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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 42.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MAY 31, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

THE LAND WAR

LONDON, May 24.—Parnellite members of Parliament state that the Repression bill cannot pass before July. Nearly two hundred amendments have been proposed against

All the papers comment upon the signifi-cant divergence among Irish members in the division last evening in the House of Com. mons on Gladstone's motion that the Repression and Arrears bills have precedence over other business. Besides O'Donnell and Arthur O'Connell, those refusing to follow Parnell, include Thomas Power O'Connor, Red-mond, Finnegan, Richard Power, Sexton, Mc-Carthy, Biggar, O'Sullivan, Moore, Healy, Sullivan, Leary, Callan and Shields. The following abstained, with Parnell, from voting on the division: O'Kelly, Commins, Synan, Molloy and Marum.

The Times, discussing the correspondence between Lowell and Frelinghuysen in regard to the suspects, says : " We hear a great deal of the protests of the Washington Cabinet, with the fear of the Irish vote before their eyes, against our finding it necessary to imprison American suspects, but we hear very little of the steps taken by them against the assassination press."

The action of Dillon, Healy, Callan and O'Donnell, in torcing divisions in the House Commons yesterday, contrary to the wishes and remonstrances of Parnell, is regarded as a defiance to Parnell, and throwing over his authority as leader of the Irish party. There was intense excitement on the Irish benches during O'Donnell's speech, and frequent applanse from half a dozen members. During the progress of the scene Parnell sat pale and wearled looking. When the final challenge to a division was made by O'Donneli and supporters, Parnell left the House, followed by a number of his party. Among the English members the incident is regarded as the forerunner of the disappearance of Parnell and the disruption of the Irish party. There is, however, reason to believe that a reconciliation may be effected, as many of the fifteen members who took part in the demonstration have already expressed regret. Justin McCarthy and Sexton, who voted with the fifteen, disclaim any intention of affronting ris authority.

London, May 24 .- In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Forster denied that the Government had negotiated with suspects clan-Mr. Dillon resumed the debate on the Re-

more culpable than outrages.

Mr. Gladstone severely denounced Mr. Dillon for endorsing outrages by refusing to assist the Government in carrying the bill. Mr. Dillon declared he always denounced

outrages. Mr. Gladetone replied that inciters to illegalities were responsible for the conse-

Mr. Dillon affirmed that Mr. Gladstone

had declared boycotting was legal. Mr. Gladstone spoke with great passion. He said the Irish must confine themselves to agitating for changes in the land laws or whatever they might desire, by means of respecting private judgment and the liberty of the people. Regarding the objection of the Irish judges to the supervision of juries, he declared that if Perliament allowed the judges to interfere in framing bills they would abandon one of the most important functions of the Government. He thought the institution of the special tribunal necessary. No good could come of prolonged discussion unless it was the intention of some members to exasperate animosity between England and Ireland. He becought the House not to obstruct the bill. Mr. Ritchie (Conservative) said he would

not vote for the bill. Sir Stafford Northcote regretted this intention. Whatever fault might be found with the Government's Irish policy, Con-servatives ought to give a solid vote for the bill, in the interests of peace and order. There should be no uncertain sound in the

Mr. O'Donnell denounced the bill. The Irish ought never to rest until the administration of Ireland should be free from British interference.

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, May 25 .- In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Dillon declared that though he had discouraged outrages he would not denounce them until Parliament de- ed. There is a marked change in his mode nounced evictions. He boldly defended the of replying to questions of Irish members. ed himself a Nationalist or Separatist. Mr. effect on all persons anxious to promote conciliation between England and the Irish. In consequence of Dillon's speech an important petition to the Government in favor of a great fears that he will succumb to the inmodification of the crime prevention bill. It is expected Parnell will to-day make some for Chief Secretaries. A striking sign of the declaration of his policy calculated to mitigate the effect of Dillon's oratory.

A letter from Davitt to Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, violently denouncing the landlords and demanding home rule, has been pub-lished. Nuity read the letter to an assembly of clergy of his diocese, who received it with

enthusiastic applause. moderate speech in the House of Commons this afternoon during the debate on the Re- minster, and created an impression.

pression bill. He said he and his friends in prison certainly never thought the transfer of and to occupiers could be effected by any other means than purchase. He entreated the Government, even at the last moment, not to shut the doors of conciliation.

Mr. Russell (Liberal), though sympathizing with Irish aspirations, cordially approved the provisions of the bill for the abolition of juries, levying fines on districts, right of search, and against the importation of abominable literature from America.

Mr. Parnell believed the inferences drawn from Dillon's speech were unwarranted. He regretted that the Government had not confined itself to the Arrears bill, which would have brought about a settlement of Irish affairs. He defended boycotting to the limited extent "as practised by English workmen." The feelings of the Irish people before the Phoenix Park murders were calming, but all is now upset by fresh coercion, which will simply play into the hands of secret societies.

Mr. Collings (Liberal) predicted a great outcry in England if anybody was hanged in Ireland on a judgment arrived at without the

verdict of a jury.

Mr. Givan (Liberal) thought the bill calculated to restore peace and order in Ireland and suppress the despotism blighting the

Mr. Trevelyan said Earl Spencer had determined that all cases of interference with huts for shelter of evicted persons should be submitted to him before the police were allowed to interfere. He stated that Clifferd Lloyd would not sit in any court under the bill (cheers by Irish members) as the powers of the Act could only be exercised by special magistrates. Powers granted relative to public meetings would only be exercised where meetings partook of violence and dis-

Mr. Cowen's amendment declaring that while the House is desirous of aiding the Government in the detection of crime, it disapproves of the restrictions upon the free expression of public opinion in Ireland, was reected by a vote of 344 to 47.

New York, May 28 .- The Herald's London special says :- Parnell's effort on Thursday night to undo the effect of Dillon's harangue on the previous day, as far as English public opinion is concerned, and at the same time fasten on the member for Tipperary the full responsibility for the Kilmainham conversa-tions, was one of the cleverest bits of Parliamentary work witnessed for a long time in the House. Parnell had evidently repared his statement with unusual care, speaking, contrary to his custom, from copious notes. I'be work was done in the Irish leader's best style-cold, incisive, relentless, but smooth and studiously moderate in expression. Dillon, who, since his release, has sought by his and secured the release of the suspects where attitude responsibility for the Kilmainham compact, sat still as a statue, grown paler even than usual, as the Irish leader remorselessly pointed out the difference between Dillon's opinions as interpreted by Parnell and pression bill, intimating that evictions were O'Kelly in the now famous Kilmainham conversations. From explanations indignant denunciation of Dillon. Nothing it followed that Dillon's views had not in Dillon's speech was so painful as its treatbeen so desperate or uncompromising pehind Kilmainham bars as the House and Eng- the Daily News nor the Pall Mall Gazette utlish press supposed from the member for Tipperary's speeches since his release. On the contrary, it became evident the imprisoned members thoroughly agreed that the time had come for pacification of the country if the evils of stern military repression were to be aveided. Dillon's attempt, therefore, to throw all responsibility on Parnell for the course he adopted was regarded by his fellow-prisoners as ungenerous and unfair. This was not said, but certainly indicated by Parnell's words and by the approving "hear hears" of the member for Roscommon. Dillon also raised his hat during the progress of Parnell's

> O'Kelly, who were both in their places, it may be assumed that at last the public has been admitted a full knowledge of what actually took place in Kilmainham, and of the conversation which indicated the true mind of the imprisoned members and formed the basis of the new policy so unfortunately interrupted by the Phonix Park tragedy. Except among a small group who want to get rid of Parnell's leadership, the explanation places the Irish leader on firm ground, while presenting Dillon in a less favorable light. For a moment the split in the Irish party seems likely to be healed. But the heartburnings of the past week seem not likely to be soon forgotten. From present indications a long and bitter fight may be anticipated on the Repression bill, leading to scenes as violent as last year. Dillon's conduct is regarded as inopportune, and calculated to inflict the greatest damage on the

statement in acknowledgment of the correct-

ness of the version of the conversations given

by the Irish leader. As no correction or con-

tradiction was attempted either by Dillon or

Irish cause. The conduct of the new Secretary under the trying circumstances is highly commendpractice of boycotting. Finally he announc- They convey the impression that a radical change is to be introduced in the spirit of Gladstone, with much emotion, declared that I rish government under his administration Dillon's speech would have a heart-breaking from that which distinguished it under Mr. Forster. If Mr. Trevelyan can maintain the same conciliatory disposition when surrounded by the official atmosphere of Dublin Cassection of the Badical and Ministerial mem- tle, his administration may prove a great bers will withdraw their names from the success, but even moderate Irishmen express fluences which have always proved too strong change in the relations between the English Parliament and Ireland is afforded by the passage of the Poor Law Guardians bill through committee last week in a single night. Not one English or Scotch member interfered. Irish members of all parties met each other most courteously, despatching nthusiastic applause.

London, May 25.—Mr. Parnell made a very an excellent example for their neighbors. 1t was the first Home Rule Parliament in West-

During Wednesday's debate, Sir Stafford Northcote assured the House no one in America had any sympathy with the Irish except the Stalwart politicians who had lost their hold on the country. He characterized General Grant as an extinct volcano now en-

gaged in raising companies.
As the Crime Prevention Act will probably render agitation in Ireland impossible, Davitt has expressed the intention to devote himself to the organization of a land movement in England. There is an impression that if Davitt gives any trouble, Sir Wm. Harcourt will send him back to prison.

The World's London special says - "Everybody now sees that nothing but Ireland will be heard of in Parliament again this session. The entire programme of the minority has been knocked on the head, and the public looks on in sheer bewilderment, thinking Gladstone is sure to bring everything out right. Nevertheless complaints are becoming general of the utter neglect of English legislation. Earl Grey publishes a long artical attacking vehemently Gladstone's entire Irish policy, and pointing out that Ireland is now in a far worse condition than before the Premier entered upon his work of so-called conciliation." The article is of some importance as representing the views of the Whig element of the Liberal party in radical circles. Goldwin Smith is being bitterly attacked for his letters on Ireland.

The Tribune's London special says : - Frelinghuysen's latest despatch about the suspects provokes some indignation, but more ridicule. Diplomatics regard with amazement the cool repudiation of a doctrine deliberately affirmed and reaffirmed by Seward. One distinguished authority remarks that this clumsiness in controversary betrays the novice. An experienced diplomatist might attempt to restrict our obligation of such precedent, but would never expose himself to the charge of barefaced unscrupulousness. If Frelinghuysen's dispatch is correctly telegraphed, it amounts to his saying that a solemn declaration of principle by his predecessor is disowned because the application of it now is inconvenient. Englishmen, however, consider the moment oddly chosen to press such demands, when English embarrassments are multiplying, while everything claimed is practically obtained by allowing the Coercion Act to lapse, as Gladstone promised it should do, when the new Crime bill passed. Disparaging comments are made on the President's apparent hesitation whether to surrender to the Irish contingent. The Spectator says,-" If the President yields, American national policy is to be subordina-ted to Irleh intrigues, the leish object being to secure a Minister without good qualities, who might embroil the two countries, and so create the possibility of a rising in Ireland."

man of less tact would have failed. Radicals who were dismayed by Dillon's brutalities are again resuming negotiations with the Irish. They actually complained of Gladstone's taking advantage of Dilion's indiscretion to consolidate support for the Crime bill, but the country heartily applauded his ment by the Liberal press of London. Neither tered a word of censure upon his distinct approval of the outrages. The Echo thought it deserving of eulogy. The demoralization of the extreme Radical faction could hardly go further.

It adds that Lowell obeyed his instructions

PASTORAL VISIT.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, will visit the following parishes of his diocese of Montreal, on the days named :---

1st June,-La Visitation du Sault-au Re-

collet.

6-Saint Thomas de Joliette. Y-Saint Charles Borr, de Joliette

8-Sainte Elizabeth.

9-Sainte Genevieve de Berthier.

12-Sainte Melanie. 13-Saint Ambroise.

14—Sainte Beatrice.

15-B. Alphonse. 16-Baint Come.

5-Saint Calixte.

17-Sainte Emmelie. 18-19-Saint Michel des Saints. 20-Saint Jean de Matha.

21-Baint Damien. 22-Saint Gabriel de Brandon.

23-Saint Felix de Valois.

24 -Saint Norbert. 25-Saint Cathbert.

26-La Visitation de l'Ile du Pads. 27-Saint Barthelemi. July 4-Saint Lin.

6-Saint Julienne. 7-Saint Theodore de Chartsey. 8-Saint Donat.

9-Saint Patrice de Rawdon. 10-Saint Alphonse de Ligueri.

11—Conversion de St. Paul. 12-Saint Jacques de l'Achigan.

13-Saint Alexie. 14-Saint Esprit.

15-Saint de l'Achigan. 16-Saint Henri de Mascouche.

17-Saint Charles de Lachenai. 20-La Purification de Repentigny.

21-Saint Sulpice. 22—Saint Antoine de Lavaltrie.

23-Saint Joseph de Lanoraie. In the month of September:

L'Epiphanie. L'Assomption.

Saint Paul l'Ermite. Saint Joseph de la Riviere des Prairies.

The New Brunswick Government has filled the vacancies in the Legislative Council as tollows :—Archibald F Randolph, President of the Peoples Bank, Fredericton;
Allan A Davidson, M P P, Newcastle; William B Beveridge, M P P, Andover; Geo F
Hill, M P P, St Stephen; Ambrose D Richard, barrister, Dorchester; Frank Wood, MPP, Wilsford, Queen's County.

CARDINAL M'OABE TO BE USED TO COUNTERACT

BOME, May 5.—This morning at 12 o'clock

CARDINAL MANNING.

the Pope gave a solemn audience to all the Irish residents in or now visiting Rome. At their head was Cardinal McCabe. When His Holiness entered the audience hall, Monsignor Kirby, former rector of the Irish College, and now Bishop of Litta (an old schoolmate of Leo XIII, and his competitor in a prize thesis), read an address setting forth the thankfulness of the Irish for the promo-tion of the present Cardinal. The Pope, surrounded by Cardinals McCabe, Bilio, Simeoni, Ledochowski, Nina, Sbarretti, and Angelo Jacobini, then stood up and answered in the following words:

We are almost certain that our children of Ireland would accept with thankfulness and great joy the promotion of the Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland to the honor of the purple. The affection and esteem of which he is the universal object led us to expect it. It gives us, nevertheless, great pleasure to hear you publicly manifest your satisfaction. By raising to the honor of the Roman purple the worthy successor of the lamented Cardinal Cullen, we in-tended not only to acknowledge and recompense his many and remarkable merits, but also to honor Ireland, and to give to her a new pledge of that love and paternal solicitude which Roman Pontifis have always entertained for her. This love and this benevolence Ireland had well deserved for her much tried constance and fortitude to the Roman Church and the Chair of St. Peter. We were glad to bear mentioned the names of the illustrious ones who have been the pride of your country and kept her faithful to the religion of her fathers.

Ireland is at present surrounded by very grievous difficulties, and there is no lack of men who want to push her through a way full of stumbling blocks and dangers. We do not doubt in the least that a spirit of moderation and wisdom will prevail, and so Ireland will deserve more and more our affection and the affection of our successors.

In such difficult moments Itish Bishops have not failed to show the Catholics a way to follow; and for the honor and advantage of their cause they have not cossed to remind them that love of justice and the use of lawful meams must never be departed from in the right and lawful attempt to ameliorate the condition of the country. Their wise and moderate words have already produced wholesome effects in the minds of the Irish people. These effects will become perhaps more visible and copious the more the clergy show themselves ready and disposed to realize the provident intentions of their Bishops.

The audience was over at two o'clock. After the public audience Cardinal McCabe remained alone awhile with the Pope. It is rumored that upon his return to London he will carry his Holiness's wishes to Lord Granville, and will try to settle the vexed question of the diplomatic relations with the Vatican, a task which Mr. Errington had neither the chance nor perhaps the talent to finish. On the best authority I can tell you that Cardinal McCabe will be used by the Curia to counteract in this question the dead opposition made by Cardinal Manning, who, for reasons easy to be understood, would like to see no English Ambassador in Rome and no Papal Nuncio near the court of St. James's.

"I am old," Cardinal Manning remarked not long ago," and would like to see things go on as they do now, and changes made only with my successor." But the good Cardinal has counted without Leo, who has his own views on the question .- N.Y. Sun Corre-

ORANGEMEN AND LANDLORDISM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN WEEKLY PREEMAN. Sir.-In reference to a few remarks, which I made last week through your columns, permit me to state that I received as far as nine letters from Orangemen, praising my few hints, which were not worth noticing. I happened to advocate a good cause, and that is the reason of so many congratulations. Many of the letters are too long for publication. I send you a short, but a sincere specimen, which you will please insert in your widely circulated journal.

