lords, each one here thinks he hath right to use his tongue without stint or reverence. 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 usher, 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 Plimpton," resumed Elizabeth, "the prisoner averreth thou hast solicited her, when yet in thy custody, to wed

thee; and, furthermore, avouched our reyal

promise to eniorce thy suit-what sayest thou?" "An it please your gracious majesty, may not contradict the maiden," responded Plimpton, resolved to make a last effort to secure the wealthy helress, even at the risk of offending the queen by the avowal. Indeed, it was the only hope now left him, for he saw clearly, it the queen banished him not to Brockton 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." D Verv

Nay, I can remind your grace of the occa-" Hold! sir-enough! we care not to divalge our state secrets to so many greedy quondam confident, lest he might say too

much. "We wish thee to answer our question "Then do I most solemnly swear that your majesty had promised me the hand of this

maiden in requital of certain services." "My lords," observed the royal tactician, smiling round at the commissioners, "queens should be careful whom they deign to triffe gentleman, who thinks, doubtless, the mirth we once indulged at his expense may now be turned to account. Ye see, my lords, he hath resolved to hold us to our foolish promises; hah! marry, he hath caught us. What think ye, then, if still, in consideration of the prisoner's youth, and her father's great Hampton Palace, the same in which Sir the Marquis of Winchester, "the knight age and apparent infirmity, we pardon both on condition that the damsel wed this man, and thus in time abandon her errors; for truly, we see not how we can elsewise redeem our foolish promise."

The commissioners at once expressed their cordial assent, and the queen proceeded. "Prisoner, art willing to take this man for thy husband?" she demanded; " if so, we are disposed to pardon thee and thy father for what hath passed, in the hope that ye may both soon repent under the ghostly counsel of this most plous and God-fearing Christian,

Bir Thomas Plimpton." Alice replied not, but, bending down, whis-

pered something in her father's ear.

The knight drew back and stared at her in surprise. "Never!" he exclaimed, pushing her from him gently, and looking up re-proachiully in her face; " never, never! were it to save my life a thousand times; dear child, thou wouldst not kill thy father, wouldst thon? Ah, Alice, I must soon die; indeed, indeed, I feel the death-beat at my heart; but God forbid it should be hastened by word or and she spoke as if all was now over, and no act of thine."

"Malden!" orled Elizabeth, angrily striking the bench a second time, "we would have thee look up and answer us. 'Sdeath, wench, thou seemest to make but small account of our sovereign will and pleasure; give answer -wilt consent to marry this man to says thine own and thy father's life?"

"Not II" replied the noble-minded girl, in a clear, firm voice, though the tears were still glistening on her cheeks. "But a short week gone, and I had consented to become his wife to save my father from "God bless me!" ejaculated the knight; the penalty of recusancy; now, there's are these the only terms?" hearted old man is fast nearing those confines where your majesty's sceptre can no longer reach him, nor the sacrifice of his child add another hour to his life. So far, thy power hath prevailed," continued Ailce, warming as she proceeded. "Ay, thou hast hunted him from his peaceful homestead, burnt to askes every object of his innocent attachment, wrenched asunder all those foud associations that entwined with the fibres of

In order to introduce our goods quickly, and account the paramour, but by apostacy?" sold the knight, turning account to paramour, and sail bad on his honor then as the queen of these realms, and honor then as the queen of these realms, and advertising account to paramour, but by apostacy?" sold the knight, turning the paramour but by apostacy?" sold the knight, turning the should think fit to repudiate all connection that entwined with the fibres of paramour. But, on the other hand, y Leices. The honest cell kissed his young in the direction of the bench—"no honor then as the queen of these realms, and honor then as the queen of these realms, and honor then as the queen of these realms, and advertising to the way?"

Address ROTHCHILD MYC, CO, Saution D, N. Y.

In order to introduce our goods quickly, and her tears. But, on the other hand, y Leices. The honest Cell kissed his young in the direction of the bench—"no his especial to him, and smiled her gratitude through his eyes in the direction of the bench—"no his especial to him, and smiled her gratitude through his eyes in the direction of the bench—"no honor then as the queen of these realms, and honor then as the queen of these realms, and honor then as the queen of these realms, and her tears. The honest Cell kissed his young the direction of the bench—"no of the direction of the bench—"no of the direction of the direction of the bench—"no of the series of the hanghy liege, I mestry to nuise it in its decay, sent him there before the with the fibres of him the direction of the heart, to nuise it in its decay, sent him the direction of the heart, to nuise it in its decay, sent him the direction of the heart, to nuise it in its decay, sent him the direction of the heart, to nuise it in its decay, sent him the direction of the heart, to nuise it in its decay, sent him the direction of the heart, to nuise it in its decay, sent him the direction of the heart, to nuise it in its decay, sent him the direction of the heart, to nuise it in its decay, sent him the d and the second

dreg him back from the light of hope to scanning his form and face with the darkness of despair. And to me, thou an increasing expression of pleasure wouldst offer marriage with this vile man as the only condition of reprieve. O my lords, my lords, pardon me it I appear bold in this ngust presence; think not ill of me if I can no longer restrain my indignation on seeing my fond old father bern dying at my feet; O, did ye but know how good he was how big

"God's death!' Interrupted Elizabeth, standing up and stamping on the floor, " are we to be insulted and defied in our very palee? Away wish her! away with her to the Tower; by our royal honor, mercy to such a wretoh were a crying aln; away with the traitorous wench—we shall see that justice be satisfied."

"Hold, hold!" ejaculated Bir Geoffrey, en desvoring to rise by the help of his daughter's arm-" hold | if a life be needed to satisfy what your grace calleth justice, let it be mine, what your grace cancel justice, let it be mine, I pray thee. O, if thou wouldst punish the guilty," he continued, staggering forward and raising his bent form to address the bench, tlet the punishment fall on me. If thou must have revenge on the scorner of thy religion, and the scoffer of thy supremacy, here, here, pass sentence on me; but spare, spare my innocent child."

" Husb, hush! father dear," entreated Alice; "the queen may yet relent."

"Renounce thy false faith, or prevail on thy daughter to marry that man," orled Elizabeth, pointing to Plimpton, whilst the muscles of her face quivered with passion; a do this, or we swear by our royal soul ye both shall die before to-morrow's sun goes down, license or no license."

" Renounce my faith!" repeated Sir Geoffrey, his pale face reddening with shame and indignation at the base proposal—"humph!" said he, "that may do for the soulless minions who surround thy throne, Elizabeth Todor, but not for me; my faith, woman, is dearer to me than ten thousand lives. Take my poor miser-able life, an it please thee; what signifieth it to me if I die a few hours before my time? Hs, hal renounce my faith! nay, nay, my lords; I am a beggar, an outcast, but still a Catholic—ay, ay, I am still a Catholic; ye have robbed me of all save that, but that to me is still dearer than the wealth of worlds. O dear, O dear, that I should have lived to hear such a proposal from the lips of young Harry's daughter."

"Guards, advance and remove the prisoner," commanded the queen. The knight flung his arms round his daughtar's neck and kissed her forehead. Then, holding her at arms' length, he looked in her

isce for the space of a minute, during which every breath in the court was hushed; even the queen herself shrunk back appalled at ine agony of the old man's gaze. "Daugher," said he, " the queen hath sentenced thee b death-wilt die a Catholic ?" "O, why ask me this, father, dear?" re-

lied the heroic maiden; "well thou knowest would not surrender a jot of my old faith for the wealth of dynasties;" and she caught ler father's hand as she spoke, and covered i; with her klases and her tears.

"Here, then, Apple Howard," exclaimed the knight, looking up to heaven like a lephthab, and holding his daughter by the and those renegade nobles, what a pure and generous heart can suffer for its religion and its God." And thus speaking, he again embraced his daughter, and whispered something in her ear, but to low and graffy that no one could hear it. Then his head dropped heavily on her breast, his knies bent under him, and he had well nigh dragged Alice with him to the ground, when Plimpton, who was standing near, made an attempt to support him, and had actually caught his arm with the intention, when Beddy Connor, who still kept his eye upon him, sprung on his feet, and, unmindful of queen or noble, seized the enemy of his master by the gorge, selzed the shear, and exerting all his strength in the effort, flung him cack prostrate on the floor, his head craining on the pavement.

"pech, dog!" he cried, "take that; ye base

yer fingers, I'd out the piece out."

The nobles and gentlemen of the court. who sat round the green table, instantly jump.
ed up to render assistance; the crowd without excited by the unusual disturbance within, broke through the passages, despite the resistance of the guards; the royal archers closed round the bench to protect the queen, and thus the whole place became in one moment a scane of indescribable confusion.

When Plimpton recovered his senses after the stunning fall it was only to find himself under the heavy, restless feet of the crowd, literally kneeding him, as if he were but a lump of clay, toughening for the mould. In lamentations were disregarded, and the people continued to tramp and tread on in reckless indifference.

But the confusion could not last long. The military, being in attendance in large numbers on account of her maissty's prosence, soon succeeded in driving back the intruders, and finally restored some thing like order in the assembly. When the court nobles and officials had therefore quitted the table and retired to their seats, a little group was still seen to remain there, apparently heedless of the usher's orders. In the midst of this group, and stretched at full length on the table, was the kuight of Brockton, unable to speak, but still retaining the hand of his daughter in both his own, and looking alternately up at bright sky through the dome of edifice, and in his child's face, as if to encourage her to meet death as became he daughter of Annie Howard. Next the knight, and seated close by his side, was Stidy Connor, his back turned to the bench, his knotty oudgel lying on the table, and his ace bowed down and covered with his open hands to conceal it from the game of the multitude. Rodger O'Brien was the only one of the little party who remained standing. He had broken from the guards in whose custedy he had been kept waiting outside, and rushed in with the mowd to take his place once more by the ade of Alice. Now he appeared, however, without cap or sword; his long Wavy hair lay back over the collar of his men velvet doublet, and his broken arm

For a moment he stand earing down at the his life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the bis life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the bis life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the bis life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the li dying man, without word or motion, and the and wonder. She knew by the broken arm, and the interest he seemed to take in the scene, that he could be no other than Rodger O'Brien, the dare-devil of midsummer eve. Reader, Elizabeth cast that same look on Sir Christopher Hatton, when first he was presented at an entertainment given her majesty by the inns of court, and at the unfortunate Sir Walter Baleigh, when he so gallantly distinguished himself in the celebrated affair of the cloak. There was favor in that look, my, and pardons for the asking and many a titled courtier there had obserfully given thousands for a glance of half its length, or half its intensity, and think the favor cheaply bought. But we must not indulge in this delicate theme, gentle reader, nor toy with the lightning which, extinguished though it be, once scorohed so many noble and generous hearts. Even now that centuries have passed away since that unholy fire fisshed round the throne of the Tudors. there is danger yet in the very retrospect of its power; and virtue still shudders and blushes at the thought, that there ever raged in the female bosom so gross and fierce an element. At length O'Brien looked up at the queen, and, pointing to the prisonor kneeling beside her dying father, demanded to know "what was her crime, and who her accuser."

" By our royal honor, a most sturdy gallant," exclaimed Elizabeth; "marry, thy boldness pleaseth us much; but whence comest thou, good sir? and how happeneth it thou'rt so sparing of thy respect for the queen's majesty?"

"I come from Holyrood," replied Bodger, "an accredited messenger from the Queen of Scotland to this old gentleman and his daughter : as for the rest, sovereign lady, I have been so long socustomed to respect only mercy and gentleness at the Scotch court, that I know not well

how to demean myself in this." "By my certies, then," said Sir Nicholas Bacon snticipating Elizabeth, "thou speakest like a most presumptuous and ill-mannered knave, and if thou'rt a specimen of Mary Stuart's special servants, the good lady hath little to boast of, I trow, in the selection."

(To be continued).

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sargaparilla is the means to use for the purpose.

HUDSON'S BAY NAVIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF COMMANDER BOLTON AND DE. BELL-A WINTER EXPEDITION ADVISED.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 .- The select committee appointed to consider the question of the navigation of Hudson's Bay met this morning and examined Staff Commander J. G. Bolton, of the British Navy, and also hydrographical surveyor to the Dominion Government. Capt. Bolton said he had been as far as Ungava Bay and Fort Chimo. In his opinion, the best way to explore the straits would be for the government to equip a two hands-"here, I give thee back thy little Newfoundland steamer, which had been Alice as pure and innocent as when, seven- built for the sealing service, and send it out seen years ago, thou confidest her to my to the straits to land parties of men at charge. And thou, my child, may the different parts of the coast, who would regood God reward these well for all the love main all winter and keep an elaborate record with which thou hast ever surrounded thy doting old father; and if then reachest weather during the cold season. He thought there before me, tell the blessed Annie that the straits were sufficiently clear of ico old Brockton Hall is no more—the little li- to permit navigation by the 12th of July each brary burnt—the insects and the instruments | year and the open water then continued until buried in the wreck; and for myself, tell her the 1st of November, although drift ice beith a few stunted junipor trees at the

The examination of Dr. Bell, of the Geclogical Survey, was then continued. He gave considerable information concerning Hudson's Bay, illustrating it by photographs and pictures of the most prominent features of the topographical appearance of the shore. He stated that a considerable amount of ivory was yearly obtained by the Indians to the north of the bay, from the tusks of the uarwhal and walrus. He also had reason to believe that there were large deposits of ivory similar to those found in Siberia, as he had himself come across the remnants of both a mastodon and a mammoth. There was certainly coal in the islands to the north of the bay, as well as at the south. The latter was of a lignite quality, and had been wish, if I thought ye touched his body with formed in the drift period, in consequence of which it was of an interior character. As there was an abundance of fuel, from driftwood and forests, it would not be found necessary to mine it. The wood along the shores to the northward was mainly white broh and poplar, although white pine, spruce and amarao was abundant along the upper banks of the river flowing into James' Bay. The Nelson Biver, at its mouth, was one and a half miles in width, and was navigable for about 50 or 60 miles inland. In the opinion Bay would be found excellent for preserving meat shipped from the Northwest to England. The average temperature of the water was vsin did he cry for mercy, and implore about 53½°. He quoted the opinion of the guards to rescue him; his prayers and several masters of American whaling vessels several masters of American whaling vessels with regard to the floating ice in Hudson's Bay, and said that floating ice was also found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence at certain gessons of the year.

> THE VICTORIA BAILWAY STATION OUTRAGE.

OPINION OF JOHN BREELIN. The New York Herald of the 27th says :-Speaking of the explosion in the Victoria Railway station, London, John J. Breslin. one of the trustees of the skirmishing fund, said to a Herald reporter : " l see no reason as yet to believe that Irishmen had anything to do with it, but it they had I have no hesitation in condemning their action. I am a ship of war, or a royal dockyard, or a battalion of troops can be blown up, I say well and good. That is legitimate. These are quarters in which it is right to attack England; but to blow up a railway station—a place designed for the use of all mankind, I may say and to take or endanger the lives of civi- gently. Mrs. Hoey has for years been looked lians-innocent people, who are simply minding their own private business—that is simply murderous and infamous, and nothing too severe can be said in condemnation of it. There seem to be other people in England capable of using dynamite besides Irish revointionists. There is a socialistic element in London that seems to be quite capable of resorting to the use of dynamite."

till hung suspended in the black slik sourf. Inlet will shortly be connected by telephone. | cago.

Vital Questions!!

The state of the s

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and ouring all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of hope!" CHAPTER 1:

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians :

"What is the best and only remedy that car be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinery organs; such as Bright's disease diahetes, retention or inability to retain urine and all the disca on and aliments peculiar to Womer'-

"And they will tell you explicitly and omphatically, 'Buchu.'"

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and sprest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! er Dandelion!" Hence, when tress remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And componeded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations, that no disease or ill health can pos sibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakast invalid or smallest child to use.

> CHAPTER II. " Patients

" Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption. have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism, Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula

Erysiepelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases

frail Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

PLUCK, INTELLIGENCE AND SUCCESS. THE STORY OF AN IRIEH BOY'S PROGRESS TO THE PRESIDENCY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY. Every visitor to New York knows and feels

thankful to Adams' Express Company. Their employees meet every train and steamer carrying passengers to that city. It whether you want to matters go to Jersey, New York or Brooklyn, you give your luggage up to the agent, he gives you a receipt, and so leaves you free to travel through the city, either on the Elevated Railroad or the tram cars, unincumbered with luggage. Very soon after your arrival home your luggage arrives, and you pay a moderate charge for its transmission. The system is so perfect that people who have either large amounts of money or jewellery in their luggage feel that it is safer when carried by Adams' Express Company than if transported to its destination under their own supervision. The present president of the company is an Irish. man named John Hoov. A few days ago his eldest son graduated with high honors at the New York University College. The friends of young Hosy gave a dinner in his honor at Delmonico's. His father and mother were present as invited guests. In response to the there's no change, save in the body; that came prevalent during October. The southern toxet of his health, John Hoey gave the story the heart, the old Catholic heart, is still shores of the straits were cover with short of his his. This is it briefly: He was born the same; gc, then, darling, and when scrubs, with a few stunted junipolitices at the near the town of Kilkenny. His father and thou diest, remember it is for the foot of Ungava Bay. The shores are wholly mother, by constant toil, managed to live. faith of the old fathers; remember bt. composed of rooks covered with moss. He for the left home at pine years of age and Thomas, St. Bernard, and the rest. Gr. had not heard of any coal in the vicinity of wont to Dublin to seek his fortune. near the town of Kilkenny. His father and He left home at pine years of age and child of my heart, and show this proud womer, the straits and had been unable to find any He got employment there as mestrace of codfish in Ungava Bay, although he senger in a grocery. After a year's had tried hard to do so. vessel leaving Dublin for New York as a cabin boy. He arrived here with a few shillings and scantilly provided with clothes. He made his way from the ship to Broadway, and along Broadway to opposite the *Herald* office, in printing house square. He saw lots of boys, something like himself, knocking about there. These were newsboys. He chummed with them, and in a few days was going about Broadway selling the New York morning papers. He prospered at this occupation, but in a few years gave it up, and went into a grocery store as van-man. He liked horses, and became a very skilful driver. By this time he had learned the name of every street in the A chance was given him of driving one of Adams' Express Company wagons. He accepted it, as he would have chorter hours to work, and a better chance of educating himself. Up to this time he could not write, and could read only imperiectly. However, in a very short time he could both read and write well. He was a constant student at Cooper's Institute, and became quite an expert as a book-keeper and accountant. At this time Adams, the original proprietor of the business, was alive, and actively supervised every department of of Dr. Bell, the cold water of the Hudeou's his enormous business. He took a fancy to John Hoey, and promoted him to a clerkship. When he obtained this position the summit of his ambition was obtained, and he began to patronize the New York theatres. Wallack's theatre was his favorite, and he went night after night to see Shakespeare's plays performed at the only theatre in this city which at that time attempted them. Boon after John's theatre-going commenced, a young English girl made her debut at Wallack's, and in a very short time became the most popular actress in America. The actress is now John Hoey's wife After her marriage to John she left the stage; but at the earnest solicitation of Lester Wallack and with the consent of her husband she returned to it, and once more assumed such a sway over New York audiences as Mis. Kembia and Siddons had over London sudiences. Soon after his marriage Adams made John his private secretary. He eventually be cams a partner with Adams. After Adams' death the business became so extensive that a believer in dynamite. If an arsenal, or a company was formed to work it. John Hoey became its first president, and occupies that position now. He is a millionaire. On Saturday nights Mr. and Mrs. Hoey occupy a seat at Wallack's, and of all the vast audience assembled, there are none present who seem to enjoy the play so thoroughly or intelli-

> Obleage firemen spent fifteen minutes cutting telegraph wires the other night before they could get water on a burning building.

upon as one of the leaders of fashion in this

city.

A cane made from a rail said to have been Ail the life-saving stations on the Jersey among the relics displayed at the result coast between Sandy Hook and Barnegat celebration of a golden wedding in Uni-

OLD FAITH AND NEW FANCIES. Father Agnew's Criticism of Some of the New-Fasgled Notions of the Day.

An entertaining lecture on "Old Faith and New Fancies" was delivered by Rev. Patrick Agnew, of Scotland, at Central Music Hall, Onicago. Judge Moran, who introduced the lecturer, said that an appeal in the cause of education should have the sympathy and the hearty indorsement of every man who desired the advancement of the human race. Father Agnew came to them on behalf of education, and his mission ought to be supported. They had heard and read of a class in the old land known as the Scotch Irish, who tried to prepagate a new religion in Ireland. It was said that the whirligig of time made all things even, but whether that was so he would not stop to discuss. Still there was something politic in the fact that a man who could not be described as Scotch-Irish, but as Irish-Scotch, had devoted his life to planting the old faith in Scotland, and was about to address them.

As Father Agnew advanced to the reading deak he was loudly cheered. The subject of his lecture, "Old Faith and New Fancies," he said had a great scope, and although it had been discussed in the pulpit and the press frequently, its importance was excuse enough for bringing it before the public. There were no indications that the millenium was at hand, and there was no evidence to show that things were better now than a hundred years sgo. Nations in the old world were no longer legislating for the good of the masses. It was said that it was different in America. This was a new land, and was having its first fruits. It was the majority and not the remnant that made a nation. In the old world they were preparing a programme, which, when carried into effect, would not be pleasant to the remnant. The programme pointed a good deal toward overthrowing constitutions. Times shead looked bad; trouble was imminent, but he did not intend to intimate that the world would be turned topsy-turvy in a few days. The Bible age was gone. In saying that he might seem paradoxical, but such was the fact, however. The age for the wholesale manufacture and distribution of the Bible was over. If the Bible had succeeded there would perhaps be no new fancies.

The lecturer then wave an account of the millions of mossy expended by missionary societies in Euglare and America for distributing the Bible. I as total issue of Bibles in 1870 was 100,000 0(0). Besides these there were 1.000.000.000 acts sent abroad. Fancy England sending is ales to foreign countries when the London 7: "es said that in England orimes were commi. .. i that were unknown in foreign countries, so ! that thousands were ignorant of any religio. The course pursued brought the Bible into real of a. Those wit h mind, who construed it as they it), discorped it. If teachers were sent with the Bibles some good might have been accomplished. The result of the distribution of millions on millions of Bibles was a failure. The converts were so few that they could hardly be counted. It was a glorious book, but it had been | ties. made use of in a manner that God never intended. What was to be gained by sending it

to people who could not read it? There were many new fancies, Father Agnew said, but the greatest of all was that of scientists concerning the creation. They pointed to the rocks, cliffs, mines, and the marine shells to be found on the tops of mountains to prove that they were inconsistent with the old faith. They asked how can these, which took millions years to form, be reconciled with the story of the creation? It easy to reconcile them. In WAS In the beginning God made the earth. Who could put a limit to Ris beginning? The scientists then ask, "How do you get around these wonderful six days?" These days were that they were days of ordinary length, quot ing Moses as saying there was the morning and the evening. There were no stars until the fourth day, and therefore there was no morning or evening for three days. Thusix Glasgow, £6,510 103 10d. days were unquestionably epochs. True, some theologians had said they were ordi-

nary days, but these were individual opinions, The lecturer next dwelt on the evolution theory of Darwin, and asked what was man developed into now? Was the race going higher or descending? Perhaps man was developing, the dude having appeared. The church always combated, and always wil!, number were also lost, the empty and victous theories brought before the world. The church, when it will discover one scientific fact that the scientiata have advanced, will adopt it and carry the name of the discoverer down the ages to future scientists and give him a niche in the only temple of fame. Only for the church there would not be a remnant of ancient art. literature, song or classic lore.

Another fallacy of the scientists was to be found in astronomy. . They dwelt on the extent of the stars and the length of time it took light to reach the earth from them, and asked why should God take so great an interest in such a small body as the earth. The scientists of the Church went further in science than the agnostics. Every movement of one heavenly body depended on the movement of another, and God directed the move-ments of all. The belief that God made the heavens and the earth was for simpler than that held by the scientists. The litterati of the day, who relegate God to unknowable regions, could be pointed to Athens, Greece and Rome, that by their literature and art attained a high elevation, and then ignobly

fall. The lecturer next took up the question of Ingersoll, "What have the priests of France done for Christianity compared with Voltaire?" and said that the priests and prelates heroically offered their lives for Christianity and the people, while the teachings of Voltaire caused the death of nearly 1,500,000 men, women and children by the revolution He thought that the new fancies would die out, and that stark infidelity would take its place to battle with the old religion. They should study the lesson of the past. What had occurred in Europe might coour again.

TENTH ANNIVERSABY OF THE EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF HIS LORD-

THIP RIGHT REV. DR. JAMOT. The tenth anniversary of the enleogyal consecration of His Lordship the Bight Rev. Dr. Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough, Oat., was celebrated on Monday atternoon in the Convent de Notre Dame. The Sisters of the congregation had prepared a splendid entertainent, in which the pupils at the Convent took the principal part, and a number of prominent citizens of the town were present. The room in which the celebration was held was magnificently decorated for the occasion with drapery, mottoes, etc., the principal motto being, "May Heaven Grant Our Bishop Many Happy Years." About two hundred pupils of the Convent school were present, and they all united in singing the choruses. Besides the Bishop there were also present the Rev. Vicar-General Laurent and the Rev. Fathers

Conway and Keating. Miss Cabill, one of the pupils read the more than 200 per vessel on the average.

following address and presented it to His Lordship :--

To His Lordship Right Rev. J. F. Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough. Bishop of Peterborough.

My Lord Bishop,—The celestial guardians of Issondun's Sanctuary have once more come and whispered in our ear that to day is the anniversary of an event inscribed by them in golden characters on the eternal tablets.

Although the beautiful panotama of that memorable February day is now softly passing before our vision, we shall leave those things of the past, stemped with our grateful magnificat, let them rest in our memory while we exult in the presence of him in whose honor we are now assembled.

caf, let them rest in our memory while we exult in the presence of him in whose honor we are now assembled.

My Lord, a little more than a year ago we welcomed you as first Bishop of Peterborough, and more particularly as our pastor and father. We were then assured by His Grace the Archblehop that we were privileged among thousands in having for our Bishop one so distinguished as a missionary, so loved as a citizen and so venerated as a prelate. Time has proved the truth of this assertion. Like the Aposile of old, you are all to all; all to our Couvent, all to our teachers, and all to each one of us, therefore do we all bless your name and exult with the holy pastimist, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He bath visited and wrought the redemption of His people."

Our faces are radiant with joy to see in this assembly so many distinguished citizens who have come to join their felicitations to our own, and to greet you, most reverend Bishop, on this the teath anniversary of your episcopal consecration. They can say in eloquent words what our timid lips could never express, but you, my Lord, can understand the language of our hearts, and you will, on this most blessed day, deign to accept, with our best wishes, the assurance that in each young breast there dwells a profound feeling of gratitude, affection and veneration, won by your zeal, your devotedness, and your sanctity.

Congregation de Notree Dame.

Peterborough, Feb. 25th, 1854.

Peterborough, Feb. 25th, 1884.

His Lordship, in reply, thanked them for the worthy sentiments they had expressed and praised their meritorious entertainment. Complimentary addresses were also delivered by Messrs. W. Cluxton, James Stratton, J. Campbell, J. O'Meara, J. Fitzgerald, and Drs. O'Sullivan and O'Shea.

The entertainment was concluded by musical finale by Misses Henry, Cowle and Delaney.

SCOTCH NEWS.

POACHING ON RIVER AND LAND AT JEDRUBGH. -Sheriff Russell had before him on Monday 15 cizes of this character, and the fines imposed amounted to £87 10s.

MR. HENRY GEORGE .- Mr. Henry George author of "Progress and Poverty," arrived in Inverness on Tuesday, and met privately in the evening with several gentlemen interested in the land question.

BOAT CAST ASHORD AT KIRKWALL .- A Ships' boat of about 12ft. keel, square sterned, bottom tarred, with words "R. Pilot" upon it, has been washed ashore at Centichead. Island from the Atlantic. THE SEBIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A GIRL AT

GREENOUR. -The servant girl, Christina Baxter, who was recently apprehended by the Greenock police in connection with the discovery of the body of a newly-born child in the house in which she was employed, has been liberated by order of the Orown authori-

CHILD MURDER AT LESMAHAGOW .- At the end of last week Mary Callander (22), servant at the farm at Eastertown, Lesmanagow, was apprehended and brought to Lanark on a charge of child murder. She was judicially examined before the Sheriff, and was committed to prison pending further inquiry.

IMPORTATION OF DYNAMITE. -The smack Emerald Isle arrived in Irvine harbor on Monday from Whitehaven with a consignment of one hundred boxes of dynamits of foreign manufacture for a Glasgow firm. The cargo will be conveyed to its destination in carte, as the railway company do not carry the explosive.

LANARKSHIRE WILLS .- List of inventories above £5,000 recorded in the Court books of able Europeans, among them the Gorman epochs. Scientists tried to make it appear the Commissariat of Lanarkshire during the Munsinger and Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel. month of January, 1884 .-Mre. Mary Christia or Meason, residing at 37 Garnethill street, Glasgow, £6 189 0: 10d; Archibald Johnston. tailor and clother, 40 Cowcaddens street.

> LOSS OF SHEEP THROUGH THE RECENT STORM. -In some of the more exposed parts of the North, where the snow fell last week to a great depth, a number of sheep have been sufficiented. The greatest loss occurred at perished. Over 120 have already been recovered. At Ettridge and Breakschy a large

DEATH OF A BANFFSHIRE CENTENABIAN. Mrs. M'Hattle, Olune Hill, Banffshire, completed the hundredth year of her age on Saturday, and died in the course of the same evening, in presence of several of her relations, who had assembled to drink tea with her in celebration of the centenary. She was perfectly conscious, and possessed of all her aculties almost to the last.

ANSTRUTHER HERRING FISHING .- The total quantity of herrings landed at Austruther on Tuesday proved to be 1,950 crans, or an average of 15 craps per boat. No fewer than 183 waygons with fish were despatched from the Goods Station on that day. The fishing yesterday was again attended with success. The number of boats which entered the harbor was 148, the highest take 47 crans, and the total catch estimated at 1,332-making an average of 9 crans per boat. Prices ranged from 15s to 20s per cran.

RESCUE OF A CREW IN THE ATLANTIC -The steamer Saxon-Breton has arrived at Whitehaven with the shipwrecked crew of the barque Burmah, of Dundee. The Burmah encountered terrible gales in the Atlantic, and for 19 days drifted about a wreck Her crew were picked up with difficulty by an Italian vessel, the Resorts, of Genos, and were transferred to the Saxon-Breton, which was on a voyage from Cathagena to Whitehaven.

WOMAN LOST IN THE SHOW .- Intelligence has just reached Elgin of the death in the snow of an ciderly woman, named Margaret McLachian, residing in the Brace of Gienlivet, Upper Bauffshire. It appears that deceased had a cow at the farm of Boohel, a short distance from her house, and had gone for the purpose of looking after the cow, and in returning home had succumbed to the fury of the tempest. Her absence raised suspicion, and a search was made, when the unfortunate woman was found lying in the snow with her face downward.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT DALSERY .-A fatal accident occurred on Monday afternoon in Woodside Pit (No. 3), Dalserf. Whilst a miner of the name of Peter Mair, residing in Queen Street, Stonehouse, was employed at the stoops, there were evidences of hostening to do so when a large piece of the root fell on him crushing him fearfully so leaves a widow and several children.

During the year 1883 the Siemens Bros. The total number of lamps was over 4,000; or THE SOUDAN PROVINCES.

THEIR COMQUEST, EXTENT, PHYSICAL FRATURES. AND INHABITANTS. Lieut -"ol. Stewart, of the 11th Hussars.

who was selected about a year ago by the Foreign Office to make an enquiry into the Government and resources of the Boudan, recently presented a somewhat lengthy reports based on meterials authored during a restdence of about calf a year at Knartoum. From this report the following particulars are gathered :- The country claimed by the Egyptians under rue name of Soudan covers an immense area. Its length from north to south, or from Amount to the Equator, is. about one thousand six hundred and fifty miles. Its width from Massowah, on the Red Sea, to the western limit of Darfour, is from one thousand two hundred to one thousand four hundred miles. This immense tract of

COUNTRY IS INHABITED

by 'wo totally distinct races. In the northern half of the territory, north of the eleventh parallel of north latitude-the inhabitants are almost wholly pure Arabs, most of them nomad tribes, professing a more or less adulterated form of Mohammedanism. Their religion partakes largely of an emotional and superstitious character, hence, as Colonel Stewart points out, "the enormous influence of the fakirs or spiritual leaders, who are credited with a supernatural power, and are almost more venerated than the Prophet.12 South of the eleventh parallel the country is peopled by negro tribes, who are really pagans. But besides these two main divisions there are localities the inhabitants of which cannot be classed under either. In. the western province of Darfour, the more fertile portion of the Soudan, the intermixture of Arab and negro blood has produced a hybrid people, who, however, speak Arabic. In the northern province of Darsolo the natives are a distinct race, said to be descended from the ancient Nubians, and speak a language of their own, but for the most part understand Arabic. Again between the Nile and the Bed Sea, in the neighborhood of Suakim, there is another distinct and ancient race of people who speak a tongue of their own. The negroes, it may be said roughly, are all sedentary and cultivators : the Arabe are almost all nomads, and do little or no tillage.

THE CONQUEST. A little more than sixty years ago the

Egyptians seem first to have directed their attention steadily to the Soudan. Up to that time the district was divided into a number of kingdoms and chieftsincies, and the petty monarche seem to have lived in a state of of Walls, and has seemingly been driven in chronic war. In 1818 Mehemet Ali, saxious to find employment for his troops, sent his son Ismail with a large army to invade the country. This commander, with comparative case, succeeded in obtaining possession of a large portion of the territory, and the Egyptians have gone on up to the present time extending the borders of their nominal sovereignty, but they have rever yet managed to gain an undisturbed footing in any part of the vast territory they claim. Year after year the annais of the Soutan merely contain the name ot a fresh governor-general, and the announcement of a fresh revolt. In 1856, when Mohammed Said Pashs, the vicercy, visited the Soudan, he was so impressed with the helplessness of attempting to rule it that he respired on abandoning the country, and was only disausted from doing so "by the shelks and notables pointing out the inevitable aparchy that would result from such a measure." He made a vigorous effort to reform the administration, but the old abuses and the old discontent broke out under succesding governors. In later years the Egyptians, in their differts to subjugate the Soudan, have had the assistance of several Gordon; but the war with Abyssinia, in 1876 was a serious blow to their efforts, and in 1883 the Soudan still romains in a sense conquered. but never subdued or pacified. A question that naturally follows is,

WHAT DOES EGYPT GAIN

by her possession of the Soudan? It is difficult to arrive at an exact answer; but the Boudan budget for 1882 (published in Col. Stewart's report) will give a fair approximakinerals, where 200 ewes are said to have tion. The total excess of expenditure over revenue in that budget was over £103,000. This Colonel Stewart considers to be greatly understated, and he points out that from some of the most important provinces—as for example, Kordofan and Darfour-probably no revenue at all had been collected. Furthermore this year to the expenditure side of the account will have to be added the cost of the present military operations. Apart altogether

from the question of expense, the PHYSICAL DIFFICULTIES

which bar the progress of the Egyptian forces will be understood from the description which Colonel Stewart gives of the very district in which Hicks Pasha was engaged. " Of the country west of the White Nile," says the report, " between the parallels of Khartoum and that of Kaka, about 11 degrees latitude. the general appearance is that of a vast steppe, covered with low, thorny trees, mimosas, gum trees and prickly grass. Occasionally low groups of bare hills are met with. The villages and patches of cultivated ground are few and far between. Water is scarce and stored in wells and trunks of baobab trees." This is a tolerably unpleasant situation for an army, with an enemy in front devastating the country.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. ALLEGED INSULT TO THE AMBRICAN PLAG.