J. LOUGEBAN, C.C.

" Aughagar, Sixmilecross. " DEAR SIR-Permit me to express my slucere thanks for giving so grand a comment on the speech of Mr. Verner at Portadown. I. as an Orangeman, while willing to defend the Orange Institution as being just and righteous, must also frankly acknowledge that we have been made a prop for oppression. We have heen made the foulest dupes and tools of a disgraceful system, and the seconders of the many wrong woes which have been inflicted on our unhappy country. In describing Mr Verner, you have happily hit upon the way of acting of many masters of discord throughout the north. But "ab uno disce omnes." They made speeches for their own aggrandisement, and not the general well being of the brotherbood. The heading of your letter "showing discord among brethren. Old tactics again afield" admirably expresses all. Now, however, we have learned that we should not ask any one willing to join us in pulling down felonious and rackrenting landlordism, whether he be an Orangeman or a Ribbonman. In fact we are now so reduced that we hall any man, be he Turk, Jew, or Christian, who comes to our aid. We were once strong, and are so yet, but the strongest have their weak moments. The lion in the mesher of the net was glad to pro-cure the aid even of a mouse. Mr. Verne to St. Patrick's Church, where the office for would wish Ireland to be free and contented. the dead was recited in the presence of a given me more relief than anything I have in slavery and discontent is the iniquitous

midnight rest and noon-day dreams of Iteland have been troubled. Since he is so humanitarian in his views he should begin reform at home. He should teach his nephew to have more torbearance with his tenants than to issue ejectment processes in these oppressive and disastrous times. His tenants are hard working and honest, and have labored from generation to generation to pay Mr. Verner his rent. He should be merciful to them in their powerlessness. I know one man especially who is seventy years of age, and always paid his rent punc tually. He is now served with an ejectout. His wife, also a septogenarian, is blind. His son, who married a beaument, and suppose the resources of tiful young girl a few years ago, when he received the ejectment, fled from his aged father, blind mother, and four dear little children, perhaps never more to see this side of the grave. I could cite a number of other cases quite as bad in the year 1879, when famine raged through the land. The parish priests and the Protestant ministers-thanks to these !reverend gentlemen, kept the poor from starving by tood from relief funds. They procured for the famishing poor their Indian bread, which numbers of them eat without tea, milk, or butter; while I have seen the landlords' dogs kicked soundly for not eating the best of beef and bread made of the fluest of wheat, Why, therefore, should not Orangemen and Christians be ashamed of themselves? Why should they boast of their brotherly love If we had been born with the American Indian or wild Australian savage, they would have had some sympathy for us, while Orange and Christian landlords tear all we can earn from us when the gale day comes, leaving us neither food, nor clothing, nor the means to educate our children, and keeping us in sor-

the great nightmare by which the

" A LOYAL ORANGE BROTHER.

OBITUARY.

row from the day we are born till we are Inid

in the dust.

Major- General George H Crossman, of the S. A. is dead.

Sir John Holker, who resigned the Lord Justiceship of the High Court of Appeal lately, is dead.

Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsay retired), died on May 24th, at Washington, aged 80 years.

Dr. Robert B. Claxton, formerly Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y., died in Philadelphia, May 24th, aged 69 years.

Mr. Samuel Hambly, ex-alderman for Bleecker ward, Belleville Ont., died on May 28th, in his 69th year. He was for about 24 years in the employment of the Grand Trunk

Railway Company. Mr. Adam Robertson, Sr., died on May 28th after a very short illness. The deceased was 70 years of age, and had lived in Guelph, Ont., for the past 35 years, during which time

he had been elected to nearly every municipal office, including that of Mayor. A private letter from Brandon contains

intelligence of the sudden death on the 25th ot April of James Fraser, while en route from Nova Scotia to the Qu'Appelle district. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease, he having been ill only two days. Deceased leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss. Mr. Henry D. Fowle, the well known drug-

gist of 71 Prince street, Boston, died very suddenly Friday afternoon, May 26th, while sitting in his room on Central wharf. His death probably resulted from heart disease. Mr. Fowle had been in business in Boston many years, having occupied the store on the corner of Prince and Salem streets more than forty years. Recently he had been ill several months, and at the time of his death he had but shortly returned from Montreal, in which city is established a branch of his business. He was especially known in the trade through his pile and humor cure, which he manufactured on Central wharf. Mr. Fowle was unmarried. He was well known throughout the country for his connection with the Numlsmatic Society. He was the possessor of a collection of coins for which he had several times been offered \$12,-000. Mr. Fowle was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 3, 1817, and was the last and youngest of eight brothers, all of whom were engaged in business in Boston and vicinity. He learned the druggist's business with his brother, the late Seth W. Fowle, whom he succeeded at the stand at the corner of Prince and Salem streets.

DEATH OF AN OBLATE FATHER. The many friends of the Reverend Father Charpeney will deeply regret to learn the sad news of his death, which occurred yesterday in this city. The lamented deceased was a member of the Oblate order, and was well known in religious circles. He was 56 years of age at his death. The funeral obsequies will be held to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock in St. Peter's church.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER MCGAUVRAN. The Rev. Bernard McGauvran, who had been for a number of years the pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Quebec, breathed his last yesterday morning, at Goderich, Ontario. The reverend deceased was well-known and much esteemed by the citizens of the Ancient Capital and especially by the members of his flock. The news of his death will be learned with regret by his numerous friends. He was a member of the Society of One Mass. The deceased gentleman was in the 61st year

of his age and the 36th of his priesthood. The remains of the late Father McGauran arrived at the North Shore railway depot, in slavery and discontent is the iniquitous place immediately after High Mass on the system of rackrenting landlordism—that is 26th inst.

The Egyptian Crisis.

ARARI BEY UNDAUNTED-EXODUS OF EUROPEANS -PRELIMINARY COMMISSION OF SETTLEMENT -BRITISH AND FRENCH OBJECTIONS TO TURKISH INTERVENTION WITHDRAWN -OSMAN PASHA APPOINTED IMPERIAL COM-MISSIONER TO ECYPT.

Cairo, May 29 .- Arabi Bey declares that if the Turks come to Egypt with Intentions unfavorable to him, he will resist them. Natives in the deputation which called upon

The exodus of Europeans continues. Steamers leaving Egypt are crowded.

Arabi Bey demands the withdrawal of the circular of the Khedive against the continuance of recruiting.

The police are forcing the populace to sign a petition to the Sultan praying for the reinstatement of the late Ministry, the withdrawal of the ultimatum, the departure of the equadrons, the recall of the Consuls-General and the deposition of the Khedive.

Osman Pasha will be appointed Imperial Commissioner to Egypt, and will arrive this week with a small body gnard. Arabi Bey has revoked the Khedive's circu

lar against recruiting. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29 .—It is stated that the British and French ambassadors have withdrawn their objections to Turkish inter-

vention in Egypt. With the advice of the Cabinet Council the Sultan has decided to retuse the request of the English ambassador to send troops to Egypt unless with full sovereign powers and

without any conditions. Paris, May 29 .- The Cabinet to-day discussed despatches from Egypt, and decided that there was no reason to come to a fresh

decision. An extroardinary session of the Cabinet has decided to send a special envoy to co-operate with the Turkish Commissioner in settlement of the Egyptian crisis, preliminary to a conference of the Powers at Constantinople.

Irish National Land League of America.

Boston, May 29 .- An address to the Irish people in the United States, signed by James Mooney, Lawrence Walsh and John J. Hynes, Central Council of the Irish National Land League of America, has been issued, stating that at no time has the Land League found itself in so critical and trying a position, but the League has only one duty, and that is to meet England's renewal of oppression by redoubling its efforts to furnish those across the sea with aid and comfort. In view of the fact that 25,000 evicted tenants are said to be dependant on the League, and the number increasing, it is recommended that efforts be made, and that by the 1st of October, \$25,000 be ready for transmission to the General Treasurer. The address expresses undiminished falth and confidence in Parnell, Davitt. Dillon and Egan, and calls upon the members to use every effort to increase the membership and send in funds. The people of Ireland must resist now as never before the power that strives to crush them. The atruggle may be long and bitter, for there must be no compromise. No half measures of justice will suffice. The spirit grows strong that nething but the restoration of the lost nationhood can satisfy Irishmen.

The Railway Amalgamation.

LONDON, May 29.—Mesers. Vanderbilt, Gowen, Lord Bury and Sir Henry Tyler met under the new relations of the Grand Trunk and Great Western. It is believed that they favored the continuance of the friendly relations of the amalgamated railway with their American allies. Mr. Vanderbilt has sailed for New York. The settlement of the arrangement of the Grand Trunk Bailway and Great Western Railway has been arrived at. Under the consolidation one-third of the directors will be qualified by holding Great Western stock and two-thirds by the Grand Trunk. The terms of agreement are identical with those proposed by Sir Henry Tyler at the Grand Trunk meeting. The market is very l firm.

TAKING THE VEIL and PRONOUNCING RELIGIOUS VOWS.

On the occasion of the Feast of Our Lady of Help, which was celebrated on the 24th inst. at the Hochelaga Convent, a very impressive religious ceremony took place, when the following young ladies were admitted to the novitiate:-

Misses Albina Larose, Sr M Emeline; Marie Louise Lariviere, Sr M Claver; Rachel Decary, Sr M Alexandrine; Eugenie Daignault, M Benoit, Joseph Labre; Eugenie Delorme, St M Honoriue; Mathide Marchand. Sr M Leonie; Mary Ives, Sr M Agnes; Nellie Murphy, Sr M Claire de la Croix; Philomene Hamel, Sr M Clemence : Celanire Boucher, Sr M Tharsile.

On the 26th instant, at the Hotel Dieu, the Vicar General Lavin assisted by Fathers Piche and Mercam received the last vows o Miss Lustras Dupras, of Montreal, and the consecration under the name of Sister Dupras, Miss Salom Forget, of Terrebonne, also pronounced at the same time the vows accompanying the taking of the veil.

bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Uil with Lime and Sods, and determined to to St. Patrick's Church, where the office for try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has Bight well he knows that what keeps Ireland large congregation. The interment took ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afbetolit l

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogue, counterfelt or imitation Hor Birrass, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put In any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Birrass. The genuine have cluster of GREEN Hors (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be proseented.

HOP BITTERS MFG. Co.,

Bochester, N. Y.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both interpal and external. It cures, Pain in the Side Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panaces," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. 1G26

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula o that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy permanennt cure of Consump-Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English.—W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 16-1300W

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G2

BOUTHWARK (LONDON) BRANCH LAND LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the resolution referred to

in our London letter:

SUBBEY ROOMS, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, London, Eng., S.E , April 25, 1882. Sm,-It is my pleasing duty to transmit to you for publication copy of a resolution passed unanimously at a special meeting of our body last evening.

RESOLUTION : Proposed by Mr. Peter O'Leary, seconded by Mr. Martin Kelly, and supported by Mr.

Fairbairn, an Englishman : "That this meeting of the Southwark Branch of the Land League of Great Britain return its sincere thanks to Mr. Costigan, M.P., and to both the leaders of the Government, and the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament for the sympathetic vote recently passed by that Assembly in favor of Ireland and her suffering people, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of the re-

tioned, and also to the Canadian press." I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, THOMAS MCSWEENY. Hon. Secretary.

BEIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES.

solution to the hon, gentlemen above men-

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

CABINET CHANGES.

OTTAWA, May 23 .- The Cabinet was in session until a late hour this afternoon. The following Cabinet changes have taken place Hon John Carling to be Postmaster-General, in room of Hon John O'Connor; Mr Costigan, M P, to be Minister of Inland Revenue, instead of Hon Mr Aikins. Hon John O'Connor's retirement is due to ill-health. It is understood he will soon receive a judicial appointment. It is also stated that Hon Mr Aikins will fill a position of eminence and zesponsibility.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. _ By a thorough knowledge of the na_ tural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected or er E sees has provided our breakfast taxiss w 1 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 frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and Land. Also makers of Eres's Onogogara

By the Author of "Guy, Earlscourt's Wil "A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad Marrisge," "Redmond O'Donnell," etc.

CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

He has a chivalrous veneration for all things feminine, engendered by his beautiful and stately mother; but this chargeling—it is difficult to imagine her belonging to the same order of beings as his sister Leo or Olga Ventnor. This evening, her best frock, such as it is, has been donned; she wears shoes and stockings, and an effort has been made to brush down the thick shock of darkly-reddish hair. He sees the pale, pinched featuresfeatures not homely in themselves, but spoiled by an expression of settled sullenness and gloom. She looks uncanny, and most pathetically unchildlike. When Dan Sleaford girds at her she shrinks as if she expected a blow. Her hard life is written in every line of her downcast and smileless face.

Inside the fun waxes fast and furious; peals of laughter ring out, the house quivers with the tread of the dancers. Jud's fiddle never falters nor fails. A schottishe follows the waltz, then a quadrille, then a polka; then George Blake performs a solo, the Highland: Fling-a dance which has more genuine fling about it when executed by Mr. Blake, than any of the company has ever before beheld. Then there is a contra dance. Then Dan Sleaford, crimson of visage, presents himself at the parlor door, and in stentorian accents announces the chowder and accompaniments, and tersely commands them to "come on!"

"What, Geoff, old boy! taking lessons in cooking?" cries Frank, wiping his hot face. "Phew! what's blazer of a night!-and, by him. Jove! what a girl Lora Sleaford is to spin! There's more "go" in her than in any human and no play—ignorance, brutality, starvation being I ever met. She has been dancing —it is hard lines for her." being I ever met. She has been dancing every time and hasn't turned a hair, while I -I give you my word, old fellow, I'm lit to drop.

But a bumper of foamy iced lager restores the exhausted one, and the company sit down to supper. A very noisy company it is, a very hungry company too, and despite the height of the thermometer, boiling chowder, steaming tes, rosst lamb, and mutton pies disappear with a celerity that speaks well for the faith the consumers have in their own powerful digestions. Every one helps himself and his partner to whatever chances to be handiest; cheese and pickles vanish in company, lamb and pound-cake, mutton pies and peas. I'he gentlemen slake their thirst with flagons of lager beer, or the most potent whiskey; while the ladies genteely partake of hot tea and iced champagne, one after the other, and with perfect equanimity.

It is all a wonderful experience to Geoffrey Lamar. For Frank—he and George Blake they are the choice spirits of the board. He is amused, a trifle disgusted also it may be, but the bilarity carries him away, and he finds himself laughing almost as noisily as the rest. Once or twice he glances about for the attendant sprite, but he is no longer in wait- he noticed her at all. ing; every one helps himself. She is in a corner of the fire-place, as though she felt the house for months, and has never spoken to heat no more than a salamander, munching her a single word. She has provided herself heat no more than a salamander, munching her pilfered dainties, and staring, with bright, watchful eyes at the people before her. No one notices her, or thinks of effering her anything to eat or drink. The dogs get an occasional morsel thrown them-she gets no-

Supper over, dancing is resumed with ardor and vigor. There is singing too, spirited songs with ringing choruses, into which the whole strength and lungs of the "swarry is thrown. Miss Lora gives them—to a banjo accompaniment-"Bing, oh! for a brave and gallant bark, a brisk and lively breeze,"— which having a fine resounding chorus, goes near to lift the roof off. Liz does the senti- | Sleaford's farmstead, and taking up her permental, and warbles "Thou hast learned to love another, thou hast broken every vow." Frank Livingston trolls torth in a very nice tenor, "Sarah's Young Man," and the Messieurs Sleaford uplist their voices in a nautical duet. The remains of the plum cake and some cool lemonade are passed around among the fair sex. The gentlemen adjourn at intervals to the kitchen cupboard for a "modest quencher," and a quiet cigar; and Geoffrey Lamar, growing rather bored, keeps his seat on the window-sill, and wishes it were time to get out of all this noise and heat, and go.

His interest in Joanna does not flag. is a curious study, and he watches her. After supper she clears off the things, washes the disher, puts them away, sweeps up the floor, all in profound silence, and with deft, swift hands. Then instead of going to bed, although it is past midnight she produces a tattered book, and resumes her corner to read. With hands over her ears, her eyes riveted to to the page, she is sleepingly lost to all the tumult around her. He watches her in sil-ence for awhile, then he speaks.

"What are you reading?" He has to touch her to make her hearthen she looks up. How changed her look! the sullen mcodiness has passed away, her eyes are eager, her face bright with the interest of her look. But in that instant, the old look of dark, frowning distrust returns. She

points to the page without a word. "Monte Cristo," he reads. "Do you like

She nods. "But the first and last seems to be torn out -that must spoil the interest, I should think. Do you read much ?"

She purses up her mouth and shakes her nead.

" Why ?"

"No books-no time." "You are fond of stories?"

"Oh, ain't I?--just!" "Would you like me to bring you a book

the next time I come?". She looks at him, wondering, distrustful. He is a young gentleman, and he is taking for her, lazy little hussy Lora says, and Old notice of her-he is speaking to her kindly. No one does that. He is offering her a book -no one ever gives her anything. Her sul. len look comes back; she does not know what

to make of it. "I will bring you some books," he says, and I will ask your sisters to let you read them. Books that will suit you better than " Monte Cristo."

"Sisters!" she repeats. "I sin't got no sisters. But it you hain't foolin'—"distrustfully. "You are foolin' ain't you, mister?" dark night sky'the deep and mysterious stillness, that glimmering light among the ruined He assures her of his sincerity.

"Well, then, don't you go and bring no books here. 'Cause I wouldn't be let to have 'em; old Giles would burn 'em up. But I know what you could do-" with a cunning

leok. "Well-what?" "Do you know Black's Dam, and the old mill down there in the woods?"

"Yes, I know them." "Then—if you sin't foolin'--fetch 'em there, and leave 'em in the mill. I'll find them; no one else over goes there. But I

mother, no friends, no nothin'. I'm only Sleaford's Joanna.