Tobonto, Feb. 28.—A sensation on a small scale has been created here by an alleged insuit offered to the American flag by Mr. C. W. Bunting, the manager of the Mail. The circumstances are as follows :-- Mr. Howellthe American Vice-Consul, has an office on the first floor of the Mail building. During office hours "the Flag of Freedom" floats to the breezs, suspended from a pole protruding from the office window. This being regarded merely as the sign of the Consulate of course gave no offense to the "truly loyal" manager of the Moil, but last week, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the "Star Spangled Banner" was seen to flutter in the breeze from the flagetaff at the top of the Mail building, which is known as " Pulp Tower." It is not very clear by whose orders it was so displayed, but it did not remain undisturbed. Mr. O. M. Bunting shortly came along, and seeing the flag floating from his tall tower, took mortal offense, and according a fall of coal from the roof, and thinking he to a statement in Monday morning's World. would have time to take out his pick he was sprang on the elevator and ordered the janttor to "pull down the d-d rag." The incident alter being commented upon that death was instantaneous. His mangled by the World, was telegraphed to remains were conveyed to his home in a cart. Deceased was about 46 years of age, and rise to pretty strong comment. Some of the Buffalo and New York journals refer to Mr. Bunting as " the Uanadian Orank." That gentieman has since denied having used the lanfitted the electric light to twenty steamships. guage imputed to him. Silli the report seems to be well founded, and Mr. Bunting will find very few to credit his version of the affair.

IN PUBLISHED BY ... Printing & Publishing Company

FRIETRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISEES.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 150 per line (agaie), first agents in the each subsequent insertion. essection, 10 per line each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices Me per line. Special rates for
seatracts, on application. Advertisements for
Seatracts, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices
of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each inser-

The large and increasing circulation of "THE BULL WITNESS" makes it the very best severtising medium in Canada.

MOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give as name of their Post Office. Those who remove would give the name of the old as well as the chould give the name of

Benittances can be safely made by Registered
Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances
syll be acknowledged by changing the date on
the address label attached to paper. Subscribers
syll see by the date on the address label when
their subscription expires.
Samples copies sent free on application.
Farties wishing to become subscribers can do
so through any responsible news agent, when
their so none of our local agents in their locality.
Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MOMTREAL CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......MAROH 5, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MARCH, 1884.

THURSDAY, 6-Fers. Bp. Reynolds, Charleston, died, 1855. FRIDAY, 7-Most Holy Crown of Thorns. 83 Perpetus and Felicitas, Martyrs. MATURDAY, 8-St. John of God, Confessor.

SUNDAY, 9-Second Sunday in Lent. Epist. These iv. 1-7; Gosp. Matt. xvii. 1-9. Bp. Quinlan, Mobile, died, 1883. MONDAY, 10-The Forty Martyrs. Cons. Card.

McCloskey, New York, 1844. TUESDAY, 11-St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (March,7). Cons

Abp. Williams, Boston, 1868. WEDNESDAY, 12-St. Gregory I., Pope, Confee gor and Doctor of the Church.

NOTICE.

Subscribers in arrears for past due subscriptions and renswals, in advance, for the present year are particularly requested to remit without further delay. None are entitled to the reduced rate except those paying promptly in advance.

AT a Lengue meeting in Cork on Sunday, Henry George's land nationalization was deslared to be impracticable. This is the first declaration of the Irish National League in opposition to Mr. George's scheme.

BRADLAUGE 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. The infidel would seem to relieb a duel with Sir Stafford Marthoots, for in a trace to the Conservative ms unworthy of an anglish gentleman.

are again seeking favors at the hands of Par- | altogether. 261 families of dukes, marquises Hament in Ottawa, we would beg to call the and earls, embracing 4,536 scions, and filling estention of our legislators to the following 8,228 offices, have obtained from the taxes in instructive fact. Mr. Thomas Sexton, mem- 34 years the sum of \$331,236,210.00. A good ber of the Engilsh House of Commons, has re- | deal of this has been paid in pensions, and selved from gentlemen who were these pensions, like the running brook, are to normerly Orangemen, a number of letters which show that the Orange organization that the Henry Georges should find many is a secret secrety, whose objects are purely sympathizers in England and Scotland, and e anti-papist." An association that is purely that such men as Labouchere should rise up s anti-papist" is not wanted in Canada, and should not be tolerated here any more than It is in England. Orangemen have been, and are still, refused legal recognition by the English Government; our Canadian Government has no reason to treat them otherwise.

THE date has at last been definitely fixed for the opening of the Provincial Legislature. The members are called to meet on the 27th East. The Cabinet is actively engaged in preparing tusiness for the session, which is expected to be short, and which will deal only with essential matters of legislation. It appears it is the intention of the Government to re-establish the old system of holding the sessions in the autumn season. The write for the election of candidates in the counties of Jacques Cartier, Three Bivers and Chatesugusy will be issued at the end of the week, and the nominations will take place on the 18th inst. In the County of Chateauguay Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate, will run on the Conservative ticket. his prospects are of the brightest, and his election is looked upon as a foregone conclusion. He is well known in the constituency and is quite popular with the residents. Mr. Quinn will be a decided because of his poverty-a poverty arising acquisition to the local House.

Mp. GLADSTORE 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 hopes are forever orushed at separating from stand or fall by it. He ridiculed the ide: et all they hold near and dear in the old land introducing separate franchise bills for Eng of their cherished affections. This class of land, Iroland and Scotland, with the prospect of carrying the English and Socioh Mills and leaving the Irish bill to take its chances. This Mr. Gladatone pronounced to be altogether impracticable, and for the first time in the history of the two countries did the Prime Minleter of England declare that the prelieges or would be througed hight and day, subject to punishment for felony. We have in which some of its provisions have sights that would be granted to Great Britain late and early, with immigrants disappointed, since then been taken saverely to task by the been interpreted; thirdly, it is beg. should also be extended to Ireland. heartsore and forlern—returning to seek in press of Ontario and of the neighboring Reged that the Dominion Parliament There is no doubt that Mr. Gladstone was the old country the sympathics, the kindnesses public, and by a few stump speakers at party may make such amendments to the existing forced to come to this determination by the and the friendships which their hearts yearn pionics, for our impartial expesition of the united action and uncompromising policy of for here to often in vain. The speaker con- law. We were, however, convinced that we the Irish National party in regard to this cluded a very interesting, practical and patri- were in the right, and that the law had been desecration of the Lord's Day by excursions come the order of the hour to stop it. measure of reform. The latter were resolved offe address by expressing a hope that the openly set at defiance by an organization and etherwise. The first of these propositions that Great Britain would get no extension of solution of the Irish question would result in supposed to comprise none but law abiding, touching the franchise it Irishand was not also secured, rendering full justice to Irishmen, and in olitisens. That our position was both just and

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 sult suited to our rigorous winter season. These immigrants can be seen going through our streets in a perishing state of cold and hunger. Their suffering during the past few days, when the wind was so bitterly cold, must have been terrible. It is a orime and an outrage upon humanity to induce these poor people to come to this country under such dresdful circumstances. The Montreal Branch of the Irish National League are doing a charitable work in calling public attention to the results of this assisted emigration. The resolution which was adopted at the meeting yesterday is both proper and timely. It was 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 assisted emigrant, unable to help himself or herself, is an unwarrantable burden upon the community, and this branch of the National Lesgue, therefore, enters its earnest protest against the importation of assisted emigrants to this country, and to more elfectually thwart this policy this branch respectfully invite the oc-operation of Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, and request him to use his influence with the present government to take all and every means against such persons being exported to and imposed on the Dominion."

THAT there is a great zeed for some whole-

some 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 scres. The other members of the peerage-497 in number—hold 1,435 separate estates comprising 10,000,000, or the better half of the entire country. The largest landed proprietor among the peers is the Duke of Sutherland, who owns more than 1,000,000 sores, his income therefrom being something over \$600,000 per annum. The Duke of Buccleugh owns about 500,000 acres, and rakes in annually over \$1,000,000 in rent. The rent roll of the Marquis of Butcamounts to about as much, and altogether there are ten peers who get over \$500,000 a year from land. What makes this monopoly all the more shameful is, that in most cases neither the present owners nor their an cestors ever did anything to earn or merit such enormous possessions at the expense of the people. This, however, is but one feature of the peerage burden and nuisance. Besides monopolising the land, they drain the public exchequer to a fabulous extent. There has just been published a detailed estimate of the amount of public money paid to dukes, marquises and earls, and their rela-As the Orange cooleties in the Dominion tives since 1850. From it we gather that, go on forever. It is no wonder, therefore, and seek to arouse the people to the injustice of these things. The English people are made to sweat a good deal, and more than they seem to be aware of, to procure enjoy. ment, case and abundance for a bloated and useless aristograpy.

REV. DR. CORDNER ON ENFORCED

BHIGRATIOR. At the annual concert of the Irish Protes tant 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. In a clear, easy and elequent manner, he described the causes which led to the establishment of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and the good work it had and was still accomplishing in assisting immigrants landing for lorn and helpiess upon our shores. In ian guage, tempered by moderation and olearness he denounced enforced emigration, and said it was the duty of the society to frown upon and discountenance any and every effort that would expatriate a man from his native soil and banish him from his home and kindred from no fault of his own. What we wanted in Canada was free-will emigration, which showed enterprise and an ability to take care of itself. Not the feeble and the helpless, whose heart-strings are broken and whose immigrants is only a burden to themselves here, and a source of needless expense to such | "legal and illegal Masonry," and there showsocieties as that for which he was speaking. | ed conclusively that the Masonio traternity The reverend gentleman, in this connection, highway from Quebeo or Halifax to association, coming under the Act, II Vict.

establishing the honest tillers of Irish soil permanently on their own land, and in givlog them the same security for their labor as every Canadian enjoyed in this portion of the empire. He said Ireland deserved the sympathy of all free people, and hoped that the day of her deliverance from the evils which of Quebec, of which he is a shining light. off ot her was near at hand.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIA-

MENT. 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 independence of the people's representatives is a necessary guarantee to honest legislation, and Parliament has passed strict and rigid rules with the object of preserving and protecting that independence. Thus no member can accept any office of profit or emolument under the Government, without, spec facto, forfeiting his seat, which becomes vacant. When Sir Charles was appointed High Commissioner, it was urged by the press of the country that his seat in Parliament be declared vacant, but the Premier, who still wanted the Minister of Ballways in the Cabinet, attempted to evade the law by ordering that Sir Charles should receive no remuneration for his services in his new capaoity. This subteringe is altogether incifeetive, for the law distinctly forbids a member of Parliament to fill or take any office to which a salary is attached; but there is a salary attached to the post of High Commissioner, and any sacrifice or abandonment of this salary does not destroy the incompatibility of the office with a membership of Parliament. It has been observed that although Sir Charles Tupper has taken a very prominent and effective part in every debate on the U.P.R. resolutions, he has always abstained from voting. Such behavior betrays a consciousness or fear on the part of the minister of having infringed the law, and of being liable to incur the heavy penalties or fines which would be placed on his votes. But if he had not the right to vote, he certainly should not have been given the right to speak in the House or to exercise any other parliamentary privilege. Sir Charles' position is as unsatisfactory as it uncertain, and Mr. Blake's cotton in calling the attention of Parliament to it was both timely and proper. Sir John Macdonald in having the matter referred to a committee, shows there is some reason and ground for the contention that there was a violation of the Independence of Parliament in the acceptance and occupation of the High Commissionership by a member of his Government.

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 fast part of the country alone. To-day there is one divorce to fourteen marriages in the sanctimonious State of Massachusetts. Since 1860 the rate of divorces has increased 147 per cent, while the rate of marriages has increased only four one diverce to fourteen marriages; Rhode Island improves on the rate, and gives one to twelve, while in nationalities. There is no reason why that Connecticut a divorce follows the tying of land should not be relied from the mire of every eight matrimonial knots. It would ap poverty and retrogression in which it has pear from these figures that of all civil contracts made in New England the one held in the least respect is that of marriage, as it is the most easily and the most likely to be broken. It must, however, be remarked that a very considerable proportion of the divorces are obtained by people who go to New England from other parts of the Union for the express purpose of getting released from marriage bonds. The descendants of the by open, honest, and orderly means rather Poritans evidently do not believe in the sanctity or indissolubility of marriage. The N. Y. Sun puts the blame of this terrible plague upon Protestantism, and says that "marriage as a religious institution, as an inviolable sacrament and as an indissoluble union, is uncompromisingly upheld by the Roman Catholics of New England only. Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational ministers seem to marry people whether they have been divorced or not, and thereby they tacitly austain divorce. The Episcopalian clergymen may object to mar. rying the divorced, but they are not so con. sistent in that respect as the Catholic priests. who will never marry a man and a woman so long as either has a wife or husband living divorce or ro divorce. When the ministers and churches of New England follow the example of the Roman Catholics in that respect the divorce laws will probably be soon changed. But so long as they keep on permitting and assisting the divorced to get may ried they cannot logically assail the State laws as contrary to the law of the Gospel."

MR. WHITE'S BILL.

last year we alluded in these columns to in this Province, sailing under the name of

which Deputy Grand Master White, M.P. amend the Act governing seditions and file gal associations, so as to include the Masons provide a remedy. Our readers will rememper that the above Act was placed in the statutes in 1837 to protect the country irom practice of administering or making unlawul oaths; and the only body of men who were exempt from the operations of that law were the Masons holding authority from Great Britain; and the chief reason—as specially stated in Bect. IX. of the above statute-why they were so exempt, was that the meetings were held for benevolent purposes. Now we find that Mr. White desires to hoodwink Parliament by bringing in a Bill to give the same advantages and rights to the Quebec Masons. The question naturally arises: Are they genuine Masons and do they assemble for charitable purposes? By no means and those who are in a position to know say that they are neither Masons nor charitable. There is absolutely no need of such an organization in our midst, and it is to be hoped that cur legislators will thoroughly investigate the Bill before it has reached its first stage. The so-called Masons in Quebec are not recognized by Great Britain. Their purposes here are for the advancement of Orangelsm, of which there are many proofs. Their controlling slement consists of representatives from worst classes in the community, who by Mr. White's agency are endeavoring to qualify themselves under the law, which, ii unhappily done, will give them undue power through their press, or otherwise, to bound down respectable citizen who refuse to identify themselves with their institution. No good can come to the country by the passage of Mr. White's Bill, but much harm. Therefore Parliament, should throw it out without any superfluous ceremony.

"CHASTE AND LIBERAL SAREPTA." THE Montreal Horald has a contributor to its editorial columns who writes over the nom de plume of "Sarepta." To believe the Herald, this "Sarepts," whether it be a he or a the we know not, is a literary genius of no mean order, and is worthy of ranking with the foremost in the Royal Society of Canada. This is what our contemporary has to say of its editorial contributor :-- " : Barepta ' has, we are pleased to know, won golden opinions from our readers, for his chaste style, wide range of information, liberality of thought and fairness and soundness of judgment." But to give our readers an opportunity to udge for themselves what this chasteness of style consists in, how wide is the range of his information, how liberal his thoughts are, and how fair and sound his judgment is, we will lift one of his chaste and liberal produc-

tions out of the obscurity of the Herald's columns. "Sarepta" writes as follows:— "The vigorous indictment of Parnell and by John O'Connor Power came not an hour cent. In Vermont there is also too soon and has been heard with agreeable satisfaction by all but those demagogues and faratics, whose objectionable policy has placed Ireland in the last rank of civilized been immersed so long; but such a desirable end cannot be attained until the present partyatruggling and faction-fighting cesss. Whilst there are half a dozen leagues, with half a dozen loaders apiece, each brandishing his Donny-brook shillaleh and yelling out a challenge to the British Parliament to tread on the tall of his coat, there is no hope of redress for Irish grievances or of social advancement for the Irish people. When the latter recognise the truth of the axiom that " Right is Might" and seek to regain their legitimate privileges than by treasonable utterances, treacherous assassinations and tragi-comical mass meetmeetings, there will be some hope of the fulfilment of O'Connor Power's prophesy, "that better times are coming when strife will b? at an end and England and Ireland will be more closely united than ever and share in equal privileges."

There is a good deal of chasteness in that, isn't there? Of course there is! And there is a good deal of liberal thought. Yes! And a good deal of fair and sound judgment. Yes! And there is a good deal of slander and narrow-mindness in it. Why of course there is! "Sarepta" is a queer kind of a genius, but one apparently well adapted to the columns of the Herald. The Berald has not the courage to openly follow up its policy of misrepresentation, and to use it wituperation against the Irish people and able work by means of a "chaste and liberal" soribbler such as "Barepta."