She goes back to her book, and when, hours after, the solvee breaks up, she is bending over Dumas extravagenza still. Geoffrey bids her good night—the only one of the party who has addressed her the whole even-

And that brief conversation is the mustardseed, so small as to be hardly visible, from which all the dark record of the future is to grow. ... There are many memorable nights in Geoffrey Lamar's life, but none that stands out more ominously, vivid than this.

CHAPTER X. GEOFFREY LAMAB.

Geoffrey Lamar goes to no more Slesford soirces; he has no taste for that sort of revel-

ry, but he does not forget the odd, elfish child, who wastes midnight oil over the adventures of Dumas' wonderful hero. He goes next day to Black's Dam with a

volume under his arm, and places it on a rude seat he finds in the ruined mill. It is a dull sunless day, and the evil look of the place de presses him. What a strange, hideous retreat this child chooses; it is like herself eerle and frowning. The dark, staguant pond lies under the gray sky, green and poisonous, the dull croak of a frog making itself heard now and then. It looks black and bad, so too does the descried mill, falling dry and tindery to decay. Heavy woods and rank un-dergrowth shut it in on every hand. There is no path-long ago it was overgrown and forfeet of the desolate child. A great pity for Nell than she can be like Miss Olga Ventnor, the forlorn, ill-treated little creature fills

"Poor little wretch," he thinks, "all work -it is hard lines for her."

He leaves the book and returns to the village. He and Leo are due at the villa today; they are to dine with convalesecent Olga. It is the first time she had left her chamber, and, robed in the daintiest of all her dainty white robes, she is carried down by papa to where the table is set under the trees. and where she is received with acclamations by Frank and Geoffrey and Leo. All the long ringlets are gone, she looks pallid and thin, but very, very pretty. She is the little queen of the feast, she is petted and spoiled to her heart's content. And Olga likes to be petted, and ceases to regret the loss of her lovely long hair, and decides there are worse things in the world than brain fever, after all.

Late that evening, after a hard day's work -for it is wash-day at the farm-house, and she has to carry water from early morning-Sleaford's Joanna steals out by the back way, and darts off to her castle in the wood.

Some faint hope that the young gentleman who spoke to her last night may keep his word stirs within her, but it is very faint. Joanna is not used to people who keep their word, and why should be ever think of her again? It surprises her when she remembers

Frank Livingston has been coming to the with a candle in a bottle, and some matches, does not rain, as it looks very much like do- a ing, she will stay at the mill all night.

The gray light of the overcast day is dying out when she reaches her gruesome retreat. But it is not ugly or forbidding to Joanna; the quietest, the happiest, the most peaceful hours of her life are spent here. The frogs that croak in the green, slimy water, croak at her with the voices of friends; their ugly faces uplifted from the coze are the friendliest faces she knows. She has read Robinson Crusoe of late, and wild visions of flying from manent abode here, rises before her ecstatically. To live here all by herself, never to

work, never to be scolded or beaten, that would be bliss. But it is not practicablethe Sleafords would never let her go like that -who would fetch water, and carry wood, and wash dishes, and scrub floors, and make beds, and see to the dinner, and run errands, if she left? And grapes do not grow in Brightbrook woods, nor wild goats run about, waiting tobe caught and eaten, as in Crusoe's lovely isle.

Still she has done the best she can; she has brought an armful of clean straw, a pillow and a quilt or two, a supply of candles and matches, and spends many a tranquil summer night here, watching the stars shining down on her, through the broken roof. These nights are the nearest approach to happiness Sleaford's Joanna knows.

She reaches the mill, enters, and finds a book in red and gilt binding lying on the bench. Her heart gives a bound, she has a passion for reading; such a volume as this she has never before beheld. She wipes her grimy fingers on her frock, and takes it gingerly up. There is still light enough to read the title, the "Old Curiosity Shop." It is ful! of pictures; she gloats ever them; the sentences look short, the print is large and

clear. There seems to be plenty of conversation as Joanna expresses it, "it looks open-worky." She hugs the book to her breast, her eyes shine with delight. Oh. how good of himthat nice, pleasant-spoken young gentleman, to remember her -- her ! whom nobody ever remembers, to come all this way and leave this beautiful book.

A great throb of gratitude fills her; all good is not crushed out of the child; then a pang, swift and sharp follows. If he knew how bad she is, how she has nearly killed poor little Miss Ventnor, would he have been so kind? No, she feels sure not, he would shrink from her as from a toad. She is a toad. a venomous toad, Liz says so-an imp, Jud calls her-a little devil is Dan's pet name Giles' names mostly are too bad to repeat. No, if he knew what she was like, he never

would fetch her any books. It is dark now; she lights her candle, and begins to read. She is not airaid of being interrupted-no one ever comes to Black's Dam. More than one wretched suicide has sought its villainous waters, and it is of evil savor in the nostrils of Brightbrook. It is a weird picture, the dark stagnant pond, the dark woods, the ness, that glimmering light among the rulned timbers of the old mill, and the strange little creature crouched in a heap, devouring with

greedy eyes the story of little Nell. Presently the sighing wind rises, falls, stils the trees, wails lugubriously through the pines, and then great drops begin to fall and splash heavily on the roof.

She neither hears nor heeds, she is far Nell, held breathless and enchained by the pathos of the tale.

She has never read anything like this; she know you won't."

"You will see. You will find one there tomorrow night. What's your name?"

"Sleaford's Joanna." she says, with a shrill laugh. "For, Wild Joanna—tain't no odds which. I'm both."

"It is very late, and she has read quito half the book, when a large drop falls directly on the glittering candle, and it splutters and which. I'm both."

"You will see. You will find one there tomorrow night. What's your name?"

"On nersour wonder at the goodness and wisdom or nerry.

It is very late, and she has read quito half swears at the goodness and wisdom or nerry.

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"On nersour wonder at the goodness and wisdom or nerry."

"On nersour wonder at the goodness and wisdom or nerry." laughs with Dick Swiveller, she identifies

"What is your other name?"

anyhow, it is useless relighting the fragment. She uncovers her shoulders by a dexterous and for no other name. Got no father, no she closes her book with a protound sigh hitch and shows him long black and blue other, no friends no nothin'. I'm only and for the first time becomes conscious that welts purpling the flesh. it is raining hard and that a gale is surging "Did that last night; was drunk, you through the woods.

straw and quilts are in a dry corner, but she at heart. would as soon go home in the rain as not. But before going anywhere, she sits for nearly half an hour, her knees clapsed in her arms, her black melancholy eyes staring out at the wet wildness of the lonesome night.

The story of little Nell troubles and dis-turbs her. How different from Nell is she how wicked, how miserable! But then no one ever loved her, or cared for her, or taught her. No nice old grandiather has ever doted on her; no funny Kit Nubbles has ever been her friend; no Mr. Jarley has protected and been kind to her.

She wonders what it is like to be happy, to have father, mother, friends; a home without cursing or drinking or whipping; nic dresses and plenty of books to read. would be easy enough to be good then, but she-a strange mourful wonder fills her as she looks back over the brief years she can

remember. She is bad, no doubt; she is very bad, but what has she done to have such a hard, hard life? She is only a poor little thing, after all; only twelve years old. Was she born wicked, she wonders, and different from other children? In a blind, pathetic sort. of way she tries to solve the riddle, but it baffles her. She gropes into utter darkness of heart and soul. It would be pleasant to be good, she thinks, but, it cannot be; no one could be good at Sleaford's. And, if she was born a little imp, as they tell her, it is of no saken, only a slender line worn by the bare use trying. She can no more be like little or Miss Leo Abbott, with their floating perfurned hair, and silk dresses, and fair faces, and pretty glittering trinkets. No, and she zle and goes to bed. Three days after this, it occurs to Geoffrey Lamar to take a second look at the sad child at Slesford's. So he mounts his horse and rides slowly into the woodland path that leads to the Red Farm. It is a mystery to him, as it has been to others, why Mr. Abbott lets this shiftless lot un riot in the best farm he owns, but it is a mystery he cannot fathom, unless Frank Livingston's unpleasant hints have some founda-

In his secret hear he neither likes nor respects his step-father; he distrusts him, he shares his mother's'unspoken shrinking and aversion. All the man's tastes, and instincts, and ways are low. Geoffrey is a gentleman, lad as he is, and the son of a gentleman; his feelings are by nature refined; he hates coarseness, vulgarity, pride of wealth; his intellect is beyond his years, and his reason tells him Frank's hints are more than likely to be true. Mr. Abbott is good to him, is proud of him, is fond of him, is lavishly generous to him, and the boy fights with his feelings and keeps them down. He ought to be grateful, and he is, but despite all that Mr. Abbott can come not one whit nearer to the son than to the mother.

As he rides along, a sudden joyous carolling overhead makes him pause and look up. Twit, twit, twit-twee-e-e-e ! A whole shower of silvery notes, but the bird is nowhere in case the book should be there. And if it to be seen. Then the warble changes; a blackbird whistles, a Bob-c-link calls, it is the chatter of a squirrel, the to-whit-to-whoo of an owl, the harsh croak of a frog, the shrill chirp of a cricket, then sapidly the clear, shrill song of a lark.

Geoffry sits dumbfounded. Has a mockingbird been let loose in Brightbrook woods? Suddenly a wild peal of laughter greets him, there is a rustle of boughs, and from a tree under which be stands, a thin, elfish face looks down. · It's only me, mister, mocking the birds.

I often do It. I can whistle, too. Listen!" The sweetest, shrillest whistle he has ever performs it as he could not do to save his lite.

'There!' says the voice. 'I'll sing for you now, if you like. Didn't know I could sing, did you? All the Sleafords sing, law bless you! but I only do when I feel like it. Did you ever hear "Lanigan's Ball?"

A sweet, strong voice begins that classical ditty, and the woods give back the melodious echo. Geoffrey Lamar listens in silent amaze. Why, the elf is a prodigy!—a musical prodigy! Where in that small, starved body has she room for a voice like

that? She finishes at last, and whistles a bar or two of the air by way of closing symphony. "That was an awful nice book you lent me," she goes on. "I've read it through

twice. I haven't soiled it a mite, and it's down at the mill. I—I'm lots obliged to you, you know. Didn't think you'd ever fetch it." She descends a branch or two from her lofty roost, and brings herself to a level with

the rider. "It is Sleaford's Joanna!" says Geoffrey, his breath nearly taken away. "Why, you must be a witch! Who taught you to sing

and whistle, and twitter like a bird, in this fashion?" tas easy as nothin' at all." "Osn you sing anything but 'Lanigan's all ?""

Juanua nods. "Know a hymn. Lora heard your mar sing it at her meeting'. Goes like this."

The silvery childish treble uplifts and peals out with a force that fairly amazes him. of the world, I know, but, by Juniter it more It is "Bock of Ages."

"Rock of ages cleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee!"

How strangely from those impish lips sound the grand, strong words!

"Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to thy cross I cling; Naked, come to thee for dress, Helplers, look to thee for grace. Rock of Ages cleft for me. Let me hide myself in thee!"

"Upon my word, you are a marvel!" Geofso you like the book? Would you like another?" "Oh!" ejaculated Joanna, rapturously

wouldn't I just!" Well, you shall. I will leave it this even-ing at the mill. Who taught you to read? Have you been at school?'

'School!' Joanna echoes scornfully; I guess not. Catch old Giles sending me to often as that." school. Not but that I'd like to go, mind you. No, Jud steaches me. He ain' so had, Jud ain't don't curse nor hit me like the away amid the Kentish meadows with Little rest. Teached me some writin, too, but not much.

'And you would like to learn more?' You bet! But tain't no use. Old Giles respect for this boy. "It ain't excuse mewould beat me to death if I spoke of such a "Do you mean to say he really beats and

swears at you?" Joanna laughs shrilly. "Oh, no, not at all! He wouldn't hurt

Look here, mister !". ook here, mister in the same of the same o

"Nothin' 'tall: Didn't fetch the boot-jack quick enough. Got me into a corner where beat my soul out next time. May it he likes. I don't care."

She begins to whistle defiantly, but tears of pain and wrath well up in spite of her, and she winks them angrily away.

"Poor little soul!" the lad says, strongly touched. And at the pitying words all her bravado breaks down, and she suddenly covers her face, and sobs wildly:

"I wish I was dead-I do. I wish I was dead and buried!

"Hush" he says, distressed, "that is wicked. Don't cry; I am going to try and do something for you. I am going to help you if I can. I am sure you would be a good girl if you had a chance. It is a shame—a shame! They use you worse than a dog;" "Ob, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear!" the poor little wretch sobs. It is the first time in her life the floodgates have thus been opened. She cries wildly now, as she does all things, as if her very heart were bursting. It is the first time any one has ever been sorry for her, and the sympathy goes near to break her

snna, I will leave the book for you to-night, and I will come to see you again in -let me see-two days. Now, good-bye, and do not get whipped, it you can, till I come

With which the youthful knight-errant of tattered damsels in distress turns his horse's head and cides slowly and thoughtfully homeward, revolving in his mind a decidedly bold project, which, if carried into effect, bids tair to alter the whole future life of the Sleaford's

CHAPTER XI.

IN WHICH MR. ABBOTT ASSERTS HIMSELF. The light of the August sunset lies low over Abbott Wood as young Geoffrey Lamar rides slowly up the shaded avenue, still lost in thought. And yet not so deeply absorbed but that the growing beauty of green glade, and sunny slope, scented rose-thicket, waving depths of fern and bracken, ruby lines of light slanting through brown boles of trees, strike him with a keen sense of delight. It is his, all this fair domain, this noble inheritance; no birthright, but the generous gift promised him often by the master of Abbott Wood. And that sense of proprietorship accents vividly his pleasure in its green loveliness, as he rides up under those tall, arching elms. He is not an embryo artist, as is Frank Livingston. He does not rant of light and shade, of breadth and perspective, of tone and colour, and backgrounds and chien-oscuro, or the rest of the art-jargon in which his flighty friend excels, but he loves every tree, and stone, and copples, and flower, and bird about the place, and means, please Heaven, it shall be his home, wander whither he may, through life.

Mr. Abbott is in the stables, smoking and lecturing the grooms, when Geoffrey resigns his horse to the boy who caters to him. He nods affectionately to his step-son. It has been said he is fond and proud of himproud after an absurd fashion, that the lad is a gentleman by birth and breeding, while resenting at the same time the grave reserve the youth maintains between them. But Geoffrey is in a grateful and gentle mood at this moment; moreover, he is in the character of a suppliant, and returns his stepfather's greeting with cordiality.
"I've been deucedly put out just now,

Geoff, my boy," Mr. Abbott says, quitting the stables with him; " not so much with these who shirk work whenever they can. But I was down at Cooper's this afternoon, and the way that place is going to rack and ruin under that shiftless lot is enough to turn a man's hair gray. I gave old Job a bit of my mind. let me tell you, and they go out next quarter-day, by the Lord Harry! Mind you, Geoff, when you're master here, keep no tenants on your land like the Coopers. Out with 'em, neck and crop !"

"Cooper is not a model farmer," says mean Sleaford's—the Red Farm."

A dark frown bends Mr. Abbott's brows. He takes out his cigar and looks at the boy "Sleaford's !" he growls. "What do you know of Sleaford's ! What takes you there?" "Frank Livingston took me the other evening. They had a dance of some sort. But I have passed the place often and can

see. Besides, every one is talking of it, and

wondering you do not send them adrift." "Every one be-every one had better mind his own business! You too." Mr. Abbots would like to add, but he knows the stare of haughty surprise Geoffrey's face can assume when it likes, and does not care to provoke it. "I don't explain to all Brightbrookhang 'em-my ressons, but I don't mind to Nobody taught me-taught myself. It's you. Black Giles Sleaford was a-well, acquaintance of mine out in San Francisco some fourteen years ago, and he did mewell, a sort of service in those days. He's a worthless fellow, I allow, but what's a man to do? Turn his back on an old fri-acquaintance, and leave him to starve when he's rolling in riches himself? It's the way The hymn, from those lips, amazes him still ain't John Abbott's way. So he's at the more It is "Rock of Ages."

Red Farm, and there I mean to let him stay. It ain't the same case as the Coopers, at all. But look here, Geoffrey, boy, don't you go there. I don't like it. I don't ask many favors ; just grant me this one. They're low, dear boy, and it ain't no place for a young gentleman born and bred like you. Livingston may go if he likes; he's a good-fornothing rattle-pate at best, but you're not of that sort. Don't go to Sleaford's, Geoff, any

He lays his hand, in his earnestness, on the lad's shoulder, and looked with troubled, eyes down into his face. Geoffrey shrugs his frey says, catching his bated breath. "And shoulders, the old instinctive feeling of shrinking from his step-father never more strongly upon him.

more—to please the old man."

"I am not likely to go there as Frank does," he answers, carelessly; he likes that sort of thing-I do not. But once or twice more I believe I must. I have a little project on hand connected with one of that family which will take me there again-at least as

Mr. Abbott's gaze grows more and more perturbed.

"One of that family?" he repeats. "You don't mind my asking which one, do you, Geoff? It ain't-" he hesitates; bully, braggart, bold man that he is, he has a strong one of the girls ?"

He fears to meet that icy stare he knows so well from both mother and son, and resents so bitterly. But to his surprise Geoffrey only laughs.