SABBATH-BRUAKERS. 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 On several occasions during the course of has been drawn up embedying the grievances complained of and setting forth, inter slie, first, that the due observance of the Lord's remarked that if there were a plank the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was an unlawful enforcement of the present civil law preventing the desecration of the Sabbath Queanstown, or Dublin, or Derry, it cap. 10, and that, on proof of violation, it was is rendered ineffectual by the manner civil law regarding the Sabbath as may rem-

correct is now made quite clear by the action being of the people is a principal broad has taken respecting this same Grand Lodge classes of Christians. This precept was pro-But our good Presbyterian friends do not deprotonolous that the Queber Masons were and servance." And even if they did define it, whenever there is tangible proof that the are illegal, and now he sake Parliament to how many religious bodies of people in the dynamite brigade really exists We do Presbyterian definition of it? We or physical entity that those rebel privateers have no doubt these reformers mean well, but had that were built in British dookyards in the holding of seditions meetings and the surely they do not intend to establish a Puri- 1862, nor is it as palpable to our understand. tanical code of blue laws inflicting pains and ling as were the heavy ironclads on the docks church two or three times a day, and spend threatening us from Canada, nor the infected the intervals in hymn-singing and Bible- clothing, nor the rebel emissaries Mason and

> is interpreted by different religious bodies sence here as clear to us as were the rein accordance with their own peculiar views | bel rams and torpedoes and blockade runners. on the subject. What is a violation of the and other open symbols of British sympathy Sabbath to one is not so to another. Some that harassed the United States in its hour of consider it a violation of the Lord's Day to trouble, then may we turn an ear. If we do read newspapers, to shave, to pare one's get the evidence we will probably stop the finger nails, to cook food, to sail down a business. We will not insist upon carrying river in a boat, to ride on horseback, it on and then be compelled to pay \$15,000,000 to take active recreation, to whistle, damages afterward." to talk business or discuss the political questions of the day. And we think our Presbyterian friends may fairly be classed within this category. Now, in a country like ours, composed of so many different religious denominations, there is nothing more ridiculonely absurd than the spectacle of one particular sect or creed appealing to the Legislature to have its own particular religious views forced upon the rest of the people whether they like it or not. The Presbyterians seem to forget that we have no State Church in Canada, and that it is not within the competence of the Dominion House to catablish one. They say they wish to secure the former whilst they published articles into all classes of the people "the undisturbed " and peaceful enjoyment of the Lord's Day." We have yet to learn that it has been attempted anywhere in the Dominion to interfere with any people's "peaceful enjoyment of that day." The question of Sabbath observance is a purely religious one, and as Orange Society really mesns, Orange rowdies, such is a matter which concerns the consolences of the people and the oburohes of which they are members; and it any person Catholic neighbors. This uncalled for abuse or persons think fit not to observe the Sabbath, it is their particular business alone, and, however much we may deplore their folly or seek to reform them, we have no right whatever to invoke civil legislation to force our religious convictions on them. The day of persecution for conscience' sake has long since gone by, and it is too late in the age now to attempt it. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Dominion Parliament will treat the proposed bill with the supreme unconcern which it deserves, and consign it unceremoniously to the waste paper basket.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE IN LONDON. THE authorities have offered a reward of £1,000 for the detection of the authors of the dynamite explosions in the English me- ted by Orangemen against Roman Catholics igorous indictment of Parnell and the dynamics explosions in the British House of Commons tropolis. The police are doing their utmost to at Spaniard's Bay, Bay Roberts and Port De Grave, thise three towns being situated about earn the reward; but, says the cable, "the clues are not promising." If the police were to institute their searches among the members of the detective force or secret service organization, the clues might become very promising; for it should be remembered that, in all the time that has elapsed since the former explosions in London, not a particle brutal manner imaginable, by the cowardly of proof has been adduced that the Whitehall incident or the Underground railroad incident was the outcome of a Fenian conspiracy. Have we not, in fact, evidence that the members of the Secret Service were implicated in the plot to blow up the German Embassy. For some reason, better concealed than explained, the men who were arrested for that attempted orime have never been brought to justice. It is quite possible that the shrewd English detectives, with a or assaulted, in shy way; of course their sharp eye on B into gold, and with an eager only answer could be—only he is a Roman only answer could be—only he is a Roman only answer could be—only he is a Roman only answer could be a sharp eye on B into gold, and with an eager of the last of desire to heighten the galas of their services. have put up these i we jobs, just as well as the first. These gentlemen do not propose to lose their positions if they can help it; and they can heip it by creating an arpearance for their necessity.

It is quite a strange and remarkable fact that the discoveries of unexploded dynamite and other forces are much more numerous than of those which have gope off. The exploded force awakes and seares the multitude, and the unexploded force remains to furnish damning proof that the "emissaries of dynamile" are abroad and active, and that consequently well paid detective vigilance must their representatives; it gots in its disreput. not cease for one moment. Such crimes are prompted more by greed than by hatred: they are rather the work of knaves than of bells of Bay Boberts were rung enemies. It is absurd to say that any party at about I am as a signal for Spancomposed of rational beings, no matter how revolutionary its aims, would give itself up to unmeaning recklessness and to an abhorrent shedding of innocent blood, and that it would fight the government by destroying railroad baggage rooms or other private property. It has been the curtom to put down every London souldent or atroofty to the ac-Day is essential to the physical and moral count of "Irish ferocity" when the prefext of well-being of the people; secondly, that the a dynamite demonstration was needed to quicken the machinery of fresh coercion for Ireland; but surely at Spandard's Bay, vis., board the shipping in this infamous game must have besome transparent to such men as Gladstone and Chamberlein. Whenever coerdon is proposed, "Irish atrocities" are manufactured to hurry it up; when, on the contrary, it is proposed to grant any measure of relief edy the evils complained of, and prevent the | to the Irish people, dynamite explosions be-

The following expression of opinion on

amount of seriousness they are regarded :enough to scoure the acquiesence of all "The result is not only to add to the British scare and prolong the employment of detecof Quebec. He has introduced a Bill to claimed over four thousand years ago, amid tive skill, but it causes such journals as the thunders of Sinel, and has been acted the London Times to hurl jereminds at the upon by Christian communities ever since. United States and demand in stepsied kones that we keep our dynamite brigade! at By this act Mr. White fully establishes our fine what they mean by the phrase "due ob- home. Of course, we are ready to do this Dominion are prepared to accept the not believe it does. It has not that actual penalties on all those who do not go to at Birmingham in 1864, nor the torpedoes Slidell, whom we captured meaking of under Secondly, they complain that the existing the British flag, and to recover whom Eng. civil law regarding the observance of the land was prepared to go to war. When the Sabbath has been interpreted in various sorts | London Times points out actual dynamiters of ways. No doubt, this law-if such exists working in our midst, and makes their pre-

CORRESPONDENCE.

OBANGEISM IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE PEACE OF THE COMMUNITY DISTURBED BY THE "OBANGE BOYS"-THEIR OUTRAGES ON CATH MIGH.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHERS:

DEAR SIR,-Please give publication to the

following, and oblige a reader of your valuable paper :-

During the excitement here caused by the late affray between Orangemen and Roman Oatholics, most of our local journals were doing their utmost to uphold the actions of jurious to the latter I do not intend to refer to the Harbor Grace affray to any extent, except what is barely necessary to illustrate what I am going to state. On Christmas Eve, placards were posted around Harbor Grace announcing that the Orange Society was going to walk on Dec. 26th (St. Stephen's Day) in that town, and to abow what an too ignorant to hide their feelings, and bursting with enthusiasm paraded the streets, abusing and otherwise injuring their Boman led to a street fight, the Blot Act was read, and the mob dispersed by the authorities. A bad feeling was now aroused, so the River Head, a Roman Catholic settlement, determined that if the Orange procession walked in the town, they would not be allowed to invade their settlement, for the Orangemen had already boasted they would lay out the iving at River Head on that day as they before descerated the graves of the dead at Spanisid's Bay. The Orange procession walked on St. Stephen's Day, with the result of about 150 River Head men totally putting to route about four times their number of Orangemen -one River Read man killed and a few wounded, two men killed on the Orange side, a couple mortally wounded, and several others more or less wounded.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would ask you and all right and fair-thinking people if the affray at Harbor Grace was any excuse or justification for the following cowardly outrages commitsix, nine and thirteen miles respectively from Harbor Grace. At any of these places, for eight or ten days succeeding Ohristmas, no traveller was safe to pass through, as crowds of Orangemen were continually on the roads, night and day, and it a Roman Catholic was unfortunate enough to be seen he was instantly set upon, hicked and besten in the most and savage mob, and they would continue to use their unformate vieter, in this barbarous manner until one of their class, with humantty in his heart, would prevail on them to cease their unmanly conduct. They would desist only when their victim had received injuries that is some cases will be felt during the lives of these unfortunate persons. Age or infirmity was not spared, and if these cow. ardly rowdles were asked what their resions were for this lawless and larbarous conduct what could their answer be? They had no excute to offer, they were not provoked, injured, Catholic, and we are determined to best and assault every one of them we can catch unprotected.

What exemplary conduct and we living in a divilised country, with magistrates and police in all the towns and districts.

At Spainlards Bay barricades built scross the public highroad, thereby preventing horses and vehicles from passing through, until these impediments of the public thoroughfare were removed by the Harbor Grace police, and hundreds of armed Orangemen were out all through the night at Spaniards Bay, Bay Roberts and Port de Grave, firing guns around the houses of the few Catholics in these places.

ew Catholics in these places. fill a On the night of Saturday December, 29th Bay Roberts was the chief place of action. The Orangemen pretended to believe that the Boman Catholics were coming down the Bay to chastise them for their outrageous conduct. The Protestant church lards Bay and Port de Grave, so a grand rush was made for Bay Roberts, and hundreds of lawless Orangemen may be seen hastening together. Having assembled with a couple of the most influential inhabitants, and in fact some of the authorities at their head, they marched to the River Head of the town, and there spent the night with guns and ammunition awaiting the invisible foe. Invisible truly, and that they knew and believed in their hearts, for it they thought the Boman Catholics were really coming down the Bay, I doubt not but they would all follow the example of some of their courageons brothers the harber, and be ready to put to sea as soon as the first gun was fired, for bravery is not a virtue to be attributed to Orangemen in these perts.

Now, a few words about the means they used to procure some of their guns and ammunition may not be out of place. Of course a great many of these herole Orangemen possessed musikets, others purchased theirs for that especial purpose. Old sealing guns were cleaned up by a well known blacksmith at Bay Roberts, whose time

The state of the s

shod were immediately sent away untouched. And now we come to the real Orange method of procuring them, and also a chesp means which they had to get ammunition. Where ever there was a Catholic trader living amongst them they went to his house in large numbers, they told him one of their leaders, also one of the authorities ordered them to get whatever guns and ammunision such trader had in his establishment; Of course he had no alternative but to scoode 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 Catholio 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 fice arms and held them throughout.

The foregoing is a true and unexaggerated account of the state of affairs in these hotbeds of Orangeism 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 and where Orangemen are in peace, and where charge where such the minority, but here where such entrages can be committed under the very eyes of the authorities, and where Orangemen and Orange sympathisers are fully ten to one in number, they display what the objects of an Orange Society really are, viz: 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 cutrages? They had it in their power, as ship's were almost entirely composed of fishermen | in the next parliament. dependent on them to a great extent for their subsistence, and if they could not que I them by persuasion, if these monsters in human shaps had no manly feelings to appeal to, I doubt not but threats and determination would go a long way where persuasion and reasoning would tail. Did these gentle. men 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 inbricated and exaggerated, as they may very naturally say, that if the law gold 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 clergymen, 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 bring all to justice.

This would have been written ere this, but it was certainly thought the government journals would expose and denounce these violators 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 proteoted.

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 thi ed district. FAIR PLAY.

Birch Hills, Nfid., Feb. 9, 1884.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE. FREDERICTOR, March 1.—In the debate in the House of Assembly on the address in reply to the speech, Mr. Wetmore, leader of the Opposition, objected to the section in the speech opposing the Liquor License Act of the Dominion Parliament of 1883. It raises a new question of the competency of Parliament to deal with that subject and also the following sections. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada affirming the rights of the Province in the fisheries and other judicial decisions recently rendered upon questions involving the power of the local legislatures, justily the hope that we may at autonomy of final resort preserve the political autonomy of the prostuces signing the dan-gers which threaten it from Federal encreachments. Mr. Wetmore said it was his opinion that the Legislature was treading on dangerous ground in discussing these matters which it may use to conflict with the Dominion. The reference to carry the matter complained of to the ultimate Court of Aypeal may have a tendercy to throw disdie on our own courts. It is in the nature autonomy of the province, which is bound up in the British North America Act. The kind and the number of licenses to be unquestionably vested in us, but the only paid for the licensear Another act was make conspiracy to injure foreign cities passed by the Dominion which he believed should stand shoulder to shoulder for the preservation of the lights granted by the orime until Europe unjustly or justly shall oome to regard America as the Alsatis of Christendom.

The Herold's cable says the American Em-

HOBBIELE TRAGEDY.

The Quibeo Ligislature moots on the 27th Ask Washington to Aid

DYNAMITERS IN ENGLAND, signing a treaty binding both mations to make

Mr. Parnell Pointed out as an Object of English Reprisal

IRISH LIVES SAID TO BE IN MORE DASGER 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 smong political men Suakim or General Gordon, the asizure 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 Zimes and the St. James Gozette, both of which

POINT MR. PARMELL OUT as an object of Engilsh reprisal. Meantime, he and his colleagues are infinitely more relieved than any Englishman at the absence objects of an Orange Society really are, viz: of any loss of life. The opinion is universal To disturb the public peace and order, to per- among all classes of Irishmen in England, secute and annoy Roman Catholics, and to rich and poor, moderate and extreme, that those cutrages endanger Irish lives for more than English, and even if successful they will result in the death of ten Irishmen for that of one Englishmen, 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 coinion in throwing out a measure which seconding to the calculation of English and Irish Liberals, Conservatives and Nationalists captains and merobrats, for the aggressor) slike, would give Mr. Parnell ninety followers

The Tribune's cable despatch affirms that this week's dynamite disclosures attract little attention there. Possibly it is not understood in America how completely Irlab 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

REPLOSIONS WERE PLANSED to occur simultaneously in three of the largest and most central railway stations in London, at Victoria, Paddington and Charring Cross, each enclosing a huge hotel, filled with guests. A fourth attempt at Ludgate Hill is reported. From the clumsiness 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 values, 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 pistois, to be fired by American clock work, of American pattern and American manufacture. One valles contained an American newspaper, dated the 6th of Februsry. 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 accomlished. I am bound to eay that Englishmen while anxious to believe in the good will of Americs, wholly lail to comprehend the action of the American Government and the supineness 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 intelerable 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 Americs were hostile this dynamite war would not come within the limit of permissible hostilities. It appeals to respectable Americans. knowing that they are ashamed of the inac-tion of their rules, to make their voice heard and obeyed. The Telegraph, admitting the difficulties in the case, points out that

THE GENEVA ARRITRATION established the principle that the inadequacy of Federal institutions that they should of municipal law is no answer to a complaint secume more powers than were actually of failure of due diligence in the observance their right. Besides, the desire to encroson of international obligations. It insists that has not always been on the part of the definition of due diligence enforced the Dominion Parliament. We have against England in the Alabama case now done it ourselves in the acts ressed for holds good against the nation from whose the examination of persons imprisoned shores a host of enemies more decidedly for debt, &c. Mr. Blair Attorby Gen pronounced than the Confederate orulers and leader of the Government said is continually despatched. The Spectator It was the duty of the Legislature o see observes that not only American reputathat our rights are not encrosched upon. It tion but American lives are endangered is of no consequence to us whether Liberits by these monstrons, villanies, and asks or Conservatives fill the treasury. Every 12. whether England must wait for the tringsment is a blow struck at the political Sudden destruction of a hundred leading Americans and their wives abound a steamer carrying dynamite machines before it can hope that America will perform the most or granted, he felt, were rights of legislation dinary offices of friendship. It suggests unquestionably vested in us, but the only that although Congress o nucl compai the power left us by the Liquor License Act is State of New York to alter its laws it can the paltry one of saying how much shall be senction a treaty binding both nations to

was beyond its powers. We have for scars The English Government will probably make been passing laws incorporating railways, a friendly proposal for negotiations of this giving them subsidies and contracting lissort. While papers of every party bilities that may add from \$500,000 to \$570, and class express similar continues, 600 debts for their encouragement, and yet in private Englishmen of known friendthe Dominion steps in and says fronty has ship to America are saking whether that the power to, make laws about them. We country really means to persevere in giving

The Herald's cable says the American Em-DELATERED TRACEDY.

DELATERED VA. Marchiel On Sunday to the reported communication of the Engmenting John Classbook, in a Mis of passion supposed to have been caused by Jeanousy murdered his wife, and three small children, and after firing the house, proceeded to the woods and abot himself through the heart. The fire was discovered before the hodies from missing the matter has received a free was discovered before the hodies from missing the matter has received a free was discovered before the hodies from missing to the Times and were consumed. Classcook was one of the wealthiest land dwars in this section:

The One of the matter 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 the through the house in the matter has received to the reported communication of the English Government to Washington relative to the dynamite outrages. It will be made through Hon. The decision of the government in the matter has received to the opposite the constant of the matter has received to the communication of the English Government to Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received to the reported communication of the English Government to Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received no information in regard to the reported communication of the English Government to Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received to the opposite to the opposite the control of the papers. basey has received no information in regard

In the suppression of dynamite misoreants by through the Eastern States

conspiracy to injure, foreign countries or inciting thereto highly penal effences. If English desperadoes were plotting or ad-vising fire raising in New York, Americans would expect the English Government to help theirs. Why is the obligation not re-olprocal? 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 E valend were at war with the United States the government at Washington would be competed to suppress any association of citizens lavying private war against the English. Of serwise 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 sot, so as to give greater force to the executive for the expulsion from the

CATHOLIC NEWS.

United Kingdom of foreigners suspected of

oriminal designs against life and property.

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

Abbe Alphonse Villeneuve replaces the Rev. S. Huberdault, becoming cure of Sandy Hill. The Bev. Mr. Anger, ex cure of the Cathe-

dral at Rimouski, is named cure of Oswego.

Miss Nevada, an American prima donna in Paris, has become converted to the Roman Catholic faith. The Roman Catholic parishioners of the

parish of Lotbiniers 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 sub-

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

Laporte.

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

His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec purchased at the General Hospital bassar, Quebec, a fine statue of the Sacred Heart which he has presented to the new Marine Hospital at Chicoutimi. The following ecclesisatical changes in the

diocese of Albany have been made: The Bay. 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'Bailly, of Springfield, blessed the building in the presence of a large number of people.

Conversions to the Boman Catholic faith are becoming frequent in London, England. The following are among the latest:—The Bev. D. George Benson Fatum, vicar of the church of the Magdeline, Oxford, and the Rev. Jacques Dyne Gadley, attached to Emmanuel College at Cambridge.

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

The Annales 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 out down at 300,000. The Midi Bailway 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 23rd of Fabruary, 1850, elected on the 1st of April, 1873, and consecrated bishop of Gratianapolis and coadjutor of Montreal on the 1st of May of the same year in the church of the Gesu. 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 pligrimage to the Holy Land and who left New York for Hayre in the 88. Amerique:--Abbe Roohet, ours of Tingwick; Abbe T Quinn, ours of Kingsey; Abbs Rioux, cure of Ste. Monique; Abbs Lafortune, St Jean Baptiste Church, Mcntreal; Abbs Nosl, vicer at Levis; Abbe Berry, V O, ours of Caraquet, N A; Abbe Martineau, cure of Tracadie, N B; Abbe Provencher, director of the pilgrimage; Mr Bho, artist, Becancour; Mr G Ledoux, citizen, Bt Jean Ohrysostome, Montreal; Mr Lefebvre,

wanufacturer, Montreal. The Pope, by an edict dated January 27, granted to Abbe Provenoher, director of the pligrimage whose departure for the Holy Land we reported a few days ago, the following privileges:-Jurisdiction over all the members of the pligrimage; the right to officiate at a portable altar, on sea and on land; plenary indulgence for all the pilgrims until their return, on the ordinary conditions of confession and communion, with prayers in a church for the Propagation of the Fatth; exemption from fasting and from abstinence during the whole journey, by land and by see. These privileges were confirmed by the Arch blahop of Quebec.