"Exactly, sir, one of the girls—the youngest I will not tell you what it is just now. You

will think it absurd, I dare say. I will speak to my mother first, and she will inform you. There! I see her on the terrace. Excuse

me, sir, she is beckoning!!
He darts away, his face lighting. As a t is raining hard and that a gale is surging know Beat me till I couldn't stir."

He darts away, his face lighting. As a brough the woods.

Well, it does not matter; her truss of ... "What had you done?" Geoffrey asks, sick golders, almost as a good Catholic may regard some peerless marble goddess, almost as a good Catholic may regard some stirt, so Geoffrey asks, sick goddess, almost as a good Catholic may recover saint, so Geoffrey asks, sick goddess, almost as a good Catholic may recover saint, so Geoffrey asks, sick goddess, almost as a good Catholic may recover saint, so Geoffrey asks, sick goddess, almost as a good Catholic may recover saint, so Geoffrey asks, sick goddess, almost as a good Catholic may recover saint, so Geoffrey asks, sick goddess, almost as a good Catholic may recover saint. verence some fair sweet saint, so Geoffrey Lamar looks upon his mother. To him she couldn't wriggle away, and lashed me till is liege lady; to him she stands alone among Jud took the whip out of his hand. Says he'll women for beauty, culture, grace, goodness. Her very pride makes a halo around her in his love-blind eyes.

John Abbott does not attempt to go after him. Neither mother nor son need him or desire him; he would be but a barrier to their confidence, a blot on the landscape. He feels it now, as he has felt it a thousand times, with a silent impotent wrath, but his anger is mingled just at present with another feeling —fear.

"His mother?' he says, vacantly; 'he is going to tell his mother! One of the Sleaford girls—the youngest. 1—I don't like the look

of this.' Mrs. Abbott stands on the terrace, the crimson western light failing full upon her, and smiles as her son draws near. She is a beautiful woman, tall, slender, olive-skinned. with dark, solemn, Southern eyes, and languid, high-bred grace in every slow movement. She is like a picture as she stands here—like a Titian or a Murillo stepped out of its frame—in her trailing dress of violet silk, the delicate laces, the cluster diamond at her throat, the guelder-rose in her hair, "Do not cry," he says. "Look here, Jo- she looks as a quera might—as a queen should—regal, royal, superb.

"I hope you are in very good humor, mother," is Geoffrey's greeting, plunging into business at once, "because I have come to ask you a favor-a very great favor, you may think.

Mrg. Abbott's smile, faint but very sweet, answers. Her eyes rest on her boy lovingly, lingeringly—he is very, very dear to her. She loves her little Leo, too; but there is this difference—she loves Geoffrey for his father's sake as well as his own.

"Do I ever refuse you anything, I wonder?" she says, slightly amused. "You are a tyrant, Geoff, and abuse your power. It is one of my failings, but I cannot say no." "But I am uncommonly afraid you will this time. It is no trifle. It will be a responsibility, and you may think it derogatory

besides." The smile fades from her face.

"You could never ask me to do anything you thought that," she quietly says. "Nor do I-you may. It will be a bore, I am sure. The only thing to be said in its favor is that you will be doing good."

"Doing good can never be derogatory. Go on, Geoffrey; out with this wonderful request. What a philanthropist, by the by, you are getting to be."

The proud smiling look returns-she takes his arm, and they saunter slowly up and down the terrace.

"Don't call names, madre mio," laughs Geoffrey. "Well-here goes! But thereby hangs a tale, to which you must listen, by way of prologue or argument. The favour comes after. Lend me thine ears then-I will a tale unfold."

And then-not without dramatic power and pathos—he tells the story of Sleaford's Josppa.

"She is treated as you would not see a dog in your house treated, mother; she is in a very hot bed of ignorance, and vulgarity, and vice. And, I am sure she is not naturally bad. She has a love for reading which speaks well for her, and her voice—ah! well, you will have to hear that before you can believe it. This is the story, mother-the favor is, will you stretch out your hand-this beautiful hand," the young artist exclaims, kissing it, "and save that wretched child?" " My Geoff!" the lady answers, a tremor in

her voice now? "Send for her here-make Miss Rice give her lessons in English and singing, lift her heard takes up the air "Sweet Home," and fellows, though they are a set of lazy dogs, out of the slough of darkness in which she is lost now. Save her, body and soul!

can, mother." There is emotion in the lad's voice, in his earnest face, in his deep glowing gray eyes. His mother stone in her walk, tears on her dark lashes, both hands on his shoulders.

"My boy! my boy! but it is like you. Oh! I thank the good God for giving me such a son. Yes, what I can do, I will. It is an awful responsibility, an awful thought, that the life, the soul of any human creature may Geoffrey, coolly, "but in comparison with another of your tenants, his place is a paradise. her as you say, I am ready. I say nothing in your praise. Heaven has given you s great heart, my Geoffrey-your father's noble soul. To lift the lost, to save the unfortenate, what can be nobler? Yes, I will doit. Send her here when you will."

The outburst is over-she pauses. She seldom gives way to her feelings like this There is silence for a little; both descend to the lower earth again.

"But she cannot associate with Leo," Mrs. Abbott says, in her usual manner, " such s child as that!" * "Certainly not. What I thought was, that after Miss Rice had finished Leo's lessons for

the day, she should dismiss her, and take in hand Joanna. Her name is Joanna. Le always finished by three-Joanna could come from three to six. Of course, Miss Rice will be willing, and glad of the extra salary." "Of course, these people will make no objection to the little girl's coming, will then

They must be very dreadful from what you say. I wonder that Mr. Abbott, particular as he is, allows them on his land." "Others wonder too," Geoffrey respond dryly, "The fact remains—he does.

really do not know whether they will object or not. I spoke to no one, of course, until I had spoken to you. If they refuse, why we can do no more. I will ride over and see tomorrow. Meanwhile, I suppose it will be necessary to mention it to Mr. Abbott." "I suppose so,"—the smooth brow of the lady contracts a little—she does not like

mentioning things to Mr. Abbott-" but li "No, but still he likes—" "Yes, yes, it shall be done. I see him you

der, and will speak to him at once, if you lide." "Thank you mother." She approaches her husband. She walk

with the slow swaying grace of a Southen woman, the lights and shadows from sunshire and trees flecking the violet sheen of he dress. Her son watches her, so does her hu band, both with eyes that say, 'is she not the fairest of all the fair women on earth? [MI]
Mr. Abbott removes his cigar, and stand with a certain deference of manner, as hi wife draws near. If her dark head is life.

a trifle higher than usual, it is instincting with her when about to ask what sounds her like a favor. If the voice in which speaks has a prouder inflection than out mary, it is unconsciously, and for the special reason. In briefest words she tells the store Geoffrey has taken a fancy to help a poor tle village child—may she some here and n ceive lessons from Miss Rice, when Miss B

has finished every day with Leouora? seeks her husband, or asks him for favor

(Continued

attracting them Library, that is not more Albert more as the odd greath and write, also

he stated "they were a machine of wise and

elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for

tion of a people, and the debasement in them

of human nature itself, as ever proceeded

from the perverted ingenuity of man." These

laws were at last repealed, and, thanks to the

unwearying perseverance of O'Connell, culmi-

nated in Emancipation, with which the peo-

ple began once more to breathe freely, and

think that at last full justice would be done

them, although it was late coming. "Hope

deferred maketh the heart sick " is as true of

again repeated but to be broken and unfulfil-

led. Although several remedial measures of

measure of this nature came into operation

until Mr. Gladstone's Act for the disestablish-

ment of the Church of England—the Church

meed of praise for carrying such a sweeping

measure of reform, creating such a social re-

the interim of those two periods the precari-

ous mode of living on land highly rented and

overtaxed began to give results. It was

thought by many that the tithes being done

away with, that this burthen taken off the

land, would have somewhat relieved the over-

burdened laborer of the soil. A glance will show how many were affected by this great

measure of relief. Ireland had then 685,000

tenants, occupying some 14,000,000 acres of

Hon. Mr. Read-What is the hon. gentle-

Hon. Mr. Howlan—The figures are from Kane, on "The Resources of Ireland."

Hon. Mr. Read-I can give later figures

the exact number up to the present

Hon. Mr. Howlan-Whether the statement

with regard to the number of acres is correct

or not, if my hon. friend will permit me, I will explain at a further stage of my address

figures were published. Will that suit my

Hon. Mr. Howlan-Of these 685,000 ten-

ants, 307,000 held farms of from 1 to 3 acres;

251,000, farms of from 5 to 15 acres; 79,000,

farms from 15 to 30 acres, and 48,800, farms

of above 30 acres; and all this land was held

harvests soon told their tale. The ground

not be paid; the poor rates were often higher

than the actual rent rolls of the estates;

famine set in and the whole nation was borne

down before famine and pestilence. This

forbearance, patience and untiring fortitude.

ted with human bodies; the one with emaci-

attenuated skeletons of the living. A gentle-

man who travelled through Ireland at the

and the gladsome voice of the song were no

longer heard, for joy and gladness had depart-

country; there was an evident poverty in the

soil, the beautiful, rich green of the grass was

replaced by a grey, unhealthy line wheat

"The merry dance to the sound of the pipe,

man quoting from?

time.

hon. friend?

Hon. Mr. Read -Yes.

the oppression, impoverishment and degrade.

His coarse face quite lights up into gladness

ow. "Oertainly, certainly, certainly," he says "anything you and Geoff wish. Half a dozen village girls if you like, my my dear. The lad's the best lad alive—sensible, steady, goodnatured. I'm fond of him, that I am, Mrs.

bbott." "Thanks," Mrs. Abbott says, bending her stately head. She turns to go, has gone half a dozen steps, when her husband's voice reaches her.

" Nora." She turns slowly. He seldom calls her by her name; he stands looking rather sheepishly now at his cigar.

"You've never been over to Laurel Hillthe new place I bought last week. It's an uncommon pretty spot-eight miles t'other side of Brightbrook. Suppose you let me drive you there to-morrow?"

If he were a suppliant lover he could hardly look more humble, more anxious. The line between his wife's straight dark brows deepens.

"To-morrow I dine with Colonel and Mrs.

" Well, next day then."

"Next day I am going up to New York to do some very necessary shopping." "Well, the day after. Oh! hang it, Nora say yes! You never go anywhere with me

now, and I don't so often ask you neither."
"Certainly I will go," she says, but she says it so coldly, so distantly, that the man sets his teeth. "I did not know you thought it a matter of any moment. I will go the day after to-morrow, or whenever you wish." "I don't wish," he returns slowly. "Don't trouble yourself, Mrs. Abbott I don't wish for

anything. Well never mind Laurel Hill !" He resumes his cigar, turns his back upon her, thrusts his hands in his pockets, and strides away. But half an hour after, as he still stalks sulkily up and down, a thought strikes him, a most unpleasant thought. It

turns him hot all over. "By the Lord!" he cries, taking out his cigar, aghast, "I shouldn't wonder but what it is!

A great bell, up in one of the windy, makebelieve Gothic turrets, clangs out; it is the dinner-bell of Abbott Wood. The master is not dressed, a faint odor as of stables hangs about him, but he is in no mood to conciliate his stiff wife, and make a dinner tollet. He is chated, rubbed over so much the wrong way, and it affords him a grim sort of pleasure to set her at defiance, and outrage her sense of sight and smell, by appearing just as he is. He marches into the dining-room, grisly, forbidding, ireful. It is a beautiful and spacious room-the dinner service is all in the way of plate, napery, crystal, chins, that money can do to make that most ungrateful necessity—eating—graceful. Flowers are there in profusion, a golden after-glow fills the apartment, the viands are as nearly perfect as possible, the mistress of the mansion a fair and gracious lady, Geoffrey the most polished of youthful Paladins, little Leo like an opera fairy, in pink silk but the master stern and unsmiling; as the Death's Head of the Egyptian banquets, takes his place and begins his soup in unsocial silence and glumness. At last he looks up.

"I didn't ask the name of the little beggar you propose to bring here," he says to Geoff-"Who is she?"

The youth glances at him in surprise. These sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon in Mr. Abbott's moral thermometer, but they are always disconcerting. "Her name is Sleaford's Joanna—or more

properly, I suppose, Joanna Sleaford." Mr. Abbott's speon drops with a clash in his plate. As a thunder-cloud blackens the face of the sky, so a swarthy frown darkens the tace of the man.

"I thought so," he says, " It's well I made sure in time. I withdraw my consent, madam. No brat of Sleaford's ever sets foot in this house!"

"Sir!" Geoffrey cries, hotly. (To be continued.)

the little that we had before." Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: " For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure

Fast, briliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10 cents for any color.

AROHBISHOP LYNCH IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool

Catholic Times Bays : The Archbishop of Toronto (Most Rev. Dr. Lynch) has arrived in town. He is staying at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and on Monday night he called at the House and asked to see several of the Home Bule mem-bers. His Grace is an Irishman, as his name denotes, and has given substantial proof of sympathy with the land movement in Ireland. When Mr. Parnell was in the Dominion of Canada the Archbishop entertained him at the Palace, and since then has lost no opportunity of testifying his irlendliness to him and his colleagues. His Grace attended the levee held; by the Prince of Wales on Monday, and was presented to Lord Kimberly. He is, I believe, almost the first Catholic prelate who has appeared at the Court of St. James since the Reformation.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" resto as health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

THAT HANDBALL CHALLENGE.

In answer to the challenge issued by Ald. Casey, of New York, to play Ryan of Montreal a single or double handball match, the latter says he is ready to accept, if Casey will play in this city. As for a return match in New York or elsewhere, Byan says he would be most willing to accept, but he is so situated that it would be impossible for him to leave Montreal. Ryan further states that he is ready to meet any American or Canadian player in a single handball match to take place in this city for a sum to be named hereafter, and also in a double bandball match.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 232 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlets.

DEOLINE OF MAN.—Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, and all diseases caused by indiscretions and abuse, are radically and men, and sent the majority of them under an promptly cured by the use of Mack's Mag- alien flag, may be worth considering at the

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF HON. G. W. HOWLAN.

The following is the speech of the Hon. G. W. Howlan, delivered in the Senate on

the Costigan Resolutions :---Hon. Mr. Rowlan said: In rising to move a nation as an individual. And so the peothe adoption of the Address passed unani- ple waited on the faith of promises, again and mously by the other branch of the Legislature, I trust the House will bear with me for a short time, while making the few remarks which seem to me to be called for on this occasion. The representatives of the Irish race in the Legislature, prompted by public opinion of their own people throughout the of the minority. And here I must say that Dominion, felt that they should give this the future historian will award him his due matter their consideration. They met together, and after much deliberation on this grave question, actuated by the most sincere volution by such peaceful means. During and patriotic motives in the interest of this the interim of those two periods the precart-Canada of ours, the present address was conceived. I am happy to be in a position to state that it has received the unanimous assent of the popular branch of this Parliament, expressive as it is, not only of the views of the Irish, but of the hearty approval of all the representatives of the people of Canada. Our recent census proves that out of a tetal population of four and one half millions, over one million are Irish or of Irish descent, and as the words of this address state, they are among the most loyal, prosperous and contented of Her Majesty's subjects; and if anything was required to bind them still more closely in their fealty, it is found in this intelligent and patriotic acknowledgment given by the representative men of this Dominion in Parliament assembled. That the Irish race is a grateful one, does not admit of question; in every land beneath the sun they have proved that beyond a doubt; but if proofs are wanting we have not far to why at the present moment there are fewer seek them. In the war of the great rebellion | tenants than there were at the time when these in the neighboring Republic, on every battle field from the Relay House at Baltimore to the trenches before Richmond, their blood was freely poured out in defence of the Stars and Stripes, and not less must be said of the faithful adherents of the Stars and Bars of the Sunny South. When the clarion of war was sounded along the granite hills and rivers of New England, no uncertain sound was heard; by about 900 landlords. Bad crops and bad the call of country was sufficient, and throw-harvests soon told their tule. The ground ing saide all thoughts of the unfriendly taunts | refused to yield her increase, and rents could of the foreigner, they boldly marched to the front; and no two names were more synonymous for bravery in the North and South than those of the gallant Generals-Meagher and Cleburne. It will be remembered in great suffering was endured with unexampled this connection, when the gallant General forbearance, patience and untiring fortitude. Corcoran was made a prisoner of war by the The population became greatly thinned, the South and was offered his freedom to join the grave and the poorhouse were equally glut-Southern ranks, he spurned the offer and preferred to suffer imprisonment for his adopted ated corpses of the dead, the other with the country rather than freedom and oppose her. From the history of that war I will make but one quotation in favor of my statement. The time thus describes it: battle of Lookout Mountain was one of the hottest of the rebellion. The Southern army was well placed on rising ground on either side with their guns in position. It became ed from the land—the very ground partook necessary to drive them out, and the matter of the sadness which pervaded the whole was left to General Meagher and his Irish Brigade. He addressed his men, telling them how the United States bad succored them in the day of their distress. The battle was fought immediately following St. Patrick's Day, the hill was taken, the field was won, but how severely it was contested was shown

Ruler of the universe. Blavery had its de-

fenders, had its armaments, had its apologists

and its admirers. It was powerful even in

the councils of the world; it sought strength

from every source. We remember how in the English Parliament it had its defenders;

we also remember how O'Connell, when strug-

gling for Irish rights, was tampered with by

James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the

New York Herald, in favor of slavery, and

with what majestic manliness he answered

him that if to take one dollar of the slave-

holders' money was to free Ireland, he would

rather see her in chains than accept it. To

this day the Herald has not forgotten these

words of O'Connell. But we rise from the

perusal of the history of those days, thanking

God that where the old time-honored flag of

England waves there is no slavery. It was

prompted by such feelings as those thoughts

gave rise to that we say in the address "we

have observed with feelings of profound re-

gret and concern the distress and discontent

which have prevailed for some time among

Your Majesty's subjects in Ireland," and ex-

press the hope that Ireland may soon enjoy

"the inestimable blessing of civil liberty," for there can be no liberty where freeborn men

having to advise the public may not speak

freely. It is a remnant of barbarous times

that men must be imprisoned for their ideas,

and there is no Parliament in the world where

liament of Canada, and in proof of this I need

not go further than the records of the present

session, which, before I sit down, I may more

freely advert to, and satisfy the minds of

honorable gentlemen that if Canada is looked

upon to-day as the oldest child of the Empire

she is entitled to her high position for her loyalty, which is the result of representative

there are scattered over the continent six

millions of Irish and their descendants, who,

Nations," have added more to the wealth of

America than the gold fields of California.

The news of the address being passed by Par-

liament will be a harbinger of peace and good

will into every household of our people

throughout this vast continent. Their hearts

will be overflowing with gratitude, and the

name of Canada will recall to them pleasant

no fear of their enmity for the future. It

would be a greater security for Canadian

rights and liberties than if every hilltop along

our four thousand miles of frontier was brist-

ling with siege guns and bayonets, and this

is one of the blessings which I think will en-

sue from the passing of the address. What

has expatriated those six millions of Irish-

could not be grown in many districts where formerly lit had been raised in great bundance, and the potato crops became all but extinct-the land was humbled under the judgby the fact that the men lay dead in the winments of the Almighty. rows, each with a sprig of green in his cap. "'Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may face,
A breath can make them as a breath hath Nearly the whole brigade was killed in the terrible conflict; very much, in my opinion, like the death-ride of the gallant six hundred made; But a bold peasantry, a country's pride, When once destroyed can never be sup-plied.''' at Balaklava. That great war has pussed, and the country is once more tranquil, but it went through a terrible ordeal. No one who O'Connell, he of the lion heart, foremost in looks back but sees that the whole cause of that war was slavery and its thrice accursed surroundings which cried to heaven for vengeance, for "vengeance is mine," said the

every work for the defence of his people, pleaded for them in vain; he who at one time possessed as much political power as any will; always telling them that "he who com-mits a crime gives strength to the enemy," But it has eften been said in connection mits a crime gives strength to the enemy." the sight, his big heart swelled within him, die. The emigrant ship then was the rehorrors of Grosse Isle. Almost every step along the banks of the St. Lawrence to Kingston became the resting place of these unfortunate immigrants. In some cases whole families were swept away; in others, parents perished leaving their helpless families unprotected in a strange land. Everyone knows the kindliness with which the French population of Quebec treated those unhappy people. One is almost at a loss to understand why it is that no Longfellow has ever described the scenes attending the flight of these exiles. The decrease of population reduced the number of small holdings, and it was thought that Scotch and English farmers could take large farms and by increased capital and ability form them, and thus the impossible to have a grievance without having question of Ireland's land grievance could be a foundation for it, and it would be as well freedom of thought and freedom of speech are settled. That was tried. Large sheep and to take the opinions of those who have had so much valued and respected as in this Particock farms were formed. By this means, opportunities of judging what are the says Miller in his "Social State of Ireland," 660 Scotchmen and 96 Englishmen were induced to thus take up land in Ireland. But as citizens of a free country, and accertain those who have had some experience in mak- from that whether there is any good reason ing money by farming will readily under- for stating that a great portion of the diffi-stand that even with improved machinery culties that arise in Ireland may not be proand capital great results are not often attained, and that class are just as tired of high institutions. A recent return shows that rents as are the Irish themselves. This reduced the total holdings to some 592,489. One would expect that then peace and conaccording to Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of tentment would reign throughout the land, and it did, for Miller states, "No country has ever made such rapid progress in so short a las he wrote what he conscientiously believed period (from 1847 to 1858). There is little or no pauperism, laborers are fully employed, though wages are still too low, the farms are finely stocked and rents are well paid; and many of the farmers have accumulated money; the laws are obeyed and respected, and there memories, and the name of a Canadian will is an almost absence of crime, and peace and be a passport to layor. Canada need have contentment and happiness prevail through-

out the length and breadth of the land." I am sorry that we cannot say this at the present time, for it is impossible to think it finential and best educated men in Ireland are imprisoned. Those suspects are taken from all classes and creeds, and are deprived of their liberty for advocating what they believe to be the rights of their people. I say it is a sad spectacle, and one which is anypromptly cured by the use of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which is for sale by all responsible druggists. See advertisement in
another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E.
McGALE.

| Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which is for sale by all responsible druggists. See advertisement in
another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E.
McGALE.

| Me returns early
the flock under
thing but creditable to the British Empire.
| It is a sad spectacie, and one which is for sale by all rething but creditable to the British Empire.
| It is a sad spectacie, and one which is for sale by all rethis charge, and to prepare them for a better
in the fall. During his stay in London ne
that have been cured when other remedies
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his charge, and to prepare them for a better
in the fall. During his stay in London ne
will appear at St. James' Hall with the Moore
his charge, and to prepare them for a better
in the fall. During his stay in London ne
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solution, as one will only rise from their perugoing to say that the Government were not generation, a remonstrance to Gladstone at
sal satisfied that Burke wrote correctly when justified in putting those men in juli. I that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, in would not say that if I were a member of that 1863. He states with regard to the emigra-Administration I would admit that there was tion of the people: something wrong which should be remedied. A man who rebels for his opinions is entitled to respect. Forty years ago a price was put upon the heads of men who have since been looked upon as benefactors of the human race. Look at the rebels in Ireland during the present century ! Some of them have become most useful members of society, and amongst the ablest supporters of the constitution under which we live. I need go no further than Charles Gavan Duffy, who is to the Australian colonies what, I am proud to say, Sir John Macdonald is to this country. Take the case of Sir George Cartler, for whose name we all have most profound respect. We minor importance were passed, yet no large are now appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to his memory. And for what purpose? To show the rising generation that under all circumstances a man should do what he believes to be right, and that if actuated by patriotic motives, the time will come when he will be honored and respected. You will find at the entrance of the House of Commons a portrait of Papineau. Does anyone believe that Papineau was not actuated in his course by patriotic motives? On the contrary, his memory is honored, be cause he was animated by patriotic sentiments, and on one of our great highways a town bears his name. D'Arcy McGee, without whose name the history of this Confeder. tion cannot be written, and to whose genius learning and patriotism, we are all so much indebted, has passed away to a better land but like all great men, his share in the noble work of confederating those colonies lives after him as a beacon light, and to borrow from one of his own poems-

"His name is written on the deep, the rivers as they run Will bear't timeward o'er the world, telling what he's done."

And so it may possibly happen that posterity will look upon many of those who are in prison in Ireland to-day for the sentiments to which they have given utterance.

There is one unfortunate feature in connection with this question; it is the frequency of agrarian crimes in Ireland, and I wish to be distinctly and thoroughly understood on this question, that so fur as I am concerned I have no sympathy with those crimes; on the contrary I detest them as far as any law abiding citizen can detest such crimes. There is one thing to be said in favor of Ireland, that the statistics of crime in that country as compared with England and Scotland, in times of peace, will bear the most favorable comparison. I have in my hands a comparison of the statistics of crime in England, Ireland and Scotland, and I must say that Ireland in peaceful times, stands be-low either England or Scotland in that respect. It only proves that in a state of peace, or what may be called ordinary contentment and prosperity, there is no question as to the loyalty or proper observance of the law by the people of Ireland. Thomas D. Sallivan, in his " New Ireland," speaking on this particular subject, as any man accusted by proper motives, or any man who loves and values liberty should, expresses abhorrence of

such a crime, and says : "I know of no Irish topic on which candid, truthful and independent writing and speaking are more rare than this of agrarian crime The outrages in many cases were so fearful that no one dared to speak a word as to their having had some cause without exposing himself to a charge of palliating or sympathizing with them. On the other hand the provocation often was so monstrous that if one execrated the crime as it deserved to be, he was supposed to be callously indifferent to the avidity, the greed, the heart business that led up to it. Thus thirty years ago, nay, twenty years ago, or less, the creation of a healthy public opinion on the subject was impossible. We stood arrayed, one and all of us, in one or other of two hostile camps—that of the landlords in apparent approval of merciless eviction, or that of the tenants in apparent sympathy with redhanded murder. Yet occasionally, on both sides there must have been a good man, nay, a true patriot who in his secret heart bewailed the terrible state of one man in Europe, still stood loyal to his things that thus convulsed and affrightened country and its flag, never swerving, but society, and who yearned for the day when always pleading the gospel of peace and good | the page of Ireland's story would be blotted

and that nothing can be politically right with this particular question that there is no which is morally wrong. He saddened at good reason why the Irish people should not be satisfied with the laws under which they and he laid him down in a foreign land to live; that the laws of England, Ireland and Scotland are alike; that if they are just in fuge; the shark followed the ship. What a one country they are just in the others, and refuge! All who are at all familiar with the it they are admiristered properly in one history of those times will remember the country they are administered properly in another. I am not going to seek for a solution of that question, but I shall quote from the remarks of Mr. Gladstone, one of the greatest statesmen of the day, on the introduction of the Irish Land Act of 1870. He

> " Regarding the legal provisions for the say it is only the skeleton of the laws of Eng. land and Ireland that bear any resemblance

to each other." Now, that was the opinion of Gladstone. In looking over the state of things as they fact that a great deal must depend on the landlords themselves with regard to the attitude of the people towards them. It is almost conditions of these people, and in what way they fulfil the duties that devolve on them perly laid at the door of landlordism. Froude in his history—and I think I may properly say that he is not looked upon as a great friend of Ireland (although a great and accomplished man); he has written at times not in the pleasantest strain of the Irish people, though with that I find no fault, to be true, and I must therefore respect his opinion—in his history he says: "Ho would not yield to the most irreconcilable Fenian of them all in his determination to promote the entire, the final emancipation from the yoke of landlordism." It we go further and read the discussions that took place on this particular Bill through the press of Great Britain at the time that the Land Act was under consideration, we find many eminent men giving their opinions with regard can be so, when 540 of the ablest, most in- to the necessity of reform in Ireland. Take Bishop Berkely, Protestant Bishop of Kilkenny, for instance, who says :- "The landlords of Ireland are men of vulterine beaks with bowels of iron in their treatment of the

cultivators of the soil." That is the opinion of a resident Bishop

of which would make us blush for very shame ticable. There must be something radically speaking unkindly himself of landlords. The were they not redeemed at times by the farwrong when they can be imprisoned for state of affairs called forth from the Archicleal scenes which often accompanied their opinions publicly. I am not bishop of Tuam, one of the ablest men of this

"The yeare flying, and in spite of all dissuasions, from whatever quarter, they will continue to fly in such numbers as reminds us of the melancholy figures of our bards comparing them to the flights of the birds after the capitulation of Lim rick. They know the terrors of the war and of the deep which they bave to encounter, but neither the war nor the deep has for them any terror compared to the insecure, precarious, nay fugitive, and the savage mode of life to which laws have doomed them, aggravated by the treachery of broken promises and violated covenants the part of unfaithful men in which they have resolved no longer to confide. In vain do landlords promise, and correspondpondents caution. Hence the cool and stern indifference with which they leave a land that has lost to them the endearing character of a parent, and with all the sacred attractions and securities of a home."

Up to a very recent period it was very difficult to find an English or Scotch gentleman, or an American, or an Irish gentleman in America, who believed for a moment that such difficulties existed in Ireland. They would say that it was a chronic state of atfairs, and that it was almost impossible to

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, croaches, files, aute, oed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

THE HON. MR. COSTIGAN.

Our contemporary La Minerve, in noticing the Ministerial changes, says that the nomination of the Hon. Mr. Costigan is that which presents the most importance. The member for Victoria is as sympathetic with the French-Canadians as with Irishmen, his fellow-countrymen. He speaks their language perfectly, and is greatly esteemed by the Acadians. It was he who presented those resolutions in the House of Commons in regard to the Irish question. His entry into the Government lends to this last act a marked significance.

Brilliant Scientific Triumph.

IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souvielle's Splrometer is the most wonderful invention of the ago for the cure of Catarrb, Asthma, Bronchitie, and all lung discases. After having been used in the leading hospitals, it was proved that 75 per cent. of these diseases, by many called incurable, can be cured by the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys modicinal properties direct to the parts affected. This discovery is proving a blessing to mankind and a credit to his name. Many persons in the city of Montreal, and all over the Dominion, have been cured of the above diseases. Below are a few of the many hundreds:-

Mr C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; . Lorus woa

Mr. GEO. AGER, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases; cured.

Mrs. Smrn, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarra. GEO. MAGUIRE, Toronto, 482 Adelaide

treet West; daughter cured of asthma. GEO. WILLIS, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and br**onchit**is.

JOHN DUNN, 8 Robert street, Torontc, bron-

chitis. J. D. ARMSTRONG, 186 Yonge street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness.

THOMAS TELEBR, 12 Melinda street, Toron-

Mr. BENJ. A. DRAKE, St. Urbain street,

Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured. Several of my friends have been cured of Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, also a member of my family, by using the spirom-

eter.—JNO. P. WHELAM, Manager THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal. Thousands more could be given, but the above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. Call or write. inclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aido-

surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Full particulars sent free and instru-

CANADIAN DISTINGUISHES HIM-SELF IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

zents expressed to any address.

Mr. J. D. Chartrand, an old Montrealer, who was for a long time connected with the defunct newspaper, Le National, is fast working his way to distinction in the French Army. While in this city Mr. Chartrand was Captain of the 65th Battalion, but his government of the people, it is only fair to taste for a military career was too strong to be satisfied with our military service, so he set out for France to join a real army. He served with distincin the campaign of the Sud-Oranais, and was given the rank of Adjutant. He is to day through famine, postilence and emigration exist in Ireland one must be struck with the an officer in the infantry school of St. Maxent. and will soon obtain the epaulettes of sub-Lieutenant in his regiment. Mr. Chartrand is the only Canadian who is in active service in the French army, and his rapid advance to

honors is all the more creditable.

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

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold. How necessary then that we should get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. One of the most popular medicines tor these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods. Mr. J. F. Smith, Dunville, writes : "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly."

Chas. Backus, the well-known minstrel,

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. Patti is in Wales.

Herr Bandmann is playing in the West In-

Mme. Rive King is giving concerts in San

Francisco. The Harrison's new play is called a "Sig-

ter's Davotion." Miss Anderson has closed the most success-

ful season of her life. Willie Edouin undertakes a summer season

at Field's Boston Museum. Jeffreys-Lewis will start next season in Belasco's play, "La Belle Russe."

Mr. W H. Fessenden, the tenor of the Boston Ideals, left the company.

The Kiralfys will revive the "Black Venus" at Niblo's early in the autumn.

Mr. George Rignold is in Australia with Youth," which has made a success in Meibourne.

Rice's Surprise Party are at Booth's New York. Their string includes "Cinderella at School.'

Sol Smith Russell will close his season's work at the Boston Museum. His engagement there ends May 27. Mme. Carolina Zeiss, the well-known con-

traito, is in London, and will probably be engaged by Mr. Gye.

Mr. Milt. Barlow, the comedian, is a printer by trade, and when he worked at the case had few superiors. The new Western play entitled "Ranch No.

10," will shortly be produced at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. Rose Coghlan will continue as leading lady

at Wallack's next season. She has signed a contract to that effect. Mr. Frederick Paulding has been engaged

as leading actor of Mile. Rhea's company during her supplementary season. Milton Nobles follows Nat Goodwin in

San Francisco. The latter did an excellent business during his engagement. Anton Rubinstein will direct the music at the coronation fetes at Moscow next August.

All the artists are to be Russian. Barnum's actual receipts in Philadelphia were \$69,281 on the week. The biggest day,

in a terrific rain storm, was \$14,448.20. "A Checkered Life," a new drams by Mr. A. Z. Chapman, will be produced at Haverly's Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow evening,

May 15. It is stated that the well known English actors, the Kendalls, will come over next season under the management of Messrs. Brooks & Dickson.

Edwin Booth gave the prompter, property man and head carpenter of the New York Theatre, where he has just finished playing, \$100 each.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, gave to Barnum, the other day, an overcoat which formerly belonged to the late Charles Dickens. John McCallough was given a dinner by

friends in Quincy, Ill. It was the occasion of the unveiling of a \$5,000 portrait of Mr. McCullough as Virginius, walch was painted by Caleb Pelligrini. Mile. Aimee will, it is said, return to New

York next season, at the head of a new company of French comic singers under the management of Messrs. Brooks & Dickson.

Steele Mackaye has patented an orchestra chair, which folds up and disappears by touching a spring. It is a good thing in a theatre in case of fire. Mr. Mackaye has also opened a dramatic school in New York.