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

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 Jamot, assisted by Vicar-General nuptials, and all united in wishes for the future welfare of the newly wedded pair, who leit on the alternoon train for a tour

MGR. FABRE'S CIRCULAR

TO THE CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE.

Colonization Society Fatablished as a Diocesan Work.

Mgr. Fabre has issued a circular to the nembers 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 ecple the regulations of the Societe de Colonization, and you shall immediately procoed to establish such a society in your

parish. 2nd. The moneys collected by subscription shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Bo-

clety 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. COLORIZATION ECCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

This Society has been approved by the Local Government in August, 1885, and according to the statute it is obliged to furnish a third of the diocesan aubscription. This government fund is employed under its supervision to then up roads, construct bridges, eto., and the counsel of administration is bound to render an account to the Government.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY OF COLUMNZATION 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, (chief de dizaine), to whom a fee of ten cents shall be paid. This chief is also called selateur, (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 zeloteur, deacon upon the Rev. Mr. Stanislaus if he has not already done so, o: to any other selateur when away, in the event of there being no society where he resides.

3:d. The zelateurs or zelatrices 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 zelateurs or zelatrices. It often happens that children show more asal and activity in filling up their account books (livre's),

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 faifit his functions as general zelateur or zelatrice. The General Zelateur shall keep a list of all zelateurs 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.

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

MARTINGS.

Twice a year, on the 2nd Sunday in Lent and upon that which follows Ember Days in September, as will be announced in the oburches, the Director will call a meeting of all the members of the Society to encourage them and stimulate their seal as well as to keep himself posted with regard to the working of the association. It shall be at such assemblies that deceases relateurs, or those who have left the scolety, 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. Ail 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 Josuit Church in Montreal, and it will continue to be said as long as the society lasts for all its members living or de-

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUR.

THE SCHEME OF ASSISTED BRIGRATION EMPERATI-CALLY DESCUSOED.

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 Boolety, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. After routine

business. It was moved by Mr. Edward Brady, sec-

onded by Mr. Wm. Keys, and resolved, "That this organization do all in its power to discourage and discounterance 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 carnest profest against the importation of assisted emigrants to this country, and to more effectually thwart this policy this branch respectfully inwite the co-operation of Mr. J. J. Chrran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, and request him to use his influence with the present Gevern-ment to take all and every means against such persons being experted to and imposed on the Domision." Mr. Thos. Buchanan then moved, seconded

by Mr. McAran, that the co-operation of St. Patrick's Society be invited. The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjetraed,

A DISGRAOS TO HIS OLOTH.

GLERGYMAN, RYBALS A BORER AND A STIT G

CLOTHES FROM HIS HOST.

Sourgesiero, Illa March 4—Bey. Mr. Mc-Donald, 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. Leurent and Father Conway. There was a to whose house he went alter the religious large attendance of friends to witness the services for the purposal mending the night to whose nouse he went after the religious services for the purposed spending the night. The minister, the horse and the clothes were missing when Raston-was this morning. The stolen property of found in KoDonald's possession.

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The home Government have recognized the Transvasi Republic.

An outbreak of inot-and-mouth disease has pocurred among cattle in Kansas.

A financial panio prevails in Pekin, and many bankruptcles have occurred.

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

The board for examination of steamboat engineers has concluded its labors at Toronto. The Maine municipal elections generally resulted in the choice of Republican candi-

The disputes between the Vation and Prussia in regard to the vacant sees have been zeitled.

dates.

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 Frince Krapokine has been commuted to banishment. Applications by poor people to the Mayor

of Hamilton for relief are becoming much

less frequent. At Pittsburg, 'a, the green glass bottle factory of Thompsen & 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 Annatto Bry, Jamaica, is reported at St. Margaret's Bay, Halliax, in distress.

The Porte grants to the United States in the new treaty the same advantages as are ac

corded other countries. M. Fallieres has ordered a medal to be struck in honor of the eighty-second anniver-

sary 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 Kanan, Russia, a student of the univeralty shot the official of the Ekstorinburg tribunal, his motive being revenge.

Edward Boyle, farmer of St. Giles, Que. was instantly killed by a klok from a young horse which he had been driving. The Chicago & Northwestern Ballroad has

on preferred stock, payable March 24. The German Government will ask for a oredit of 19,000,000 marks for the construction of torpedoes along the Baltle seaboard.

declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

A Chinese reconnoitering party recently advanced to within two miles of Hanol, 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 first will be fully as large as that of last season.

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, Conn., were burned on Saturday evening; loss \$400,000. pounds annually to the Egyptian treasury, has been proposed by the British financial

adviser. League in opposition to Henry George's land 41,000. scheme was made at a meeting at Cork on

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

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., show that there have been 18 suicides and two murders at Monte Carlo since the 1st o

January.

Mr. Marriott (Liberal), M.P. for Brighton, who resigned after voting against the Govern ment on the Egyptian resolutions, has been ze-elected.

Hallian city council has decided to grathe usual number of liquor licenses, and to defend any holder prosecuted under the Dom-Inion Act.

At Columbus, O., the drivers in all the mines on Sunday Oreck Valley have struct against a reduction of wages. Over 1,000 miners are out. The court has granted Lord Garmoyle two

weeks' additional time to prepare his defence in the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Fortescue. Bradlaugh 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 Hallfax, from Lon-

don, passed a two-masted steamer fast in the

ice, and a large ship on fire, apparently deserted by the crew./ Paulsen, the Norwegian skater, had one of his legs severely injured while going through some difficult movement in the skating tink

at St. Stephen, N.B. The Ohio Legislature has made provision for bringing the remains of the war correspondent, J. A. McGahan from Constantino-

ple to Ohio for burial. The U. S. Government has received an invisidon through the German Legation to participate in an exhibition of dairy products at Munich next October.

El Progresse, a Madrid newspaper, has been confiscated and the management will be proscouted for publishing articles containing insults to King Aliense.

Prince Napoleon has decided to postpone the American tour of his son Prince Victor. He intends to send him to Roumanis to serve in the Roumanian army. The mie of the Stewart building on Broad-

way and Chambers street, New York, to ex-Judge Henry Hilton has been recorded. The price paid was \$2,100,000. A woman named Davis attempted to drown

herself and phild on Saturday last at Halifax, N. B. but were resoued by a man who was watching her movements. Detective Delisle, the victim of the shooting accident in St. Rochs station house, is

now perfectly recovered, and will shortly be able to go again on duty. A telegram from Bydney, O. B., reports that during last Friday's storm the barome-ter fell to twenty eight and a half inches, the

lowest reading for many years. In the course or a chemical experiment in J.

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

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

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(PROM OUR I PROIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, March 1. OBANGE MATTERS.

A counting of poses has taken place among the opposents 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 ma-jority 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 ellence unless discussion is provoked from the other side.

ENGLISH INTRUDERS. 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 Sir Charles Tupper is to be referred : Conservatives - Abbott, Amyot, Belleau, Cameron (Victoria), Colby, Costigan, Curren, Daly, Desjardins, Hall, Sir John Hacdonald, Micmaster, McCarthy, Onimet, Patterson (Essex), Bobertson (Hamilton), Boyal, Shakespeare Tupper (Pictou), White (Oardwell), Woodworth — 21. Liberal — Blake, Bosse, Cameron (Huron), Casgrain, Dayles, Laurier, Lester, Mackerzie, Mcintyre, Mc-Issac, Weldon, Wells-12. IMM:GRATION.

Mr. Lowe, of the Department of Agriculture, gave evidence this morning before the Immigration and Colonisation 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 Manitill be fully as large as that of last season.

Lobs, the fair being \$30. Mr. Van Horne it

DeLesseps, prempted by election to the 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 A financial scheme to save a million of 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 immi-The first declaration of the Irish National grants to Manitoba might be placed at

M. Janvier de la Motte is dead. Cardinal Lassour, patriarch of Billeta, t

John William Montague, Earl of Sandwick,

ls dead, sged 78 years.

Ex-Governor Hubbard died at 1:30 on the morning of February 28th. Dr. Isaac Todhunter, the well-known English mathematician, is dead, aged 64.

Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, died at Ban Francisco on February 29th. Joseph Myshrall, one of Fredericton's oldest and most prominent business men, aled on March 2nd.

Mr. J. B. Renaud, one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants of Quebec, died on the morning of March 2nd. Krs. T. McCarty, mother-in-law of Mr. P. A. Landry, M.P., died very anddenly at Frederic ton, N.B., on March 2nd. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

Mr. Leon Arel, City Councillor for Jacques Oartier Ward, Quebec, and Mr. Oillon Roy, agent of the Royal Canadian Insurance Com-pany, died on Saturday, March 1st. Thomas Bradley, harnessmaker, died auddenly at Fredericton, N.B., on March Srd, while eating his dinner. The deceased had been left a large sum of money some time ago by a relative in Ireland, and was making arrangements to leave next month for that country.

ments to leave next month for that country.

The United States Scoretary of the Navy issued a general order yesterday in relation to the death of Minister Hunt, and directed the department to be draped in mourning. The Russian Minister called on the President with a telegram from the Emperor of Russia expressing regret at Mr. Hunt's death. The President said the kind and feeling message of the Emperor and Government was very grateful to him, and would be appreciated by the people of the United States.

Mr. William Samuel, furries of the gird death.

the United States.

Mr. William Samuel, furrier, of this city, died at his residence on Lagauchetiers street on Saturday, March Ist, in the 53rd year of his age.
The deceased was a resident of Montreal about a quarter of a century ago, and since that time has always been held in great exteem by all who knew him. For many years he has carried on a successful business as a furrier and hatter. He leaves a widow and seven children, who have in their sad bereavement the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Tansey, father of Ald. Tansey and Resident at the circle of Ald. Tansey and Ald.

sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Tansey, father of Ald. Tansey and Bernard and Owen Tansey, died at his resicence at Point St. Charles on Wednesday, February Ith, in the Stth year of his age. The deceased who was a native of Roscommon, Ireland, came to this city in 1847 and had since that time resided here, for the greater part of the time at Point St. Charles, sof which locality he has been an honoured resident for the past thirty-eight years. For many years the late Mr. Tansey was employed with the well known firm of Frothingham & Workman, and in his business relations gained the confidence and high esteem of all with whom he came is contact. The members of his family have the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their great loss. Regulespot in page.



OUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

It costs \$22 per hour to light Iowa's new

Capitol. Hardand soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time.

Queen Victoria rays postage the same as any other Briton.

One trial of Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine.

Blackbirds have already appeared in some sections of Pennsylvania. PREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy and remove worms without injury to dalt or infant.

Jay Gould's Atalanta is still waiting for him in the Bay of Charleston.

Is your your hair turning grey and gradually falling out? Hall's Hair Remedy will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanees the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

The New Jersey Legislature has abolished the contract system in prisons.

LITTER, by Rev. Wm. Stang. 2 mo. 112 pp Price, free mail, 25 cents. SHOET MEDITATIONS to sid pions souls in the recitation of the Holy Rosary, 24 mo., 288 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

Street car drivers in Memphis are petitioning against Sunday travel.

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bionchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIB. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

An Ohlo editor writes: "Our wood is about out, but, thank heaven, this is a campaign year."

The sudden change in temperature from a desated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary ailments. European physicians have recom-mended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served hot in the hall as guests are eaving.

Cedar Key, Fig., has a population of 3,000, and but four deaths occurred there during twelve months.

For Rough conditions of the Skip, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Erup-tion and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

Bits of the rope which hanged Kid Wade are seiling like hot cakes at Ainesworth, Neb., as souvenirs.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes : " Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," do.

Last week a gentleman in Boston correctly guessed the number of beans in a bag. An effort is being made to induce him to lecture.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N.F., writes: I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nose; while not a few of my Theumatic neighbors [one old lady in partiou-Isri pronounce it to be the best article of its that has ever been brought before the Liblic. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child.

he would not let her know the combination to his safe.

Messa Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes Our Mr Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, an knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take Ome with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several inflances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practi-

Alphones Paquette and wife, of Westfield, Mais., took her two-months-old baby sleigh riding, and the child was smothered by excossive wrapping.

Amo: Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can, with confidence, recom-Friend it to those afflicted in a like manner."

Vandals have much mutilated the soldiers' monument on Boston Common, and a loud demand is made for a close fence to protect It from further injury.

DB. LOW'S PLEASART WORK SYRUP -An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

Colonel Jean Basso has died in Genoa. He was so devoted a friend and so faithful a follower of Garibaldi that he was popularly known as "the General's dog."

A TRINITY OF EVILS.—Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia usually exist together. By disciplining the liver and toning the stomach simultaneously they can be eradicated. The promptitude and thoroughness with which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier removes this trinity of physical et ils is a fact widely appreciated throughout Canada.

Tin has been discovered in North Caro-

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c. should try them. Connecticut fishermen predict plenty of shad this year

Truth is stranger than fiction. The GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS are invaluable in cases of General Debility, Liver Complaints, Sick Headaches, Loss of Appetite, &c. The best Tonic Bitters ever introduced. Price 75 cents, including trial package of

Pilly. Bold by all Druggists. There are still missing from the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus seventy-seven

bodles.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. EPHCIFIC VIBTURS IN DYEPHPSIA.

Dr. A. JENKINS Great Falls, N. H., says : " 1 oun testify to its seemingly atmost specific virtues in cases of dyspepsia, nervounessand morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

Mrs. lunes, an American lady of beauty and great wealth, according to the London Sunday Times, has married Santley, the bari-

Another Gloucester fisherman, the Waldo Irving, with her crew of fourteen men, is given up as lost.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of f the Liver and Stomach neglected in a changeable olimate :) Durs,

leads to chronic disease and ultimate ary.
An occasional dose of McGale's and Butternut Pills, will stimulate the part to healthy action, tone up the Star piland Digestive Organs, thereby giving it; and vigor to the system generally. For sale very-There. Price, 250 per box, five boxes \$ i.00.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in
money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale,
chemist, Montreal.

A lecturer on the Indians says there are no profane words in the Indian language. They are not necessary. Whenever an Indian is provoked, he kicks his dog and beats his squaw. It would be a waste of strength to swear too.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND COMFORTING. _..."By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli. cation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."—Civil Service Ga-sette. Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng-

being probably the one mining settlement in | felt unaccountable nauses almost constantly, the West in which there is not at least one liquor saloon.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .- Coughs, Influenza. -The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the pills taken internally and the ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epedemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purily the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are serionsly and permanently affiliated in most coun-

"Rifty young and good-looking women have sailed for New Caledonia to be married to well-behaved convicts," says a recent Lon-

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION. It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty-five years Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters curedhim, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and persect secretion.

oured nine-tenths of the orange crop of Cali. and which I have found wonderfully efficient gossamer threads, but forming a network her husband for divorce on the ground that fornis, the idea being suggested by the short crop h Florida.

DANGER TRAFS.

snare nany a victim beyond possibility of res- hood remind them of their increasing years." ke a cold or cough in time and it is easily conquered by that safe and pleasant vegetable remedy, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam-Asthm, Bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence.

Joseph Hay, of Boston, is ninety-four years of age. He was a member of Boston's Common Cennoil in 1830, and has missed voting at only (we elections in seventy years.

A FAVORITE EVERYWHERE.

Whereer introduced Hagyard's Yellow Oil finds triends. It is the old reliable household remedy ir external and internal use in all sohes, pans, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Gen, a prominent drugglet of Belleville, be so easily avoided should blame no says: "It is a great favorite here, and has a one but themselves. good sale

Contents of a house which was levied on by a baliff of Blakeley, Ga: One tin pan, two tin blates, one broken tray, one broken spider, one looking-glass, one pair tongs, two guns and a " yaller coon dog."

A DOUBLE BENEFIT.

James Koore, a prominent resident of Leamngton, wates that he cured himself of dyspersia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and two battles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suffering from similar troubles.

Fountain W. George, the condemned Polk County (Iova) murderer, wants to be hanged at Des Moines, if at ail, and objects to the Register's suggestion that he take his depart. ure from this world direct from the peniten-

The endowment fund of Washington and Lee University, Virginia, is now \$400,000, and at least one-half of it has been given by Northern men. A persistent effort is being made to increase the endowment to \$1,000,-

ORUSHED BY THE CARS.

▲ little son of John Springs, Toronto, had his foot crushed by a G.T.R. Express train some time ago. Two doctors attended him without benefit; and amputation was proposed, but Hagyard's Yellow Cil was tried, which gave prompt relief and effected a speedy cure, even removing all stiffness of the joint.

There is an old man in Clay County, North Carolina, who has borne through ninety-two years the burden of the name of Alexander Gumbleton Buffl ton Bouffleton Oberds Whittleton Southennall Benjamin Franklin Souires.

FOR ALL AGES.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will find renewed vigor and strength by taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The young hastening to early decay will also find in this revitalizing tonic a remedy worth trying.

NAPOLEON THE GREAT. HIS INFIRMITY REPRATED IN THE EXPERIENCE OF A LEADING PUBLIC NAK -TRUTHS, FOR THE AGED.