Edwin Booth, according to Music and the Drama, is said to have made \$85,000, and his manager, Mr. Abbey, \$16,000 out of his last season. One week in St. Louis netted \$13,-000. Mr. Booth sails for Europe on May 31.

A firm in Stuttgart has, it is said, just patented a new "mufiler" which can be attached to any plane, and which will subdue the tone so that the instrument shall not be heard beyond the apartment in which it is being played, or shall be quite dumb.

A young lady from the Southern States. Miss Blandy, made her debut in London at St. James Hall in the last Boosey's Bailad Concerts. She has a fine soprano voice, and sang Sullivan's " My Dearest Heart" to the approval of a very critical audienco.

The ballet in "Francoise de Bimini" at the Paris Grand Opera House, vies successfully, as an attraction, with the singers. The charm of Mile. Mauri, said to be the most captivating dansense who has been on the stage for many years, gains for her more applause than is vouchsafed to any of the singers.

The Chicago Church Cheir Company has been reorganized, and propose to open a season of light opera at Haverly's Chicago Theatre on June 10. "Patience" will be one of the events of their sesson, a double cast of unusual strength having been provided for this opera.

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P. Q, writes : For a number of years I have been afflicted with rhumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

The race for the Derby stakes at Epsom meeting yesterday, was won by "Shotover," "Quicklime" 2nd, P. Lorillard's "Sachem" 3rd, "Bruce," the favorite, 4th. Time of "Shot-over," 25 3-5. The betting against "Sachem" at the start was 8 to 1. "Gerald" and "Sachem" went to the post without parading in front of the grand stand. There was a good start at the third attempt, the American pair getting away well in front. Directly the horses settled down, "Real Grit" dashed to the front, but soon lost the lead. " Marden" and "Bruce," going at their best, were soon some lengths in front, followed by "Pursebearer," "Real Grit," "Sachem" and "Quick-lime." "Shotover" and "Dutch Oven" were lying off, with outside "Satrap." The pace so far was very rapid, and at the furzes "Gerald" was beaten. There were fourteen starters. As they entered the straight, "Bruce" and "Marden" lost their places by running wide, and for a few strides "Pursebearer" led. "Bruce" was beaten a quarter of a mile from home, when "Shotover" and Quicklime" came away together. The former took up the running at the bell. Garth," "Pursebearer," "Fenelon," "Marden" and "Gerald" finished as named, the last being "Executor" and "Psyche." "Shotover" won in a canter by three-quarters of a length. "Sachem" a bad third.

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, says: One man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHESS:

DEAR SIR :- For the information of your numerous readers, many of whom may be interested in the settlements made by the sons of the Gael, I subjoin a few notes on Eganville and vicinity. The name, or term "Eganville" was first suggested by the late M. J. Hickey, to the post office officials, about 36 years ago. The place was merely a lumber depot at the time for Mr. Egan's business and Mr. M. J. Hickey was his agent, and started the village by building a grist mill. Mr. Egan carried on an extensive lumbering business, displayed great enterprise and energy of character and well deserved the name of "the lumbering king.". For successive years the number of men in his employ exceeded 3,000, which was an army to provide for. He was a native of Balinasios, County Galway, Ireland, and though commencing life in Canada as a poor clerk in the backwoods in a lumber shanty, yet he rose in a few years to command a collosal business and was an M.P. His character as a business man stood high, while he always displayed a benevolent and generous character. He, as well as a number of others, refute the idea that the Celt is unfit for business. Eganville now contains a population of over 700, has fine churches, mills, stores, &c. The village is divided by the River Bonnechere. The south side of the village, which is situated in the township of Grattan, is the most extensive portion of the village, the other portion on the north side being in the township of Wilberforce. The south side of the village is principally Catholic, the leading merchants in mercantile trade being Messrs. Lacey, Casey, Howard, &c. The principal lumberers Mesers. Bonfield and Campbell, also reside on the south side of the

The pious and respected pastor of Egan-ville, the Rev. Mr. Byrne, P.P., has done a great deal for the cause of the Church and re-ligion since his arrival in Eganville. When he took charge of our parish his parishioners had no church fit for divine service. The outline of the church was laid but a good deal of labor and money was required to complete it which was at length done. Not satisfied with the labor done here, he erected a handsome stone church and dwelling in Douglas, after which he erected a fine convent built of cut stone in front of the parish church in Eganville. It is an imposing structure and is a standing monument of pious zeal and perserverance. The Roman Catholic separate school is now conducted in the convent by

the Good Sisters. Adjacent to the village on the south side is the Donegal settlement, called so after the first settlers coming from the County Donegal, Ireland, the principal ones, who are still residents, being Messrs. Fergal, Hugh and Patrick Gallagher, the Kellys', James Mc-Kiernan, who is Beeve of the township. John and Charles McKlernan are natives of the County Antrim, Ireland, are extensive farmers and have valuable phosphate mines which are partially developed.

On a future occasion 1 may trace further footprints of the sons of the Gael,

In the meantime, Yours, &c.,

CLAN-NA-GABL

Eganville, May 17, 1882.

CONCERT AND BALL.

On Monday evening, May 15th, the Emmet Branch of the Irish National Land League gave their first concert and ball in the Opera House, Windsor. For several days before the event the committee on decorations worked like beavers at the herculean task of improving the looks of the hall, and succeeded in making a wonderful change in its appearance. The stage was neatly carpeted and decorated with British, American and Irish flags, together with mottoes and engravings supplied from the rooms of the Branch. On the walls were ranged the names of the four Irish provinces, and their respective counties tastefully decorated with evergreens. This was well shown off by the blaze of light from numerone chandellers and Chinese lanterns. The concert was opened at 8.15 by a piano duet, "Clayton's Grand March," by Misses Prowse and Ryan. This was followed by a song "Napolitaine," by Mr. John McGarry; recitation, "A Shamrock from the Irish shore." by Miss Minnie Williams; song and chorus, "In the starlight," by the Detroit "Starlight Glee Club;" song, "True as the stars," by Mrs. C. Gibson; piano solo, "Old Black Joe" (transcription) by Miss M. Powse; song, "Farwell Erin," Mr. M. Hickey; recitation, "A Present from Old Ireland," by Miss Nellie Morrow; chorus, "Let Me Dream," Starlight Glee Club; duet (vocal), "Gypsy Countess," by Miss May Sheen and Mr. John M. McGarry; song, "Dear Little Shamrock," Miss E. Nagle; guitar duet, by Mesers. A.E. Schultz and C. J. Funke; recitation, "Parnell's No-Rent Pill," by Miss Minnie O'Brien; song, "A Leaf from the Spray" (vocal waltz) by Miss May Sheen; song, "The Olub Had a Meeting To Night, Love," by Miss Maud Barringer; duet, "Larboard Watch," Messrs. F. and A. Schultz. All the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the concert did so well that it would be rather difficult to discriminate. That the audience was well pleased, was shown by their oft-repeated encores. Mirs Prowse plays with that ease which is acquired by long and faithful practice. Her pupil, Miss E. Ryan, acquitted herself admirably. The duet, "Gypsy Countess," was rendered in a very superior manner by Miss Sheen and Mr. McGarry. Mrs. Gibson has a well cultured voice under thorough command. Miss Nagle made a very successful debut in Cherry's "Shamrock." Minnie O'Brien, Miss Minnie Williams, Miss Nellie Morrow and Miss Mandie Barringer, all appearing for the first time performed their respective parts in first-class style and showed that with care and attention they will become very proficient. Throughout the evening Prof. Goodall presided at the piano with his usual good taste. The Prefessor needs no commendation from us, as

through his musical talent. At the close of the concert the hall was cleared for dancing, which lasted till near daybreak next morning with unabated fun. Supper was served at the Davenport House in the best style.

he has already gained wide-spread fame

Altogether the affair was a decided success. as is every undertaking of the really earnest members of Windsor branch of the Land

Windsor, Ont., May 23, 1882.

BIOHMOND ITEMS. The concert given by the Congregational Church on the evening of the Queen's birthday was a complete success. The concert commenced at 8 p.m. under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. MoIntosh as chairman. A well chosen programme was presented to a well filled house. The chairman opened the

in their efficiency. "The Harvest Moon" was very acceptably rendered by the Sherbrooke Quartette Club. A song by Miss Isabella Robins, of Sherbrooke, was well executed and well received. "The Shepherd Boys," a duett, by Misses McFarlane and Wurtele, of Acton, was given with good effect and warmly applauded. The reading of "Archie Dean," by Mrs. George Armitage, of Sherbrooke, was a splendid display of her powers of elocution and a vivid word painting of that lover's querrel and reconciliation. A duet by Mrs. Armitage and Miss Robins closed the first part of the programme.

Arrangements had been made by the ladies of the congregation for serving ice cream during the intermission. The supply, however, fell far short of the demand, and your correspondent being among those who were late, is unable to give his opinion of the refreshments which, however, were declared by the most fortunate to be first class.

After intermission came a selection by the band; "Stars of Summer Night" by the Sherbrooke Quartette Club: a duet by Misses McFarlane and Wurtele in which they even surpassed their fortmer success and were deservedly encored. In singing the "Three Old Maids of Lee" Miss McFarlane achieved her greatest success, and was rewarded with a most enthusiastic encore. In his closing remarks on the occasion the Chairman said that "now more than ever before, had all British subjects need of mutual forbearance, and while they sang 'God Save the Queen, let them also say God save Ireland and the British Empire." And it was his earnest hope and prayer that the great statesman who was now directing the affairs of that Empire would be endowed with the courage and sagacity to do justice to long-suffering Ireland, notwithstanding the great amount of selfish interest and landlord influence which is being brought to bear to the contrary, and removed, then may we look for peace and prosperity among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, such as becomes the foremost nation of the world."

"GLINGALL." Richmond, May 25th.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Post Printing and Publishing Company

At Their Offices,

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

We have mailed to such of our subscribers as are in arrears direct, or to our agents where there are a good many subscribers in one locality, the statement of their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS. We request them to forward to this office the amount of such indebtedness, as besides requiring it in the ordinary way of business, we have to prepare for an extra expenditure to defend the heavy suit which is pending against us in but in England and Scotland as well, and it is the law courts, and will come on at the June term of Queen's Bench. As we have remarked more than once the amount of indebtedness is small to the individuals, but in | people" in his most graceful fashion, and the aggregate is of very great importance to | Arabi Bey is reinstated in his dignities, or in us, amounting as it does to several thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, as also those of our subscribers who have responded, while to those of them whose beneficent efforts in our behalf we have not yet felt, we would recommend prompt action, knowing that it is not so much the amount that troubles our sub-

THERE is only one man belonging to the lrish Parliamentary party who can lead it to victory, and that man is CHARLES STEWART PARNELL. If, through jealousy or other motives, the party refuses to follow him, it will give exultation to the landlords and grief to Ireland. The idea of Dillon, or Healy, or Sexton, or Justin McCarthy leading the Irish party is absurd in the extreme. Every one of these gentlemen has his good qualities, but none is capable of being chief of a nation; while on the other hand Parnell is. If Parnell, through some calamity or fatality like the Phonix Park tragedy, were deprived of the leadership, the vision of coming victory to liberty as either the French or English, as would fade away.

scribers as the manner of sending it, a dif-

that money can be safely transmitted to this

office either in P.O. orders, or registered letter.

ficulty easily overcome if it is understood

We announce to-day, with unfeigned pleasure, the appointment of Mr. John J. McGee, brother of the late lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee, as Clerk of the Privy Council over two years ago Mr. McGee entered the Bright and Chamberlain, the most powerful Privy Council department, as Assistant Clerk. | members of the Ministry, have brought for-For the past eight months, owing to Mr. city, he acquitted himself so faithfully and the Arrears' Bill, than with any real inin this city and throughout Canada, who, on of the act, and the police will not be allowed | initiating it look around for qualified perhis own and his distinguished brother's ac- to interfere with the erection of huts for the sons. They have not the gift of intuition, count, will feel grateful to Sir John for what evicted. From the sinister threats held out | they don't know who those best qualified to he has done in his regard. In conferring on by Lord Salisbury, it may be assumed be will act really are, but they pitch upon public acres. Why can they not come to Canada? Is

a debt due to his Irish Catholic supporters all Mr. McGee will prove to the Premier that he fortune for Ireland if the Tories got into made a proper selection.

It has been said that the Government of Russia is a despotism tempered by assassination. The Czar wishes to be crowned like his ancestors, but he is afraid the Nihilists may take advantage of the occasion to kill him. Owing to this cause the coronation has been postponed from time to time, and now the Ozar proclaims it will not take place for a year, and before it shall the large reforms, so long promised, will be carried out. It seems there are to be reforms, and great ones : for the first time in Russian history the people are recognized as having something to say and do in the affairs of the country. As a matter o course, these concessions will be at once set down to fear and credited to the Nibilists, but it is only just to remember that that late Czar liberated 20,000,000 seris at a time when Nihilism was not heard of.

ONE would imagine that the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, the Conservative member for Dublin University, and the Montreal Herald editor were en rapport. The former seeks, as a political mancouvre, to identify the Irish Parliamentary party with O'Donovan Rossa, and our local contemporary, in so far as home manufactured letters to the editor avail. strives to make political capital on the same lines by making Mr. when all just causes of discontent had been | Curran, candidate for Montreal Centre, responsible for the utterances of the man of dynamite. And yet we imagine the love of Nihilists as for the acts of O'Donovan Rossa the Herald would pursue precisely the same policy towards him.

> As a still stronger evidence of the change which has come over British feeling in Parliament towards Ireland the late debate on the Irish poor law guardians is instanced, in which debate none but Irish members took part and nothing but courteous language was heard. The English and Scotch members allowed the discussion to rest with their Irish colleagues, which is only what is right, as the question is a local one affecting Ireland only, and the result is that they think the Irish could get along with Home Rule. In fact overy indication points to an early settlement of the Home Rule question in favor of those demanding it. Apart, however, from the modified views of the British members, on account of the new policy of conciliation, it is found that it is impossible to carry on the affairs of the Empire under existing arrangements. They have just the same machinery now for governing one-fifth of the world as they had two hunired years ago for governing only a smal portion of it, and the consequence is it will no longer bear the strain. There must, therefore, be home rule, not only in Ireland, inst about time they realized it.

THE Khedive has "bowed to the will of the plain terms the Khedive has knocked under to the military dictator, and the ultimatum of of the western powers has been rejected. which ultimatum was chiefly to the effect that Arabi Bey should leave the country. It is something new to find an oriental potentate nowing to the will of the people, but then Egypt, except geographically, is not in the East: It has railroads and telegraphs, and ironclads, and, above all, it has a Chamber of Notables which reminds us strongly of France immediately before the fall of the Bastile. And, as like causes produce like results, so the Egyptian revolution is brought about through the terrible grinding of the poor. The French people before 1789, were seris of the most degraded description, just as are the Egyptians of the present day, and it matters little what class keeps them in such a state, whether a native aristocracy or foreign bondholders and Turkish taskmasters combined. It is probable that France and England will be able to .uppress Egyptian aspirations at present, but if a love of freedom and a knowledge of their advantages take root in the mind and the breast of the Egyptians, repression cannot win in the long run. The Egyptians have just as much right much right to be free from bondholders as

Turkish tyrants. LOOKING closely at the situation in Ireland there is not so much to despair of as was imagined when the Repression Bill was first ward this bill more to allay the passions of proceedings with a short but very appropriate Mr. McGee an office of such prominence and induce the majority in the Lords to throw men, such as Senators, members of Parlia-

dissolution. But he may be reckoning without over the Dominion. They will appreciate his host in calculating on the success of his this act, and we venture the prediction that party at the polls. It would be a great mispower. It would mean civil war or something akin to it, for the system of repression they would enforce would drive the people mad. By the alliance between the Irish the Liberal party, which Parnell Gladstone are trying to effect: and Conservatives would have no the show in Ireland at the polis, while in England and Scotland the Irish vote would secure Liberal victories in a large number of constituencies. Parnell's conciliatory policy is therefore, better than Dillon's defiant attitude more especially when deflance must necessary | We shall, however, be the better judges be confined to words.

from Ireland. For instance, we were coolly informed yesterday that a woman named Kelleher was murdered in the County Cork. there are no murders committed in England, or Scotland, or Wales. And yet, strange to say, if you take up an English daily paper by accident you will find ten or twelve murders reported in its columns as having been committed the day before, the victims being women for the most part. But the Associated | the Honorable John Costigan into his Cabi-Press does not think those of sufficient importance to give them mere mention. How is this? How is it we are not informed a widow named Smith was murdered in Lancashire yesterday? Is it because the thing would grow too monotonous, or is it because Mr. Curran for O'Donovan Rossa is as weak as a murder in Ireland is worth a dozen in that of the Irish parliamentary party, and for | England? We protest against this unlike reasons. If the Herald wishes to fight due prominence being given to Irish decent political issues, why in the name of crime; it is not tair to the noncommon sense does it not do so and not drag I Irish people of these countries, who monstroeities into the quarrel. It might as are entitled to accounts of crimes committed logically make Mr. Curran responsible for in the Empire generally. Still it is consolthe vagaries of Arabi Bey or the sins of the ling to reflect that so few murders are really cal enemies amongst the Irish of committed in Ireland, for it may be assumed or any other extremist. But the public see | if they were we should have them as rapidly | has none, and we venture to say that there through the transparent found. If Mr. Mc- as the Associated Press could flash them Shane was Conservative instead of Liberal, across the cable. We are often told in general terms that "crime is rampant in Ire- to the Ministry. The Parliamentary career land," and then after a week's delay of Mr. Costigan is long, and, it is a fact, we are informed that the Widow no one has ever heard even a whisper against Kelleher has been murdered in Cork, or that Farmer Maguire was assassinated charge it be-made against him is in Limerick. We doubt if the late murder of that he is poor, and that he the Swede by his countryman has been cabled is too honest for a rolitician. But after all to England, and yet it was a fearful act, connected with property, too, as most murders are. But it is easily understood that | honest man. And it is comforting to find landlords have more influence with the press | that poverty is not a bar to the highest than the landless, and that they are anxious | honors in Canada. If it were, we should to blacken the character of Ireland in the eyes of the world because Ireland desires to abolish landlordism. Hence the widow Kelleher. We begin to believe that land. lordism, or emergencyism, had something to do with the Pownix Park murder after all. The theory holds water.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Hon.