(Syracuse, N. Y. Courier.), " How long has he been in public service ?" "Before the memory of the oldest inhabi-

"And he has kept his name untarnished during all that period?" "Absolutely."

tween two gentlemen at one of our leading hotels. The interrogator was from abroad, the other a resident of this city. The conversation had drifted into politics and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord was the man whose retrace the history of public men who have grown old in the service is a task both interesting to the investigator and entertaining to those who read his investigations. It was with this truth in mind that the writer set out to call upon the man, about whom those

politicians were so carnestly talking, at his specious residence on Turtle street, Mr. Alvord, who has been and is, familiarly known as "Old Salt," owing to his advocacy of the salt interest, is now well advanced in years, being on the shady side of seventy. He has long, white hair and a snowy heard which give him an appearance both dignified and grand. His voice is full and clear, and the moment any stranger comes into his presence he cannot but be impressed with the inherent power of the man. Indeed he was endowed by nature with an un-usually strong organization, both mentally and physically, which all the strain of public life, both as speaker of the Assembly and Lieutenant-Governor, failed, for many years,

to in any way undermine. It was during the year 1881, while Mr. Alvord was a member of the Assembly at Albany, that he first began to feel most peculiar. sensations. At that time he was in the midst of very important work, which was seriously interfered with by reason of the mysterious Greeley, Col., rejoices in the distinction of troubles which seemed to assail him. He accompanied by occasional violent retchings. History recounts that Nacoleon the Great while in the midst of his public career, was

frequently attacked by an enemy greater than any he had ever faced, which came in the same insidious yet violent manner as the terrible troubles that overtook Mr. Alvord, and are to-day menacing so many thousands of others. In speaking on this subject to the writer, Mr. Alvord said :

"This same bitter experience came to me again in 1882 while I was a member of the Assembly, with symptoms identical with those I had felt the year before. I believe it was largely caused by my advance in years, for 1 had a 'worn out' feeling that was terrible. This conclusion is evidently the correct one, for I was again attacked last summer while away from all cares and recreating at my Island in the St. Lawrence river. I experienced a painful sense of fullness in the applause ?) lower portion of the body, accompanied by sensations of feverish heat or chilling shudders. All efforts to move my limbs or body were followed by intense weariness or exhaus tion. Those who have reached my years can appreciate my sensations."

"And did neither yourself nor the physiclans understand the cause or nature of these troubles?"

"It seems not entirely, for the physicians failed to relieve me and I kept growing worse. suffered intensely and the only relief I could possibly obtain was by lying upon my back, and this was only temporarily.'

"But you are looking well and strong now, Alvord. How did you bring about the change?"

Warner's Safe Cure. Indeed it has proven remarkable in its power over me. I believe in it and there'ore recommend it to others, especially to those who are advanced in life; who feel a breaking down when there is no Neglitted colds are the fatal traps that en- necessity and whose lost vitality and man-

The interview then drifted to other topics, but as the reporter gazed at the man whose experience is so ripe and who has seen so much of the different phases of life he could not but wish that those who are suffering from the various forms of physical ailment, and especially those persons who are advanced in years, might see and converse with the veteran whose experience and knowledge have been so rich and who is so firm a believer in the efficacy of the remedy that cared him. There is no excuss for shortening life, as so many have done and are doing. There is no necessity for " breaking down" early in years. Premature decay and death are a disgrace to our modern civilization. They are wholly needless, and men or women who permit them when they can

MR. HENRY GEORGE IN SCOTLAND.

some's Circus, Dundee, to a large audience. The Rev. D. Macrae presided.

Mr. George, who was received with cheers, said—I am glad to come before a Scotch audience (applause). I am glad for my own 21st year, though persons who have not at-sake, and because I know it will give tained that age are exhorted to mortify them. pleasure to a good many Scotch friends of selves and subdue their passions by fasting mine. (applause).

I got a letter from one of them the other day, in which he said, "Get into Scotland as soon you can. Don't stay long in England. They are a beery kind of people, and when kind of stuff, so that their understandings are congged. But if you go up to Scotland you will find a logical people." As a mat-ter of fact—and there is no question about it—the Scotchman has a logical turn whatever it may come from. In the creative scheme there is no more regard for a Dake of Sutherland or a Duke of Argyll than for the lewest, poorest crofter (hear, hear, and applicate). If Scotland was made for Scotchmen, is it not an injustice, a wrong, an implety that some few Scotchmen should hold such vast areas, and so many of her Scotchmen have no right whatever to a square inch of its mil (hear, hear)? When I was in London a week or two ago a hundred acres of land within the city were shown It is worth something like £140,000, and it is increasing in value comething like £3,000 a year, while the taxes upon it are only £43 ("shame)." There is no use for families being crowded into single rooms when y u have men holding thousands of sores useless (applause). If any one says there should be compensation, let him when the time comes give it for himself. You can raise a contribution for the landlords;

31/2 Oc

It is all very well for the full-led, well olothed men sitting around a comfortable fire to talk about the necessity of compensation, which virtually means nothing; but they would think differently if their condition was that of thousands of people in this country—
if they were cold and hungry, if their children did not have enough to cat-and it is a terrible fact that in this country to-night

there are thousands who have not enough for ordinary healthy animal existence —children stanted and starved, boys and girls growing up with nothing before them "Absolutely."

"He is a man I should like to meet."

The above conversation occurred beween two gentlemen at one of our leading
otels. The interrogator was from abroad,
he other a resident of this city. The conlandlords? Here is the fact that there is this poverty, this deep hell suffering, right in cord and qualities were being discussed. To the midst of wealth; and it is the most solemn duty that devolves upon us as men and as citizens to do something to relieve it (ap-plause). What can we do? We cannot destroy that poverty by almsglving. It is something greater than charity that is needed. It is justice (applause)—that and that alone you have to do-to simply ask what is just, and

let that be your guide (applause).
At the conclusion of the address Mr. George answered a few questions, among which were the following :-

"I should like Mr. George to tell us how we are to get the land for the people." (Arplause.)

Mr. George-Simply put your taxes upon the land—(applause)—and then raise them as fast as you can till they consume the entire rent (laughter and applause). There is this difference between a tax on land and a tax on anything of human production—the landlord cannot shift it on the consumer, he cannot put it on the tenant-will it come out of his rent, and instead of holding back until he gets a higher rent he will be forced into the market (applause), and the ultimate result will be that the land will be valuable only to the man who is using it—the result will be the abolition of the landlords (applause).

"Why not give us houses for nothing as well as land for nothing?" Mr. George-Houses cost labor; land don't

(applause). Mr. George (said another querist) draw an analogy between those who buy land and those who stole pants or boots. I fail to see how those causes are analogous.

Mr. George-A right that depends solely upon law ceases whenever that law is repealed. The people having consented to the buying and selling of land, can with-draw their consent whenever they please. Have the people in these islands been in a position to make the law (applause and " No, no")? is it not the fact that the laws have been made by one class? Give universal suffrage (loud spplause.) Give every man and, as I have come lately to believe, every woman a vote, and then put the question, and you will have the popular will. Oan one generation make a law that will bind another (" no, no," and

At the close a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. George.

A VIRGINIA BELLE.

A Virginia reporter thus describes the belle of a ball he recently attended :-

Complexion neither blonds nor brunette, hovering between the dawn and the sunrise of a summer's morning, eyes, beside whose arrowy glances Cupid's keenest darts are only fit for killing frogs or clams-eyes that drive the very stars of heaven distracted with envy. Lashes more gioriously silken than ever fringed the lids of oriental houri. Hair in which ten thou-"By using a remedy which is very popular | sand sunbeams nestle, darkly bright, fine as found powerful as the green withou that bound Delilah's Samson. Matchless in grace. Marvellously gifted in woman's grand endowment-tongue. Tones soft as the softest warblings of a flute on tropic seas at twilight. A polar star in every throng toward whom all masculine compasses point with constant finger. A magnet strong enough to turn a whole battalion topsy turvy, and bring the planets rushing from their far-off spheres. Lovelier, more enchanting creatures never filtted through the paradise of raptest poet's dream. Describe her? Were my pen a quill from the pinion of the loftlest seraph that burns in gleaming glory, and dipped in the refulgent radience of the rain. bow's fountain, it would be impossible. Raphael's ghost after three centuries of celestial practices, would taint at the task of trying to deplot her transcendent loveliness.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

BDGULATIONS FOR LENT. The following are the regulations for Lent in the crchdiocese of Toronto :-

1st. All days of Lent, Sundays excepted are days of fast and abstinence for those who are obliged by the law of fasting. 2nd. By a special dispensation of the Holy

See, 1875, for ten years, the use of flesh meat Mr. Henry George, the well-known author is allowed at every meal on Sunday, and once of "Progress and Poverty," delivered a leo-a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and tute on "The Land for the People," in New Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember Week and Saturday before Easter. 3rd. The Church exempts from the law of

fasting:-1st. Those who have not attained their and prayer.

2nd. The sick and the infirm from old age and the weakly, those who are obliged to work hard, which they could not perform if they fasted, women bearing or nursing chilithey drink they drink ale and beer and that dren, and, in fine, those whose health would be seriously impaired by tasting. All should abstain from flesh meat on those days pre-soribed, unless lawfully dispensed by their pastors, and those who are thus dispensed with the law of fasting or abstinence, are still enjoined to redeem their sins by prayer and almadeeds. They are exhorted to say each day three times the Our Father and Hall hary, and to make an offering in the poor box during Lent for the orphans.

3rd. Persons unable to last on account of age, delicate health, hard labor, or other legitimate cause, should abstain as much as possible from flesh meat, except when it is allowed

4th. Custom has permitted, in this severe climate, a small collation, about one fourth to me, which is being held by its of a meal, at night, and a cup of coffee or sea owner to allow of its increasing in value. with a morsel of bread in the morning. The use of fish is not allowed with, meet at the same time. Eggs, butter and cheese are per-mitted at the night collation; also fasting tood may be fried in lard, where butter cannot be easily procured.

Eighty-three per cent of the population of the United States is composed of white natives and the immigrants from German and Great but what I deny is the right of any Britain, leaving four per cent from other man to give away the rights countries and hirteen per cent for those of of another human creature (applause). African descept.



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

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON ITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN! Cinetantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mell. Don't delay a moment. Praventical is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and ExNeuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lunga, Bleeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hearteness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoa, Chronic Dysentery, Chilera Morbins, Ridney Troubles, Diasses of the
Spline and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist:
now traveling in this country, says that most
of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's
Condition Powders are shoolnicity pure and
immensely valuable. Nothing no continuity make here lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, Picaspy

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

WEST & CO. 7 Murray Street, New-You



Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 185 Pearl St., New York. 16 Leow

Sawing Made Easy Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine! Sent on 80 Days A Great Saving of Test Trial Labor & Money.

An Old Solds

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, To...

"I wish to express my appreciation. . . valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy. While with Churchill's army, just below the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a sovero cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYMES

CHERRY PECTORAL. "I did so, and was rapidly cured. Sines, then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and harp J. W. WRITLEY." diseases.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the young est children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 807. The twenty eight day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-four. Dame Helen Young Stephens, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Gregory Smith, of the same place, gentleman.

eightr-four. Dame Helen Young Stephens, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Gregory Smith, of the same place, gentleman, and hereunte dely authorized by one of the Honorable Judges of the uperior Court, a exteren justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said George Gregory Smith, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Kerr & Carter, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Samuel C. Marson, one of the bailtiffs of this Court. on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Frowince of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called THE TRUE WITNESS, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city, called L'Aurore, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforessis, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order).

GEO. H. KERNICK.

Deputy P. S. C.

GEO. H. KERNICK. Deputy P. S. C.

TIEACHER WANTED! - For S.S. No. 6, Townships of Monteagle and Wicklow, in the County of Hastings, a Teacher (either male or female) holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence immediately. Address EDWARD LEVECK. Sec.-Treas., Greenview P. O., Co. Hastings, Ont. 30-8

FOR BUBIAL IN IBELAND. THE CITY OF CHICAGO SAILS WITH THE BORY OF

JEBONA J. COLLING.

New York, Feb. 27 .- Two caskets, al-

most hidden from view by the many floral offerings pleased upon them, lay on the spar deck of the laman steamer Oity of Ohlorgo yesterday morning. They contained the remains of Jerome J. Collins, the meteorologist of the Jennette, and his mother. The vessel lay at the wheri at the foot of Charlton street, on the North River. and more than 200 persons boarded her to pay their last respects to the dead. When the caskets were lifted by the sallors and lowered into the after-hold all present uncovered their heads. The boxes were placed upon the top of hops and one tier of bales were placed over them for better protection. As the steamer swung out from her dock in the afternoon and went to sea, handkerchiefs were waved as long as she was visible.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CI Y GOVERNMENT BOND

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY. Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Premium, as there are NO BLANES.

draw a Premium, as there are no BLANES.

The Three Highest Premiums Amount to 200,000 FLORINS, 50,000 FLORINS, 30,000 FLORINS, 30,000 FLORINS, And bonds not drawing one of the larger Premiums must draw a Premium of not less than 180 Florins.

The next redemption takes place on the 1st of aPHIL, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of April, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

160 Fulton street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City.
ESTABLISHED IN 1874.
N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITERS.

THE above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States

29 tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 411. Dame Jane Atchison, wife of James Murray, of the City and District of Montreal, heretofore trader, has irsilituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property

E. N. ST. JEAN,

Attorney for Biaintiff.

Montreal, 25th January, 1884. 27-5

DEOVINGE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF AMONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 649.
Dame Denise Page, of the town of Longuetil, District of Montreal, wife commune on biens of Damase Brissette, contractor, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 12th February, 1884.

PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE,

28 5
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DOBLIC NOTICE IS GIVEN that a Bill will be presented during the next session of the Quebec Parliament praying that the village of Sainte Cunegonde? a erected

LONGPRE & DAVID, Attorneys of the Corporation of the village of Sainte Cunegonde. Montreal, February, 1884.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
No. 403. Dame Elizabeth Horn, of the City and
District of Montres), wife of David Henrichon,
Moulder, of the same place, duly authorized a
ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. David Henrichon,
Moulder, of the same place, Defendant. An
action en separation de corps et de biens has
been instituted in this cause this 25th day ef
January instant.

M. J. CL. LARIVIERE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 25th January, 1884. 28-5 DR. KANNON O.M.M.D., M.O.P.S.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

THE NUTMEG CARD CO CLINTON CONTROL SEND 50 nice Chromo Cards Will Hame of for 10 cents CARADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 889. Dame Anna Brindamour, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Conture, master carpenter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Joseph Couture, master carpenter, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the 20th day of March next.

next
Montreal, 22nd February, 1884
PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANOTOT,
29-5
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, Montreal. Angele Handfield wife of Hubert Blasonnet, Hotel-keeper, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to propert.

Montreal, is the February, 1884.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,
Autorney for Plaintiff.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction Price 25 ct. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada.

ENTERTAINING:

Contains the latest news from all over the world.

Mailed to Subscribers for 83 per annum. Single copies, A cent

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTREAL.

NOTICE

Do not Forget the Old and Reliable Standard Brands namely

CABLE CABLE CABLE	- ' ,	 5-CENT CIGAR 5-CENT CIGAR 5-CENT CIGAR
		and the second of the second o

5-CENT CICAR 5-CENT CICAR 5-CENT CICAR

5-CENT CIGAR 5-CENT CIGAR 5-CENT CIGAR

,							
El P	adre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	for	25	cents
		10-cent					
El P	adre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	for	25	cents
El P	adre,	10-cent	Cigar;	\mathbf{three}	\mathbf{for}	25	cents
El P	adre,	10-cent	Cigar;	\mathbf{three}	\mathbf{for}	25	cents
El P	adre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	\mathbf{for}	25	cents
El P	adre,	10-cent	Cigar;	\mathbf{three}	\mathbf{for}	25	cents
El P	adre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	\mathbf{for}	25	cents
El P	adre,	10-cent	Cigar;	\mathbf{three}	\mathbf{for}	25	cents

SENECAL, SENECAL, SENECAL, SENECAL, SENECAL, SENECAL, SENECAL, SENECAL,	10-CENT 10-CENT 10-CENT 10-CENT 10-CENT 10-CENT 10-CENT 10-CENT	CIGAR; CIGAR; CIGAR; CIGAR; CIGAR; CIGAR; CIGAR; CIGAR;	THREE	FOR FOR FOR FOR FOR FOR FOR	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	CENTS CENTS CENTS CENTS CENTS CENTS CENTS CENTS CENTS
SENECAL,	10-CENT	CIGAR;	THREE	FOR	25	CENTS

The above brands have no artificial flavoring, and as they are a safe smoke and not likely to give the consumer a headache, or put his system out of order; contrary, will give him pleasure in smoking any of the above Cigars.

RETAILERS can afford to sell these goods at the above named prices, provided they are satisfied with a reasonable profit. But in any case, when you call for any of these goods, do not be persuaded to take any other; it will only afford the Retailer a larger profit, and you will receive less value.

S. DAVIS & SON.

The above firm have attained the highest honors of any in America, namely, Medals and Diplomas in Paris in 1867, and at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, in competition with the world; also at several Provincial Exhibitions, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their ability in making Cigars.

S. DAVIS & SON

MANUFACTURERS AND

Importers of Cigars.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

34 COLLEGE STREET. MONTREAL

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

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

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with four and relain its virtues for a long period.

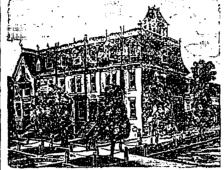
RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.



274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street (corner Gerard), Toronto, Opt.

M. Hilton Williams, M.D. M.C.P.S.9 Proprietor.

Permanently established for the special cure of all the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT and CHEST, including the EYE, EAR and HEART, viz., Catarrh. Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, also Catarrhal Ophthelmia (sore eyes), Catarrhal Deainess, and the various Heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

also treat all Unionic, Nervous, Sain, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the Steam Atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the hot and cold water baths, sitz, steam, shower, electric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we hesitate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodation for a large number or patients who desire to remain in the Institute while under treatment.

During the past eighteen years we have treated over 40,000 cases. CONSULTATION FREE. Those who cannot remain in the city for treatment may, after an examination, return home and pursue the treatment with success. But if impossible to visit the Institution personally, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise," both of which will be sent free of charge.

Address,

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT. Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sts., Toronto, Ont.

To Office hours from a.m. to 7 p.m.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ne Catherine Fahay, who, some 13 years ago, or later, resided in Ottawa, March Township, Cassada. A sum of money has been willed to her by one Robert Armstrong, who died in this city the lith of last June. Anyone knowing anything of the whereabouts of Catherine Fahay, or her legal heirs, will please write to Charles O'Donnell, Councillor-at-Law, Butte City, Silver Bow County, Montana Ter., or to T. C. Porter, Esq., Public Administrator, of same place.

WELLS RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED: BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY. EFFor several years we have furnished the cirymen of America with an excellent arti-

clai color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the sighest and only prizes at both International pairy Fairs.

Fig But by patient and scientific chamical re-earch we have improved in several acints, and low offer this new color as the best a.. The world. t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. it is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, ETAnd, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

ISBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

ETH you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expresses (46)

WELLS, DICHARDSON 2 CO., Burlington, Vt.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Recessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet southingly, on the

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are

Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcors!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Obest, as sait into mest, is Ourses SORE THROAT, Brombitis, Congns, South Throat, Breathan For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Bhen matism, and even ABTHMA For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Bhen in has never been known to stall.

Both Pills and Ontement are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment; 581 Oxfordstreet, Indicated the Montreal of Tomore, in boxes and posts, at its. 14d., 24.

45. 6d., 11s., 25s., and 88s; each, andby all medicine vendors throughout the civilised world.

R. H.—Advice gratif, at the above address, dally, between the hourt of il and 4, or by letter. FOR THE OURE OF

f SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enermous sale of THE 37th EDITION—just out of press; contains (in addition to the vastameunt of information, useful to everybody in every country;) the Constitution for the Government of the Conndian Dominion, Legal Forms in every-day use, Statistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of forms that combine to make a volume absolutely necessary to every one in the Dominion Sold only by subscription. AGENTS Wanted EVERYWHERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address of BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers Lakoside Building, Chicago, Ill., U.S. A. Ask any Rook Agent for HILLY MANUAL



Mader Contract with the Government of Can-

884-Winter Arrangements-1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	~.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders. Building.
Numidian	6,100	Building.
Riberian	4.6 60	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Carthagenian	4,600	
Parisian	5,400 Capt	James Wylle.
Sardinian	4,658 Capt	JE Dution.
Polynesian	4.100 Capt	R Brown.
Polynesian Sarmatian	3,600 Capt	J Graham.
Dircassian	4.000 Lt W	H Smith, R N R
Peruvian	8,400 Capt	J Richie.
Norwegian	3,631 Capt	Barclay.
Nova Scotian	3.800 Capt	W Richardson.
Hibernian	8.431 Cant	R Carruthers.
Caspian	3.200 Cant	Hugh Wylie.
Austrian	2,700 Capt	Mag. 1001-
Nestorian	2,700 Capt	D.T.James.
Prussian	8.000 Capt	Alex McDongall.
Scandinavian	3,000 Capt	John Parks.
Hanoverian	4,000 Capt	J G Staphen.
Buenos Avres	n8,800 Capt	James Scott
Corean	4,000 Capt	R P Moore.
Grecian	3.600 Capt	OE LeGallais.
Manitoban	3 150 Lt R	Barrett. R N R.
Canadian	2,t00 Capt	CJ Menyles
Phoenician	2,800 Capt	John Brown
Waldensian.	2 600 Capt	W Delgiell.
Lucerne	2,200 Capt	Karr
Newfoundlen	d1,500 Capt	John Myling
Acadian	1,350 Capt	F & cGrath
Augustu		L TE COLUMN

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every THUR DAY, and from Ralifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX: FROM HALIFAY:

Parisian. Saturday, Feb. 9
Caspian. Saturday, Feb. 16
Sarmatian. Saturday, Feb. 23
Sardinian. Saturday, Mar. 12
Circassian. Saturday, Mar. 8
Polynesian. Saturday, Mar. 16
Peruvian. Saturday, Mar. 22
Caspian. Saturday, Mar. 22
Caspian. At TWO o'clock P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway
Train from the West.

From Portland to Liverpool

From Portland to		l
vix Halifa	x.	
Parisian	Thursday, Feb	. 7
Caspian	Thursday, Feb	. 14
Barmatian	Thursday, Fer	. 21
Sardinian	Thursday, Fel	. 28
Circassian	Thursday, Mar	. 6
Polynesian	Thursday, Mar	. 13
Peruvian	Thursday, Mar	. 20
Casplan	Thursday, Mar	. 27
At ONE o'clock	P.M.	

or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax : Cabin......\$62.65. \$78 and \$88
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate......\$45
Steerage.......At lowest rates.

Newfoundland Line.

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter service between Halifax and St. lonn's, N.F., as follows:—
Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifax on January 17th and 3lat, February 14th and 28th, March 18th and 27th.
From Halifax—Tuesday, January 29th, February 12th and 26th, March 11th and 25th, April 8th.

Stn. From St. John's-Monday, February 4th and 18th, March 3rd, 17th and 31st, April 14th. Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage.......\$6 00

Ciasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:-

FRO	H BOS	STON.	
aldenslan		Baturday,	Feb. 1
anitoban ussian		Saturday,	Mar.
ussian	• • • • • • • •	Saturday,	Mar. 1
aldensian		Saturday,	Mar. 2
		TLAND.	
orwegian	. .	Tuesday	, Feb. 1
recian		Tuesday	'. Feb. 2
andinavian	,	Saturday,	Mar.
anoverian		Baturday	, Mar. 2
•			

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted at Liverpool and Glassow, and at Con-linental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-Via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

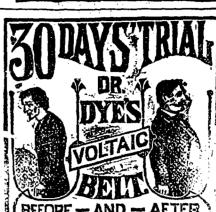
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Eagl-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

any of the Agents of the above named Rall%ays.
For Freight, passage or other information
apply to John M. Currie, Il Quai d'Orleans,
Havre; Alexander Hanter, 4 Rue Glack, Paris;
Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux, Fischer &
Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley
& Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan,
70 Great Olyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers,
James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co.,
Quebec; Allan & Co.; 72 Lasalle street, Ohicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden,
207 Broadway, New York, and 293 Washirgton
street, Boston. Or to
H. & A. ALLAN,
1 India Street, Portland.
80 State street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.
February 2nd, 1884.



Habitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 35. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.



Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trisi. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,
WHO are suffering from Nervous Debilty,
LOST VITAINT, LOCK OF NERVE FORCE AND
GOOR, WASTING WEAKINESSES, and all those discusses
of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from Advance and

VOLTAIO BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH,

CHEAP FARMS

NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the Comm'e of Immigration, Detroit, Michigan

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure Itching Piles—Symptoms and Curo
The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching,
very distressing, particularly at night, seems as
if pin-worms were crawling in and about he
rectum; the pirvate parts are semetimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results
may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a
pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, itch, Salt
Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch,
Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box
by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR,
SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Hold by
Druggists. 27 G



ESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. EOSS' DEPILATORY

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1: sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYR produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Noss Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. BOSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN

Every Family.



67-26 TU&F-eowW-6



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

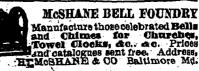
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgutive. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Bells, &c.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H Meneeley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y.,

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.





MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals.

PATTI KISSED BY A GOVERNOR.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 28 .- Patti has been telling tales out of enbool, and Governor Criticaden, of Missouri, is the hero of her story. She says: "I had just finished singing Home, Sweet Home, last Thursday evening, when a nice-looking old gentleman, who intro-duced himself as Governor Unitenden, began congratulating me, and all of a sudden he leaned down, put his arms around me, drew me up to him and kissed me, He said: 'Mme. Patt', I may never see you again, and I; cannot help it,' and before I knew it he was kissing me. It wouldn't do to have everybody washing my face, you know; but when an old gentleman, and a nlee old gentleman, too, and a Governor of a great State, kisses me so quickly that one has not time to see and no time at all to hist not time to see and no time at all to object, what can one do?"

THE WORLD'S BENEFACTOR.

Who, that has had opportunities of reading,

but has heard of the philanthropist, Howard, the greatest part of whose life was spent in visiting the prisons of Europe, and adminis-tering relief to countless numbers of suffering inmates, and whose name will go down to remotest time, crowned with the honors which millions yet unborn will bestow upon it? In the same category we may place the name of Holloway. The possessor of a large fortune, which would allow him to traverse the world in search of pleasure, he chooses, instead, to devote his leisure and his talents to the housest to the benefit of his fellow creatures by diepensing among them the most remarkable remedies, which he himself discovered. To these researches Holloway was first incited by the enormous amount of suffering from various diseases which he everywhere saw sround. Success has met him at every step. -yet no greater than he anticipated, and has proved his well-carned reward. Great, indeed, has become the popularity of his medines, even in the remotest corners of the earth, and their marvellous virtues have been extolled in almost every language from pole to pole. We have seem innumerable testimonials from persons who have used these remedles, in which their wonderful powers are extelled in the highest degree. In every case of incipient disease, recourse to Holloway's never-failing remedies will save months of painful illness; if not life itself. We do not overrate the man, nor his medicines; but what we are confident of, we are willing to bear testimony in its favor; and as far as our absolute knowledge extends, covering a space of years, we feel competent to speak upon the subject in the warmest terms. Therefore, it is our earnest wish that not a family in the land should be ignorant of his remedies, and that they should always be kept on hand to use in cases of sudden illness, as they will operate as well as preventatives as curatives; while there is no possibility of danger to the system arising from their use .- Notting At-

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

San Francisco, Feb. 26 .- Advices from Auckland say that a number of laborers who secently resurned to the Island of Nanoutl from Honolulu assaulted ten young girls. Two old men who expostulated were shot and a fight between the returned laborers and natives ensued in which twenty of the latter were killed and many wounded. The king chartered a vessel and went to Nanouti. Two of his messengers were shot white going ashere. A battle was then fought and several killed on both sides. The king's party took a number of prisoners.

How many persons get up in the morning without an appetite, having a bitter taste in the mouth and feeling weak and debilitated. All these need Carter's Liver Bitters.

Sr. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28 .- The Czar had decided to convene the Superior Council to consider the Socialist question and inquire whether there really exists a powerful Nibilist party; if so, what its wants are and how they may be satisfied or be crushed as the demands of the country may require. The council will be composed of representatives of the ruling classes and all heads of the administrative departments.

NO MARKS. Mr. T. M. Casad, editor of the Corydon, Iowa, Times, writes that his little girl burned her foot severely on a stove. One application of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever, cured it completely, leaving no marks. By two applications of St. Jacobs Oll he cured himself of a torturing pain in the side.

THE MADAGASCAR WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 26-A Mauritius despatch says the Hovas have succeeded in secretly landing in Madagascar a number of Krupp cannon and other munitions of war and have gone to protect Tantanarivo. An English colonel named Willoughby has obtained the leading command of the Malagassy army and a number of other Englishmen hold minor commands. The arsenals are busy in the interior of the island and the Hovas hope soon to be able to make an attack upon Tamatave now held by the French, who are suffering much from fever.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

LONDON, Feb. 26-An examination of the cargo of cattle by the steamer Ontario, which arrived at Liverpool from Portland on Friday last with a number of cattle and sheep suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, has resulted in an order being issued prohibiting the landing of cattle from Portland until March 12th, as a precautionary measure in order to give the inspectors time to find out whether the disease which appeared among the cattle on the steamer was not attributable to a cargo of Esteford cattle which the steamer had lately taken to Portland.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent ours for consumption, Bronchitis, Ostarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical ours for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourstive powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 10—19 cow

OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

Medwettons in the Sugar and Syrul Butles Direct Importation to be Encouraged-Changes in the Free List-Rebates 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

PREE OF DUTY when imported into Canada:-

Bolting cloth, not made up. Boracio acid. Jute cenves, 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 sorap. Maganese, oxide of. Potash, German mineral.

Sodium, sulphate of. Steel for saws and straw cutters, cut to shape, but not further masufactured. Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or ves-

And to repeal the following items now on said free list, vis.:-Colcothar dry oxide of iron.

Fibre-vegetable for manufacturing pur-Fish plates.

Steel. And all items or words contrary to or in-

consistent 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, scetic, a specific duty of 25c per imperial gallon. Capline, unfinished, Leghorn bats, 20 per

cent ad valorem. Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Celluloid, molded into sixes for handles of knives and forks, not bored or otherwise for the manufacturer, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Cotton-Jeans and contilles, when imported by corset makers for use in their factories, 20 per cent ad valorem. Cottons, printed or dyed, not elsewhere

specified, 271 per cent ad valorem. Cotton, 42 inches wide and over, when lmported 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, vulcapized handles for knives and forks, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Iron—cast iron forke, 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, hars, sheets under three-nixteenths of an inch thick, whole or out to shape, ism. but not further manufactured, and rolled round wire reds in coils, not elsewhere specified, three dollars per tons 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, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Needles, viz: cylinder needles, hard frame needles and latch needles, 3 per cent ad val

AUGARS, SYRUPS, AND MOLASSES.

Bugar, when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, above No. 14 Dutch standard, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, and 321 per cent, ad valorem.

Sugar, equal to No. 9 and not above No. >14 Dutch standard, a specific duty of threefourths of a cent per pound, and 271 per cent. ad valorem.

Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch standard, a specific duty of one-half cent per pound, and little to the South African Republic. (Cheers 271 per cent. ad valorem. by Liberals and groams by Conservatives.) 211 per cent, ad valorem. Melado and concentrated melado, three

eighths of one cent per pound, and 271 per cent. ad valorem. On all the above sugars, melado and concentrated melado, when not imported direct

without transhipment, Sugar from the country of growth and production above No. 14 Dutch standard, a spe-

olfic 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-sighths of one cent per pound, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Concentrated cane julce, concentrated moisses, concentrated bestroot julce, and concrete, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of three-sighths of one cent per -pound, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Sugars-Cane julce, refined sugars, sugar house syrup, or sugar house molasses, syrup of sug:r, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of five-sighths of a cent per pound, and 30 per

cent ad valorem. Other molasses, when imported direct with-out transhipment from the country of growth and production, 15 per cent ad valorem on the value thereof free on board; when not so 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.

Zine, 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 mili cranks and wrought forgings for milis rand 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 Vio., chap. .15, be repealed and the following enacted:by natural decay during the voyage of impor-tation upon pershable articles, such as green but in assessing the same and in ottimaing end in view, he had decided to defer the the demage by breakage upon brittle goods, subject.

such as crookery, china, glass and glassware, under the provisions of sections 53 and 54 of the Oustoms 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 the full value thereof, on application to the Minister of Customs a refund of such duty may be allowed and pald, in the proportion and fulfilment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LORDON, Feb 26, .- The House of Lords has passed the bill to afford better protection against the introduction of toot-and-mouth lisease from abroad.

Mr. Arthur Wellesley Poel 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 Parnellite at one end of the rope he would give a very heavy tug at the other end. The Parnellite members of parliament have taken offence at this language, and intend to question the government in regard to it.

LONDON, Fed 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 scats in Parliament, and place stupendous power in their hands.

Mr. Churchill opposed the bill. The adjournment of the debate was voted in apite of Mr. Gladstone's protest.

The Parnellites and Scotch members appear well pleased with the bill, but the English Liberals are disposed to object to 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 boudan were absolutely untrue. Loud cheers.)

[This was in reference to a statement in the Times that General Graham had been ordered to reire 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 Soudan problem. He violently attacked the government, charging it with cowardice, blood-guiltiness, butchery and jingo-

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 Suakim.

Mr. Gladstone replied to the strictures of Sir Wilfred Lawson, and justified the policy which the government has been pursuing. He asserted it was necessary to hold Suakim for the present in order to keep down the

slave trade. Bir Stafford Northcote said the lack of coherency in the government's Egyptian policy caused the misfortunes in the Soudan.

The Marquis of Hartington, Becretary of State for War, said the British would retire from Suakim 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-Colonial Secretary stated that the Government recognized the Transvasi In deterence 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 puschase clauses of the Land Act. Parnell is actively promoting a company to further migration from the congested districts of Ireland.

ONTABIO LEGISLATURE. PIPTH PARLIAMENT -- PIRST SESSION.

On Tuesday Mr. Pardee moved the first reading of a bili to amend the railway act o Ontario, to protect the owners of mines crossed by railways from having their property exprepriated by the railway companies. The bill provides that the owner of a mine crossing mining property that he intends to
work the mine himself. The bill also provides that it a settlement as to the value of
the mining lands cannot be arrived at by the
compare and the reliver the property is a set of the mining lands cannot be arrived at by the
compare and the reliver the property is a set of the mining lands cannot be arrived at by the shall give notice to any raliway company owner and the railway the price shall be at 250. Syrups are quiet at 40 to 650 as to settled by arbitration as provided by the rail— quality. The fruit market continues exceedsettled by arbitration as provided by the railway act of Ontario. The bill was read a first ingly dull, transactions being confined to small time.

The house resumed the debate on the budget, the principal speakers being Dr. Mo-Laughlin, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Ross and Mr. S. over and the very low prices ruling there-White. The debate was again resumed on for induced buyers to run upon old stocks in Wednesday, and occupied the greater por-

tion of the sitting.
TOBORTO, Feb 27.—The following bills TORONTO, Feb 27.—The following bills were read a first time:—Mr. O'Connor—To abolish distress for rent. Mr. Laidiaw—To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act of the sales at the latter price. More activity 1883. Mr. Waters-To amend the Act res- in Sultanas is now apringing up at 7c to 74c. pecting Coroners Inquests. Mr. Gibson—To In Malaga fruit the market is steady, layers

Mr. Hardy—Respecting License Duties. 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 authorise the Township of Colchester South to borrow certain moneys. Respecting churchwardens in the diocese of

oronto. Mr. Mowat, in reply to Mr. French, said it was not the intention of the Government to letter just received from Yokohamansays :issue a proclamation bringing into force "Our markets since our last report have been "The Creditors' Relief Act, 1880," which was intended to provide for the equal distribution of judgment on insolvent debtors' estates.

of judgment on insolvent debtors' estates.
Mr. Boss (Huron), in reply to Mr. Brereton, said his attention had been called to the ne-cessity for introducing legislation tending to control the spread of contagions diseases tation upon penshable articles, such as green among horses, but as the member for South fruits and vigetables imported into Canada; Ontario had introduced a bill with that

Mr Boss (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 Boyal Resders" in the Normal or Model Schools, and these instructions, would be

After recess the following bills were adopted in committee:—To incorporate the Dawn Tramway Company; respecting the debt of the County of Middlesex; to authorize the town of Collingwood to issue certain debenfures; to incorporate the Westport and Sault 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 Irlah immigrants. Carried. The following bills were read a second ime:—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.

TRUE WITHER OFFICE, Tumeday, 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 552.