Mr. Chaffers, Senator for the District of Rouge-

it, it makes matters just a trifle brighter. Another correspondent points exultingly to the American Republic, indeed throughout the appointments of the Hon. Mr. Costigan and Mr. McGee. It is easy to satisfy some people. We fail to perceive any reason why to England consequent on Mr. Costigan's we should be excruciatingly grateful for elevation:—" Mr. John Costigan, the mover those appointments or promotions. The of the Irish resolutions in the Canadian Par-Hon. Mr. Costigan, as an Irish Catholica merely takes the place of a countryman, and as Minister of the Inland Revenue." Mr. McGee is simply promoted. But what And this will prove beyond all about the general exclusion of Irish Catholics | manner of doubt that the Canadian people because they are such? Why should they be ignored in the Senate, in the departments, in the Customs, everywhere? What have they done that they should not be considered? Do they not pay taxes? and if so, is it right that they should pay them in order to support officials who are bitterly hostile to them? Why should the English speaking Catholics of this Province have been so badly treated in the way of Senate appointments? Why should the 200,000 Catholics of New Brunswick be so grossly insulted by having no representation whatever, while their compatriots of Nova Scotia are not much better off? We certainly notice a little improvement by late appointments, and we trust it will continue, but we must consider they were made on the eve of a general election. This will be considered by some a sordid way of putting the thing, as, after all, officialism is not everything. But then it is something, and it is of potent influence socially. A bureaucracy is the aristocracy of Canada, and those who are tacitly excluded from it lose caste. Suppose that a combination of events had brought it to pass that there were thirty or forty Englishspeaking Catholics in the Senate, while the Scottish element had only half-a-dozen would there not be something like a revolt? But they say the element we defend have no men. Can anything be more absurd than such an assertion? With all due respect for the Hon. Mr. Ogilvie, we contend that betore the Government appointed him they that the tenant farmers are distressed; could have found ten English-speaking of Canada, vice J. O. Cote deceased. A little introduced. It is plain that Gladstone. Catholics in Montreal better qualified than he. And so all round. It is not the monetary side of the question should be viewed, that is its smallest consideration; it is the social, Cote's illness, he discharged the duties of the more intolerant of their followers, and to political, religious and national status of the acting Clerk. In this as in his former capa- give the Lords no excuse for throwing out element we speak of which is involved. It we had the representation in the Senate, the efficiently as to win the confidence and tention of putting its rigorous clauses in House, the departments, we would obtain approbation of the Cabinet. His elevation to force. Promises of serious modifications in consideration in other regards. When a a position of so much trust and responsibility | its provisions have already been made. The | committee is formed for any object, say is a convincing proof of his merits and notorious Clifford Lloyd, for instance, will for the reception of the American Association ability. Mr. McGee has many warm friends | not have anything to do with the operations | for the advancement of science, the parties

then again there is the social loss. Where tested? There is, therefore, nothing mean or sordid in asking that people who are citizens should have all the rights of citizens. Such a Great British colonies where Irish Catholics are on a level with other nationalities. As we have said, it may be that we are com-Mr. Costigan makes us think so. in a year or so, after which if a change be not observable, if the outrages It is surprising how anxious the Associated and insults heaped upon them do not cease Press is to furnish the smallest information our people will deserve to be scorned if they do not throw party feeling aside and unite in opposing any administration which does them injustice. They owe this to themselves and The inference from this is, we suppose, that | their children who come after them, as well as to the dignity of their race.

THE HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN. Sir John A. Macdonald has just accom plished the most popular, as well as the most sagacious, act of his political life in taking net as Minister of Inland Revenue, for while the appointment will delight the Irish people in Canada as elsewhere, it will be satisfactory to all sections of our mixed population. Mr. Costigan is emphatically the representative of the Irish people. He has identified his interest with theirs; his people are our people, and his gods are our gods. The late Hon. Mr. McGee, the Hon. John O'Connor, the Hon. Mr. Scott, and others of our representatives in the Cabinet, were all good men and true, but they had their politi-Canada; while we firmly believe Mr. Costigan are not a dozen Liberals in Canada to-day who do not rejoice over the latest accession his integrity. The only charge - if honesty is the best policy, though it is said he who acts upon that principle is not an commence to despair.

It has been said before this that the fact of an Irish Catholic feeling and manifesting a keen interest in the land of his fathers militates against his aspirations to high political honors in Canada. The entrance into the Cabinet of Mr. Costigan is the best answer to this, except, perhaps, the fact that Sir John A. Macdonald thought fit to take as a colleague the man who brought forward the mont, is a Catholic. We are glad to hear of | Irish resolutions, which have created so profound a sensation in the British Empire and the world.

Bomething like the following will be cabled liament, has joined the Canadian Cabinet sympathizs with the Irish people in their aspirations for liberty. At least we view it in that light. As a matter of course, the political opponents of the Government will say the appointment is a stroke of state. Bat even so, its significance or its importance will not be lessened; for it is evident if the far-seeing leader of the Government did not think the stroke a popular one he would not have made it. We are not empowered to search hearts or to impute motives. We must take affairs as they are for otherwise we should be in an eternal state of buwilderment. THE POST begs to to congratulate the Honorable Mr. Costigan on his deserved elevation.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. We are length, if appearances are not deand in Scandinavia, while very great exertions ing emigrants to settle in the North-West. There are advertisements describan emigration field in two Scotch papers, which is eminently right and proper. But why not have those advertigement in the English and Irish newspapers also? Is it possible our Government does not want Irish or Englishmen to come to Canada? We know that England is over populated and we know they are emigrating to the United States in considerable numbers, and we think if Canada was pictured fairly to them, they would come here instead. An exodus on a small scale is taking place in Ireland, but the Government of Canada-or rather its officials-for whose acts they are however responsible, do not seem to divert the stream hither. This is strange. Are the Irish not as welcome to Canada as any other people? It would seem not-if we are to judge by the acts of the emigration

During the present summer it is calculated that 50,000 odd English and Irishtenant farm- in full \$4,950; of 12 parishes assessed for ers will cross the Atlantic in search of free \$250, nine have paid in full \$2,250; two there anything the matter with these far- three parishes have paid nothing yet. Total came next, which demonstrated no falling off importance, Sir John has, in part, discharged out the Arrears' bill, in order to bring on a ment and those high in office; and consequent mers that they are not induced to come here, cash received, \$18,546.20.

ly the ostracized is still further ostracized. And or is there anything the matter with the North-West that it will receive none but do men make acquaintances which lead to Scotchmen, Mennonites or Jews? We want all friendships and close relations but at meetings, the poor and oppressed of Europe in Canada; clubs and other places where public merit is there is room for them all; there is "ample scope and verge enough." When all is said and done, one white man of the Caucasian race is as good as another; the Swede is as state of things as exist in Canada has no good as the Frenchman, the English or the parallel in Australia or New Zealand, or other | Irishman as a Scotchman; there should be no preference, no favor or affection; we repeat it, there is room for all on the broad and generous bosom of Canada. We do mencing a new era; the appointment of a not wish to revive ungracious or genuine Irishman in the person of unpleasant memories, but we do not wish, either, to have advertisements and circulars invitng a certain class from Ireland during the last administration, and no other, to come to Canada. The Irish are friendly to this country through gratitude, for the Irish farmers owe us some gratitude. Canada gave them \$100,000, and Canada appealed to the Queen in their behalf. Let them come here and swell our population and become happy and prosperous as their own landlords, living under the best laws ever framed in the world. Let them be encouraged as much as the Scotch or the Hebrews, let all people be encouraged to come to Uanada and taste the sweet truits of their industry.

EGYPT.

The small cloud observable over the Egyptian sky for some time is growing blacker and blacker; it may burst any day and the lightning and thunder may escape: the lightning and thunder of the cannon. Arabi Bey is master of the situation at present. If nations-or rather their representatives-were sincere, it would be the easiest thing in the world to understand the Eastern question. But they are not, and there is the difficulty. They are all lying to one another, and trying to gain an advantage, for an an ambassador is defined as a gentleman who is sent abroad to lie for the good of his country. And it seems the Sultan, who is only a benighted Mahommedan, can lie with the best of Christians. He tells Arabi Bey to stand firm, he tells the Khedive not to surrender, and tells the European powers that his heart aches for peace and harmony. But what does he hope to gain by all this duplicity? That is what puzzels wiser heads than ours. If he desires war he is marching forward to it on the directest path. What benefit will be derive from war? The last war with Russia reduced his dominions very considerably indeed. Another one like it would send the sick man to his grave. The Sultan would never assume his present lofty attitude were he not prompted by some one more powerful than himself. Perhaps it is Ignatieff, perhaps it is Bismarck, perhaps both. And the French and English appear to waver in their haughty demands. Though their ultimatum has been rejected, they have not proceeded to hostilities, but they have consented to the offer of the Sultan that he alone should as having the right-interfere with the armed hand in the internal affairs of Egypt, of which he is the suzerain. It would be curious to know how many notes and pour parlers have passed between the Western and the other Powers from the moment the ultimatum was sent until the Anglo-French consented to the interserence of the Sultan. And there is no doubt the Sultan has the most right to intermeddle in the affairs of Egypt. The Anglo-French hold only a second mortgage on the unfortunate county. But one would think the people who have the most right over Egypt should be the Egyptians, just as the English have to England, and the French to France. We have all heard the joke about the Dutch taking Holland, but when the Egyptians try to take Egypt, the French and English send a fleet to Cairo not thinking it a very serious matter. Arabi Bey is now in the position that he defies the Khedive, the Sultan and the Western Powers, or seems to, though it is insinuated that there is an understanding among Arabi, the Sultan and Russia. The sudden bowing of the poor Khedive to the will of the people might be caused by a hint from the Sultan, which hint would in ordinary times be treated with contempt, but under present circumstances amounts to a positive command. What can be more natural than that Arabi Bey as a ceptive, about to have a real emigration to patriot, the Sultan as Suzerain, and Russia Canada. The name of Manitoba is abroad, it as rival should like to get the is heard of in Russia and Germany, in Poland French and English out of a country which they were obtaining a are being made in Scotland to induce intend- | firmer hold of each day. Nor would Austria, Germany nor Italy be sorry to see Egypt fall once more under nominal control of the ing the benefits of the North-West as Sultan, for in case of his collapse as "the sick man," it would be easier for them to take part of what is left, than if it were in possession of two such tenacious powers as England and France. One thing which will piease the generality of our readers is the fact that within the past two days the Khedive of Exppt and the Czar of Russia acknowledged the people as having rights. It was Byron who said :-

"And so I say God save the King and Kings, I not I doubt the nations will much longer; I think I hear a little bird which sings:—, The people by and bye will be the stronger."

Ten young ladies took the veil of the order of Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, Ont., on Sunday, May 28th.

On Whitsunday Pontifical Mass was cale brated in St. Mary's Cathedral. Kingston, Ont., and Bishop Cleary preached upon the Pentecostal mystery. Before reading the gospel for the day, His Lordship read the following list of receipts on account of the diocesan debts :- Kingston parisb, assessed for \$4,500, has paid \$3,855.65; of 11 parishes assessed for \$650, 10 have paid in full \$6,500; of 15 parishes assessed for \$450, 10 have paid

1.1.1.1.1.2

(Continued from Third Page.)

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

govern Ireland properly. But when the re-presentatives of the great daily newspapers of this Dominion and of the neighboring Republic sent representatives to examine into the state of affairs in Ireland, and when their representatives came back to this country people were shocked, even the people of Manchester and London were shocked, as were the people of Montreal, and here in Ottawa, and the general opinion was it certainly could not be the case. The first reports were looked upon as having probably been cooked and sent in the interest of some association on the other side. We know that another carrespondent was sent across the Atlantic with instructions to send only legitimate news and we find the news coming through the correspondence over the wires, gleaned from every day life in Ireland, was of the one nature, the one character. We find on comparing this information with the cablegrams to the daily papers of New York, that they were as different as day from night, and people were at a loss to understand how two such different accounts could be published of one thing, but the solution was easily arrived at when it was found that some of these correspondents were in the pay of parties whose object was to prevent this question from being brought to the notice of the world. Then the Globe correspondent was sent over, and it was commented on in the press of the country, every one hoping he would send home legitimate news, as much as to say he should have some sort of a patent combination affair to grind out news to actual correctness as compared with those of Nasby and other correspondents, and nothing has tended more to throw light on the true Ireland you may choke the press, but you cannot choke the press of America, which gathers the news from all quarters of the globe. We know that correspondents have gone to all parts of the known and unknown world for news, and it was not possible that this terrible state of affairs in Ireland could should be in any manner construed in exist without the attention of the press of America being directed to it.

About the in any manner construed in the priesthood, he was presented with an address accompanied by a gold watch and chain by the

But words are things and a small drop of ink Falling like dew upon thought produces That which makes thousands, perhaps millions

I may say, as an Irishman, standing here, I feel sorrow and regret every time Ireland her difficulties, and I do hope that the tented, as happy, and as blessed in the enjoyment of Constitutional government, as we are in this Dominion of Canada. I may say with regard to this particular item which forms a very large portion of the stock in trade of the grievances of Ireland, that the people of the small Province which I have the honor to represent, bad to deal with a question which seems to me so analagous that there is really no difference except its size. Iroland has 20,000,000 of acres while Prince Edward Island has 2,000,000. We had in Prince Edward Island tenant leagues, we had riots, imprisonment, everything almost in connection with our trouble which Ireland has at the present time. But we have lived to see the thing settled happy result should not be arrived at in the forty-four years in Parliament, and who remembers well the struggles and quarrols about this question from its inception for many years, voted in favor of a fair settlement of the matter. It was settled satisfactorily to the people, and they are to-day happy and contented. Landlords got paid for their land, and the lands have been sold back again to the people and no harm has resulted. I do not advocate the landlords of Ireland receiving nothing for their lands; I should never think of giving the land to the people free, but I do say this, that it has been proved beyond any doubt in the correspondence which I have read at this time, that for the last two or three years it has been impossible to pay rent in Ireland, and not only there, but in England and Scotland. I remember well last year a Scotch representative of an emigration society there was called upon at St. John, NB, and was asked if he was a practical agriculturist himself. He said yes. Then

the following conversation took place:-Question—How much land do you farm? Answer-118 acres. Q.-What rent do you pay?

A-I pay £237.

Q-Do you find any difficulty in paying given me, and I have but few words to say

that rent now? A—Yes. Q—Why?

A-Well, the difficulty arises from the fact delicate question, nothing was further that we are met in the merkets of England from my wishes than that I should hurt the by the cheap products of the cheap lauds in America.

There was the question in a nutshell. It

is not a new one, for we find the same idea pervading the speeches of the great Edmund Burke when he was advising the British Government to acknowledge the independence of the United States. Those who have read his eloquent utterances will remember that he clearly pointed out the fact that these people, speaking the same language, having the same traditions and coming from the same stock as the people of the older country, necessarily in this new country would direct a large immigration from among their friends and relations in the old country, and that after a while commerce would find out some easy way by which their products would be laid at the doors of the older countries. There were no stenmers at the time; they were not dreamt of, but it is now a fact that freights between Liverpool and New York. and Montreal and New York, differ very slightly from those between Belfast, Wexford, Waterford or Cork, and that is one particular reason why these exorbitant rates cannot not now be paid. It has been proved beyond any question that there is no class of people in the world who could live upon less money than the Irish; I do not even except the Chinese, for it has been proved, by an investigation which took place lately, that the Irish cotter and his family are supported upon less than any other race, and even then these people are unable to pay their rents. If I desired to get a vote on this question in England or Scotland, I would take these facts and show the English and Scotch people the actual state of the case, making them thoroughly aware of what these different grievances are, and I believe these people, once thoroughly satisfied upon this particular question, would be the very first to advise such action by the Imperial | St. Gabriel Branch I. N. L. League.

they should pass remedial measures for the purpose of blotting off the escutcheon of the country the stain which now exists. But it may be said in this case, " what have we to do with all this, we are only needlessly troubling ourselves, and are giving our attention to matters which do not concern us." I say the welfare of the empire concerns every subject of that empire, and it is as impossible to affect one part without the whole feeling, as

Parliament as we now suggest, namely: that

it would be for a man to place his hand in a vice without the other portions of his body inffering. So with regard to the great flag which floats over us; it is impossible for any portion of the millions of the Irish people scattered throughout the various parts of the empire not to be interested, and therefore I make this suggestion, which is like the suggestion of a son to a father. I go further and say that in this country we may be called upon at any moment—just as well as the people of Cork, Wicklow, Wexford or other Irish cities-to shoulder our muskets in the defence of the British flag. Therefore we have every interest, every right to make a suggestion of this kind. But over and above and beyond that suggestion, we must remember this fact, that there are 6,000,000 of Irish people on this continent, and that there are 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 more looking across the ocean to-day, that their eyes are fixed on this country, where they hope to find a home. And I ask is it not in the interest of Canada that we should sympathize with these people and have them for our friends? Further, I would dwell upon the fact that we have 250,000,000 acres of land stretching out in the North-West waiting to receive the industry of these Irish people, and I maintain that if we had this 250,000,000 acres years ago at our disposal, the emigrants of 1854, 1863 and other years, who went to form some of the great American cities of the southwestern portion of the United States, would now be dwelling under the British flag. The wheat lands of the Western States are now filled, and the day may come when this great northwestern country will be thosuit the ideas of the people; but northwestern country will be tho-when we read those letters as they appear in the Globe one is struck with their provinces of a proper size, and we then may find there a large portion of the people composed of Irish emigrants contented and happy under our flag. These are some position of Ireland. In a small country like of the reasons why the Imperial Government should consider the expression of the people of this country and of their Parliament.