New York stocks were irregular. Manitoba sold at 96 and Canada Pacific at 54%. In the sterling market sixtles between banks are held at a brokerage over 91, only a limited amount offering even at that figure. Demand bills would bring 10%. Counter rates remain at 9% and 10% respectively. New York funds are somewhat sourcer, 1.32 prem. is bid, 1-16 asked. No transactions reported between banks. Counter rate still 1 prem. The local money market is easy and un-changed as to rates. Call loans on stock collaterals are made at 41 to 5 per cent.

The stock market was less sotive, 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]; 100 Toronto 1841; 50 Merchants 115, 11 do 1151; 25 Federal 1381; 5 Molsons 120; 25 Richelieu 601; 475 Passenger 1241, 800 do

Hohestett 60½; 475 Passenger 124½, 800 do 124½, 10 do 124½, 350 do 124½; 200 Gas 191.

New Yobe, March 4, I p.m.—Stocks strong; Am Ex 95; C 8 5½; D& H 109½; D L 129½; Erie 25½; pfd 69½; Ill O 130½; M C 94½; Mo Pac 91½; N J C 88½; N P 22½; pfd 47½; N W 20½; pfd 143½; N Y C 117½; B I 122; St P 92½; pfd 16; St P M & M 95; C P 81½; W U 75½.

The resolute of the Hallier Custom House

The receipts of the Hallfax Oustom House during the month just closed amounted to \$82,011, an increase over the receipts of February last year of \$8,945. The inland revenue receipts were \$9,611, a decrease of \$2.091.

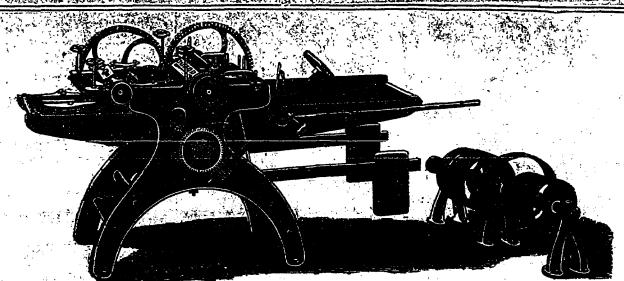
OTTAWA, March 1 .- The value of goods entered at the port of Oitawa in February was:—Free goods, \$26 202.00; dutiable, \$94 967.00; total, \$121,169.00; entered for consumption, \$109,327.00; duty collected, \$22,412.42; the duty collected was \$2,158.84 in the excess of the duty collected in Februery, 1883.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. Nothing has transpired this week to change the general aspect of the business situation here. There has been continued duliness 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 actually 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-eat banking manouvres. In the West the markets for breadstuffs and provisions were again weak and depressed under 'bear'

influence. GROCERES. -In sugar there has not been much change this week, granulated selling at 81 to 810 as to quality, and yellows at 6 to 71c as to quality. A large lot of new Porto parcels to cover the imperative necessities of the moment. In Valencia raisins it appears that a large quantity of 1882 crop was left over and the very low prices ruling thereplace of new, and now that most of the old frul' has been absorbed, they demur paying amend the Public Health Act. Mr. Hardy— at \$1 80 to 1 95; loose muscatels \$1 90 to Bespecting Water Works and Gas Companies. 2 05, and London layers \$2 25 to 2 50. 2 05, and London layers \$2 25 to 2 50.
Figs and nuts are unchanged. The
ten market is very firm, in sympathy with New York, some round lots of Japans having. been sold here for shipment to that market at better prices than could be obtained here. One lot of good medium Japans was sold yesterday on New York account at fully 30 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

advanced and at the close show an advance of from \$2 to \$3 per picul for all classes. Coffees are in good demand at firmer prices. Spices are generally firm at about former values. Bice is quiet here, although there in Rangoon.



PATENT CHAMPION PLANER, MATCHER AND MOLDER

ROSS MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers.

FORT ERIE, Ont., Canada. 30-4 M,A,M,J

from active. A few sales are reported of Summerice, Gartsherrie, Coltness and Oalder from atore at quotations which are as follows, exstore:—No 1 Coltness \$20.50, No 1 Langican \$20.50, No 1 Gartsherrie \$19.75, No 1 Sum-merlee \$20, No 1 Elington \$17.75, No 1 Dalmellington \$18, four months, or 3 per cent. off net prompt cash. Ingot tin is unchanged, London being cabled at £82 to £82 10s for fine foreign, and £86 for Lamb and Flag. Sales here are reported at 201c for Straits, and at 22c for Lamb and Fiag. Ingot copper is steady, best selected cabled ±63 10z. Shipments from Australia and Chili show a failing off which would benefit the market, were it not for the over-production existing in the United States. Here best selected sells at 16%c to 17c. Tin plates are in fair demand, I. U. obarceal being quoted at \$4 90 and I. C. coke 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

ing quoted at \$1 90, sheets 2 to and plates 2 to. Hardware dull. week has not shown any change and continues to present a very dull appearance, the outlet being chiefly for lucal consumption. The export trade is also slow and it would appear that the past monta has been the duliest in the lumber trade. Stocks on hand, while ample enough, are not pressed for sale and prices may be called steady. We quote:—Black walnut, let and 2nd per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st higher with sales of first pots at \$4.50, light ner M, \$110 to 120; do called steady. The hope restricts the sales of the provided the sales of the sales 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, \$20 to 25; hard to 25; do shipping culls, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do cuils, \$9 to 10; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; elm, soft, per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft, per M, \$16; cedar, round,

most part are large and well assorted, bars be-

per foot, 7c to 10c; do sawn, 4c to 6c; shingles, per 1,000, \$2 to 350; laths, per, 1,000, \$2 to 250. Figu.—A brisk movement in figh has taken place, the market being active, with stocks rapidity diminishing. The demand for all \$5.55 to 5.60; extra superfine, \$5.35 to kinds has been good at firm prices. The sup-5.40; fancy, \$5; spring extra, \$4.90 to 5.05 ply of salmon is light, as also mackerel. There superfine, \$4 25 to 4 35; Canada strong bakers' is no whitefish in the market, Tront and herring are steady. Green cod is firm, \$5 45 to 5 55; fine, \$3 60 to 3 85; midwith large draits somewhat higher. Alto- dlinge, \$3 40 to 3 70; pollards, \$3 25 to 3 85; gether a very satisfactory business has been Ontario bags, medium, \$2 50 to 2 60; spring done. We quote:—Brit Coi salmon, per extra, \$2 25 to 245; superfine, \$2 10 to brl, \$16 to 16 50; North Shore do No 1, \$20; 2 20; city bags (delivered) \$2 95 to 3 00. mackerel No 1, \$11; do No 2, \$10; do No 3, Grain—We quote:—Canada red winter wheat, \$9; trout, \$4 25 to 4 50; Labrador herring, \$1 22; white do \$1 17 to 1 19; do spring, No 2, per bri, \$4 25 to 4 50; do No 3, \$3 25 \$1 18 to 1 20; peas, 900; oats, 392 to 40; to 3 50; Cape Breton herrings per bri, \$5 60 to 5 75; green cod No 1, per bri, \$5 50 to 5 75; do No 2, \$4 50 to 4 75; large drafts, \$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, 50; soaled her-

ring per box, 25 to 26c. Om?.—The principal feature is the steady advance in cold oil, Newfoundland A being now quoted firm at 65c, with 623c refused for Gaspe. Linseed, quiet and steady, and steam refined seal as last quoted. We quote: —Linseed, boiled per imperial gallon, 59c to 600 and raw, 550 to 560; olive, pure, \$1.10, Viger Market were only about 50 or 60 head, and ordinary, \$950 to \$1; cod, Newfound-causing a sharp advance in prices. M. Benolt land A, 62½0; Halifax, 600; sea:—refined and R. J. Hopper had the principal supply, steam, 72½0 to 750; lard, extra, 950 to \$1 05; consisting of a carload each, which they sold do No 1, 800 to 850; cod liver, \$1 85 to **3**1 95.

Hops-Market dull with sales at 200 to 25c for good to choice; poor qualities sold down to 15c. English market steady.

Salt-Coarse, 50c to 521c for elevens, factory filled steady at \$1 30 to 1 50, Eureka \$2 40 and Turks' Island 350 per bushel

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOME-The situation in leather continues extremely dull, and there doss not seem to be any immediate prospect of improvement. In operating, the buying interest have the advantage, but holders reare ample. Manufacturers still report a generally slow trade, the spring orders being one small lot selling at 620 per lb.

considerably below those of last year at this time. One of the largest firms in Quebec, which ordinately employs 600 hands, now bled Balmorals, \$1 75 to 3 00; do split do, to the United States for week ending March \$1 25 to 1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to 1st were 152 horses coating \$19,352.50, 1 25; long do, \$1 25 to 2 25; women's buff against 32 horses costing \$4,582.50 for the Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 85c to week previous, and 88 head costing \$9,794 \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do conforthe corresponding week last year. The gress do, 50c to \$1.25; buskins, 60c to 75c; average price paid by American buyers last misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 850 to week was \$127 33 against \$111 30 a year \$1 20; do split do, 750 to 900; do prunella ago. Last week's shipments were made prin-\$1 20; do split do, 750 to 900; do prunella do, 60c to \$1 00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; cipally to Lewiston, Me., Worcester, Mass., children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to Flemington, N. J., Staten Island, Lawrence, 90c; dosplit do, 55c to 65c; prunclia do, 50c | Mass., and Ellenville, N. Y. The shipments

50c more than last week's prices. spected hides, No 2, 810; Hamilton inspected hides, No 1, 810; Hamilton inspected hides, No 2, 81c; buils, 71c to 71c; dry salt bides, No 1, 15c; dry salt bides, No 2, 13c; dry

ket keeps depressed, the demand being far \$5 50 to \$6 00; Calfskins, per lb, 100; Lamb skins, each, 65c to 70c. Wool.—The wool trade is slow. The mar-

ket is without change from a week ago, with the volume of business light. Cape is quoted at 16c to 18 c, and Australian at 22c to 30c. Domestic is quoted at 27c to 29c for A supers; 22c to 24c for B; 20c for black, and 21c for unassorted.

FETROLEUM,-The market for refined petroleum is quiet, and prices are about as quoted a week ago. Orude oil is firm at 80c. We quote: Car lots in store 14c, broken lots at 1410 to 150, and single barrels at 150 to 160. 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 interior quality sold at 160. few packages of rolls were also disposed of at most part are large and well assorted, bars being quoted at \$1 90, sheets 2½c and plates 2½c.

Hardware dull.

LUMBER.—The lumber trade of the past as follows:—Eastern Townships good You can be well suited with Corsets. to choice, 19 to 210; Morrisburg and Brookville, good to choice, 19 to 21c; Western 17 to 180; Kamouraska, 15 to 160; low grades, 15c. Add 1c to 2c for publing lots Rolls, 17 to 180 for Western and 18 to 200 for Morrisburg.

receipts. Provisions—In hog products there was an easier feeling to-day in sympathy with the West, and buyers in consequence maple," per M, \$20 to 22; Ash per held off. Prices, however, were not quotably M, \$18 to \$25; kasswood, per M, lower. Dressed hogs were steady, with job-\$18 to 20; elm, rock, per M, \$25 to 30; pine, bing sales at \$9 to 9 25 per 100 lbs. The first quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do second, \$22 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 palls, per lb, 121 to 13c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 121 to 121c. bacon, per ib, 13 to 140; tallow, common refined, per 1b, 7 to 710; tallow, choice No 1, 9 to 9 to; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$9 9 25.
Flour is quoted as follows:—Superior extra,
\$5 55 to 5 60; extra superfine, \$5 35 to

> MONTBEAL 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 510 to 60 per lb, live weight, as to quality. There was no shipping sheep offered. The supply of live hoge was moderate, with a fair demand at steady prices, sales being made at 610 to 6%c per 1b., as to quality. Owing to the snow blockade the receipts of butchers' cattle at

at prices ranging from 510 to 60 per lb. live weight. W. Kenwood bought a small but fine steer at 60 per lb., and P. Henderson bought the best pair of cattle in the market at a fraction over 6c. Medium to fair steers and beliers went at 5½c to 6½c per lb. The few milkmen's strippers offered were readily picked up at 40 to 50 per lb. Calves were in good demand, and, the supply being small, holders reglised advanced rates, sales being made at \$5 to \$12 each, the latter figure being paid for a medium-sized calf. About sixty interest have the advantage, but holders restated were offered, and brought from \$4.50 sist concessions as much as possible. Stocks to \$8 each, as to size and quality, one lot

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

A good business has transpired in horse has only 125. Jobbing houses, however, report a fair business. We quote prices unchanged as follows:—Men's thick boots, wax-buyers, who made several purchases to-day. ed, \$2.50 to 3.00; do split boots, \$1.50 to Nine buyers were staying at the American 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do calf House to-day, two of whom leave to-morrow boots, pegged, \$3.00 to 4.00; do buffand pab. with a carload. The exports from this city bled Balmorals, \$1.75 to 3.00; do split do, to the United States for week ending March to 750; infants' cacks, per dosen, \$3.75 to \$50; women's summer button and tie shoes, \$1.45; 9. do. \$975; 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. shallon \$160; 1 upward tendency, some buyers having paid thare \$145; 2 do \$270. February 26—15 hores 500 more than last week's prices. We \$1,786 50; 3 mares \$375; 5 do \$587. Febquote: -W. bides, buff and upper No 1, 90 tuary 27th-15 horses, \$1,655; 2 mares to 910; W hides, buff and upper No 2, 80; \$500. February 28th-16 horses, \$2,487; 14 Western steers, No 1, 60 and up, 10to to 11c; horses, \$1,990; 12 horses, \$1,195 50. Feb-Western heavy: bulls, 74 to 80; Toronto in-spected hides, No 1, 840 to 90; Toronto in-spected hides, No 2, 840; Homilton inspected Mitchell, Ont., have just purchased an entire colt, rising three years old, from a gentleman in Tuckersmith, for the sum of \$2,000. Messrs. Colquhoun & Dow, of Hibbert, Ont., has been a sharp advance in the raw article flints, 170; G butchers, No. 1 per 100 lbs, also bought one of the same age, at the same

ORIENTAL LACES

From two to ten inches wide, in extra fine qualities. B. CAR LEY'S.

ADIES' JERSEY

DEPARTMENT! Ladies' Flain Jerseys. Ladies' Silk Jerseys. Ladies' Embroidered Jerseys. Ladies' Black Jerseys.

Ladies' Colored Jerseys. Jerseys-pale shades-for evening wear. 8. CARSLEY'S

CORSET DEPARTMENT!

Ladies' French Wove Cornets. Ladies' Natin Cornets. Ladies' American Cornets. Ladies' German Cornets. Ladies' English Cornets.

RESS GOODS

DEPARTMENT! 1,000 Gross of elegant Buttons, in all sizes, suitable for Costumes or Mantles, just received.

S. CARSLEY'S.

B. CARBLEY'S. MANCY DEPARTMENT!

Silk Balls, Satin Balls, Flush Bal's, Tinseled Thread and Cord, Chenille Cords, Silk Cords, &c. Great choice. S. CARSLEY'S.

ACE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Real Spanish Fichus, Real Duchesse Fichus, Real Gulpure Fichus, Real Edelweiss Fichus, Duchess of Lansdowne Fichus. S. CARSLEY'S.

LAPPERTON'S THREAD!

Clapperton's Thread we keep, as it is growing in public favor, being often asked for. Their name is on every spool.

Belding, Paul & co.

Belding, Paul & Co's Sewing Silks and Twists are the best. We recommend them. Their name is on every spool.

S. CARSLEY,

387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399 Notre Dame Street,

Mitchell last week at an auction sale a mare sold for \$170, and two yearling colts were knocked down at \$110 and \$130 respectively.

SELLING A DEBT.

LONDON, March 4. - The receiver in the bankruptcy of Wm. Day, horse trainer, states that Plunger Walton owed Day £450 for keeping horses. Day tried to get the money, but failed, and Walton was so heavily in volved, that Day was willing to sell the debt for £100, but received no offere.

BIRTH. McMARON.-In this city, on February 28th,

the wife of James McMahon, of a son.

the wife of M. J. O'Fisherty, of a son. MARRIED. CASSIDY-PATTON - At Brooklyn, New York, Tuesday, February 28th, 1884, by the Rev.

Father Malone, Wm. H. Cassidy, of Brooklyn,

O'FLAHERTY.-In this city, on the 28th inst,

to Mamie, youngest daughter of Thomas Patton, of this city. O'BRIEN-FOLEY .- At the Sacred Heart Church, Alberton, P.E.I., with nuptial Mass, on February 19th, by Rev. S. T. Phelau, Mr. Edward O'Brien, Tignish, and Miss Mary Foley, Kildare. The Church was filled with friends anxious to testify their love and good wishes to the parties. These young people prepared themselves for the reception of the Holy Sacrament of matrimony, according as the Church desires; therefore they have the blessing of

God with them. We say, with their sincerest friend, God speed them.

DIED. HAYES.-In this city, on the 29th instant, Margaret Hayes, aged 22 years, 10 months and

KELLY.-In this city, on the 1st inst., Julia Matilda, aged 2 years and 5 days, youngest daughter of Henry Kelly.

HUGHES. In this city, on the 29th inst. Patrick F. Hughes, printer, aged 42 years and 8 months. MoGARR.-In this city, on the 26th inst.

John McGarr, formerly of St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, Qua. RADIKIR.—At Hochelaga, on the 28th inst. Henry F., son of John Radikir, aged 25 years,

Patrick, aged 84 years and 11 months, son of

three months and three days. PRENDERGAST .- In this city, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., after a lingering illness, Patrick, son of Peter Prendergast, aged 26 years.

TANSEY.-In this city, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., Patrick Tansey, father of Alderman

Bangoon.

St. 50 to \$8.50; G butchers, No.2 per 100 lbs. price, from a gentleman in Zero. Both are D. Tansey, Bernard and Owen Tansey, a Patico Income And Mandware—The pig from mar.

Sc. 50 to \$8.50; G butchers, No.2 per 100 lbs. imported animals and heavy Clydesdales. At of Co. Rescommon, Treland, aged 80 years.