Again we hear it said that in this matter we vicaire of St. Joseph of Levis. In 1856, he are possibly interfering with the rights and duties of the British Government, and I would be very sorry that any remarks of mine

believe that no leader of a Government can carry out exactly what he would wish at all times; he must be subject to the opinions which surround him. And I ask where is the man who can tell me that if the leader of the English Government has to appeal to the world to be assisted in is desirous, as I believe he is, to settle these and the home of the friendless old, and tounfortunate grievances in Ireland, he would day will come, sconer or later, when consider it unwarranted on the part of 4,500, the country will be as con- 000 of people in this country to express their 000 of people in this country to express their teeling on this subject. What greater strength, what greater power can be given him than the support which his liberal conduct in this matter would receive from Irishloyal people in the world, each one is happy and contented in the exercise of rights and privileges which are enjoyed under the constitution which has been given us, and that very fact has made Canada respected throughout the world. Surely, therefore, it is but Empire suffer, without, at all events, expressing their sympathy. I say we have event interest and the scene was most impressive. The box have every interest and every right to in which were enclosed his remains, and, do so, and this is particularly the on being placed in a hearse in wait-But we have lived to see the thing settled do so, and this is particularly the funeral cortego proceeded to amicably, and I do not see why the same case in view of a rumor which has occurred ing, the funeral cortego proceeded to micably, and I do not see why the same case in view of a rumor which has occurred wards the Church, followed by Rev. B. J. within the past few days-rumors which I case of Ireland. I am glad to see that my hope will soon become a fact—namely: that hon. friend alongside of me, who has been Ireland will be ruled shortly by the Vicercy who ruled this Dominion so faithfully and so well. It cannot be denied that Lord Dufferin in his administration in Canada, considered every portion of the Dominion. Not one among the many races that people this country was overlooked, but

felt that their rights and privileges were

respected. Nay, more, he has a full knowledge of the great North-West; he

has travelled over it and knows its

value; he knows also that the Canadian pee-

ple, when they take it upon themselves to

give an expression of this kind, do so in the

greatest friendliness, and with the greatest

respect for the British Government and British

tiag. He could not tell the people of the

country that he has been amongst us here for

many years, and that so far as dis-loyalty is concerned, it would be im-

possible to have passed in a House of 200 members of this Dominion any measure which was not characterized by de-

vated allegiance to the Empire. Therefore, I say, it is a mere chimera, it is like chasing

flies, to question the loyalty of the people of

feelings of any hon. gentleman here in any possible way. It I have done so, I hope that the fact of having to treat a delicate

to be made for the shortcomings of the

humble member to whose let it has fallen to

make this motion. I beg to move that the

blank before the words "House of Commons"

in the Address may be filled up with the words "Senate and."

MONTREAL BRANCH LADIES' LAND

LEAGUE.

The Ladies' Land League held their usual

meeting in the Weber Hall last evening, Miss

McDonnell, President in the chair. After the

reading and adoption of the minutes of the

provious meeting, a report was given of the

progress and financial condition of this

Branch, and proved very satisfa tory. A choice

programme of vocal and instrumental music,

recitations and addresses were then given, the

following ladies and gentlemen taking part :-

Miss Maggie Haynes, Miss M J McDonald,

Mrs Evans, Miss Brady, Miss Charlotte Lane,

Mr B Dunn and Mr J Lambert. There was a

large attendance and a very pleasant evening

The following letter has been received

My DEAR SIR,—Herewith I have the plea-

sure to hand you voucher for £20.7-3, received

tinued support of our movement.

JAMES MCNANARA, Trossurer,

I remain, yours faithfully,

99 AVENUE DE VILLIERS,

Paris, 3rd May, 1882.

from Patk. Egan by the St. Gabriel Branch of

was spent.

the Land League :---

crowded, and every respect shown to the body of the deceased. Wherever it passed, the gentlemen stood with heads uncovered, and the utmost silence presailed. the procession reached the church the sacred edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. Father Lowekamp, C.S.S.R., vested in surplice and stole, met the coffin at the door, sprinkling it with holy water, and reciting the de profundus, the coffin was carried up the right side aisle, and placed on the Catafalque, the Miserere and other psalms being in the meantime recited by the Rector and the responses given by the attending clergy. After prayers the congregation and others retired, leaving the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute to watch all night. this country. I am greatly obliged to the

This morning at 10 o'cloce the funeral serbefore I resume my seat. I wish distinctly to be understord that is any remarks I have made touching this vices commenced, His Grace the Archbishop, gorre, O'Leary, Connolly, Lowekamp, Burke, Corduke, and other priests assisting. The Rev. Father Connolly sang the mass, assisted by Father O'Leary as deacon, and Father Watters as sub-deacon. The church was question like this will cause every allowance crowded, and among those present were several of our Protestant citizens. Rev. Dean Fothergill, rector of St. Peter's Church, was also present throughout the service.

After the Mass, the Bev. Fathe Burke, C.S. .R., preached a very eloquent sermon on the life of the deceased, and many were moved to the deceased, thanking him for services Fabrique street by the Post

by all who ever knew him. MAYO.

above the level of the sea.

and the first of the second

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

FUNERAL OBSEQUES OF THE LATE REVEREND RERNARD MCGAURAN, FORMERLY OF ST. PATRICK'S OHUBOH.

On Tuesday morning the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's Church, in this city, received a telegram from Goderich, Ont. stating that the Rev. Father McGauran had breathed his last that morning at half-past five o'clock. Before an hour had elapsed the sad news spread all over the city, and sorrow was pictured on the countenance of almost every person who knew hlm. His Grace the Archbishop was prompt in making the announcement through the proper official channels. And when it became known that the deceased would be brought to this city for burial, every preparation was made for the

receival of his remains. The deceased, Father McGauran as a Priest as a Citizen, and as one holding a leading prominent position for eighteen years as Pastor of St. Patrick's congregation, had gained the respect and esteem of all classes, creeds and nationalities. His frank, straightforward manner; his genial disposition, and his Apostolic charity towards all men bad endeared him to the community at large, and the natural outcome was fully demonstrated when the news of his decease was made known yesterday. The following biographical sketch of the lamented deceased will be found interesting : He was born in the parish of Ballisodare, county Sligo, on the 14th August, 1821, was educated at the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere and was ordained at Quebec by Archbishop Signay the 23rd April, 1846, and was immediately appointed vicaire of St. Francois du Lac. In 1847 he was appointed Chaplain at Grosse Isle, and was the first priest stricken by the ship fever of that terrible year, from the ef. fects of which, and the labors he underwent, he never fully recovered. In the same year he was appointed vicaire of St. Patrick's, Quebec. In 1848 he was appointed missionary in the Eastern Townships, his mission including nearly the whole of the present diocese of Sherbrooke, and, as during his incumbency of this very extensive mission. the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway was in operation, his labors were neither few nor light. Resigning his charge through sheer exhaustion in 1854, he was named was appointed Rector of St. Patrick's, Quebec. which he resigned, and retired from the active ministry in 1874. In 1871, on the ocpanied by a gold watch and chain by the committee of St. Patrick's Church.

In the year 1872, he visited Europe, where he remained for a year. The crowning work of his life was the foundation of St. Bridget's Asylum, which has since constituted so much to the advancement in life of Irish orphana day is a monument to his memory.

ARRIVAL OF HIS REMAINS.

On Thursday night his remains arrived at the Palais depot, accompanied by his nephews, Rev. B. J. Watters, P. P. of Goderich, Ont., and Dr G McGauran, of New York, and his men in Canada? We are among themost old and sincere friend, Father Connolly, P. P. of Biddulph, Ont., and formerly of St. Patrick's Church of this city. At the station the reverend Fathers of the St Patrick's Church, a number of clergy of the diocese, and a greater part of the St. Patcick's congregation were drawn up to receive fit that the Parliament of such a prople should the remains of him, who was ever dear to be unwilling that any portion of the them in life. The utmost silence prevailed, Watters, T. McGauran, M. D., (nephews) the men had come from Liverpool by the and Father Connolly, and relatives of the Dominion Line. Upon the label was in-The Rector of St. scribed the name Johannes Jacobsson. When deceased then came. Patrick's Church, Father Lowekamp, and the prisoner was interrogated by the police fathers and priests of the diocease, tollowed by the St. Patrick's Literary Institute in regalia, who were followed by a large concourse of people of different nationalities and per- and made no attempt te escape from the hotel suasions.

The streets on the line of march were

FUNERAL SERVICE.

to tears. His Grace the Archbishop sang the Libera, after which the procession formed in the same order as from the Station to the Ohurch, but much longer, and attended by more clergy. The funeral cortege passed up St. Stanislaus street to John street, Office to Ann street, passing the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, which was draped in mourning externally; up Ursule street to Lewis street, thence direct to the Woodfield Cemetery. The streets all along the line of march were crowded, and many shops closed as a last mark of respect to the remains of the good priest, who was beloved

Quebec, 26th May, 1882.

The French Government has been very busy of late in erecting fortifications on its eastern frontier. The highest points on the line from Montmedy to Belfort have been cleared of trees, and are to be crowned with forts; and military roads, trenches, and earthworks of all kinds are being made on the plains below. Toul is now the strongest of on 1st ultimo, and I beg you will accept the French fortresses on the side of Germany.

to the common gaol to await his trial before my best thanks for your generous and con
Being on the railway from Paris and Strasthe Court of Queen's Bench, which opens on burg, and surrounded by high hills on all sides, it is well adapted as a site for a large fortified camp; and six forts are being built on the hills around it, which are 1,000 feet robbed on Sunday night, the eve of his mar-

BLOODY

Frightful Murder of a Swedish Emigrant in the Ca ifornia Hotel-The Suspected Murderer Immediately Arrested-Overwhelming Evidence of his Guilt-The Inquest this Morning-Robbery the Motive of the Terrible Crime-A Bloodstained Prisoner. A murder almost unparalleled for atrocity in the criminal records of the city was committed last Thursday, shortly after seven

p.m., in the California Hotel, St. Paul street. It appears that on Tuesday morning

last, two Swedish emigrants, freshly landed

from Europe, arrived at the hotel where they

took up their quarters, being allotted a double

bedded room on the third floor. Their names were Johannes Oloffsson and Johannes Jacob-

sson. They brought with them two carpet bags and a trunk, were apparently on terms of most intimate friendship and spent most of their time together. Oloffson spoke a little English, his companion, however, understanding nothing of the language. Last evening at about seven o'clock Mr. Dumouchel, the proprietor of the hotel, was lying on a sofa in the bar when the servant-maid called his attention to Jacobsson, who was leaving the house stealthily, carrying with him the two bags belonging to his companion and himself. His board not having been paid for Mr. Dumouchel stopped him and asked him where he was going. In reply Jacobsson tried to say something in English and pressed a purse containing money into the proprietor's hand. This the latter refused, returning the purse to Jacobssop, who thereupon took from it \$1.75 which he gave Damouchel. Mr. Dumouchel had meanwhile sent his servant man up-stairs to make enquiries of Olofeson concerning the two carpet bags. The man, however, returned and said he was unable to wake Olofsson. Mr. Dumouchel, therefore, went up-stairs, closely followed by Jacobeson. Failing to arouse Olofsson, who was in bed with the quilt over his head, so he removed the bod clothes and all a towel covering the man's face, when | 1873, he was horrified to discover that Olosson was advise. His Excellency to disallow lying in a pool of blood and covered with the Acts passed by the New Brunswounds. On his left temple was a fearful wick Legislature," which was carried. gash, which had been inflicted by a bottle shattered to pleces by the force of the blow. There was also a deep cut in the throat, severing the jugular vein, a deep gash on the right side of the face and stab in the region of the heart. Mr. Dumouchel turned around from the bloody sight and saw the terrified face of Jacobsson peering over his shoulder. The man was trembling like an aspen and muttering unintelligible words to himself. Dumouchel immediately left the room, handing back the money, which he noticed was bloodstained, to Jacobsson. Telling two men to detain him he went for the police, Sergeant Richard and a constable effecting Jacobsson's arrest a few minutes afterwards and taking him to the Central Station. There he was searched by Detective Arcand, who found upon him a knife capable of inflicting such wounds as those upon the dead man. It had stains, but it was impossible to tell upon a cursory examination whether they were blood stains or not. They have a close resemblance to blood stains, but a chemical analysis would be necessary before the fact can be established. His pants were stained with blood, and his hands also. A letter which he had in his pocket also had a number of blood stains upon it. There was found upon the man four sovereigns and some five dollars in bills and silver and a few silver watches, all of which, it is believed, belonged to the murdered man. The valise of the latter was filled with dirty linen, ship biscuits, shaving tackle, and other odds and ends. The other, a respectable-looking carpet bag, was locked and attached to it was a label showing that

though not under the influence of liquor. THE INQUEST.

after the arrest, all that could be got from

him was "no understand." He submitted

willingly to the inspection of his clothing,

while the proprietor went for the police, al-

The inquest was opened by Coroner Jones at about ten o'clock, when Mr. Johan F. Wulff, Swedish Consul, was sworn in as interpreter. The jury was composed of French-speaking citizens. The following are their names:—F Dion, Louis Lapointe, Autoine Vezina, L S Rivet, F Toupin, F Bruissiere, A Allaire, E Laccas, J G Richard, S Larcheveque, F Lamontagne, D Bredeur, A Cote, C encherand and J Houle.

The prisoner was brought in hand-cuffed. He appears to be a man of apout 55 years of age, balded-headed, and very revolting in appearance. His small blood-shot eyes wandered restlessly around the room and finally settled on the floor. During the time the evidence was being taken he sat with his head down, holding his bat over his face. He talked a great deal in whispers with the Swedish Consul, Mr. Wulff, seemingly protesting his innocence. Appearances are, however, very much against him. When allusion was made to the blood being on his hands he held them before him and wazed at them in a stupid way. The fingers on his right hand are blood-stained and on several places on his coat red marks are visible.

In the pocket book found on the victim is a certificate from the Agricultural College at Altonia, near Stockholm, dated October, 1855. This document was covered with blood stains. A letter was also found from the agent of the Allan Steamship Company, rendered the company.

The inquest on the body of the murdered Swede, Olofsson, was concluded before Coroner Jones yesterday afternoon at the California Hotel, St. Paul street

The jury declared themselves fully satisfied with the evidence produced, and after a short deliberation returned as follows :-

"That on the 25th day of the month of May, in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, one Johannes Jacobsson, did feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, kill and murder one Johannes Olofsson, labourer, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen Her Crown and Dignity."

The verdict was translated by the interpreter, Mr. Wulff, to the prisoner who received it in the most unconcerned manner possible. The witnesses were then bound over to appear before the Court, and the different articles produced at the inquest given into the charge of the High Constable. prisoner was then driven to the Police Court and fully committed on the Coroner's warrant Thursday next.

Mr. S. Dunn, a commercial traveller, was riage, in Hamilton, of \$200.

THE NEW MINISTERS. The Hon. John Carling is the youngest

son of Mr. Thos. Carling, of London, Ont., a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada in 1818, and settled in Middlesex, Ontario. He was born in the township of London, January 23rd, 1828. He is a member of the firm of Carling & Co, brewers, of London. Mr. Carling was returned as member for London in the Canadian Assembly, December 18th, 1857, and he held the seat continuously from that time until Confederation, when he was re-elected in August, 1867, to the House of Commons, and held the seat until the general election in 1874. • He was also returned to the Ontario Legislature in 1867, holding the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture and Public Works in the Sandfield-Macdonald Government, from July, 1867, until December, 1871, when the Government was defeated and retired from office. He was Receiver-General in the old Government of Canada in 1872; was a Director of the Great Western Railway for a number of years, and also a Director of the London, Huron & Bruce and London & Port Stanley Railways. He was elected a Water Commissioner for London in 1878 and subsequently appointed Chairman of the Board. At the last general election, Mr. Carling was again returned for his native city, London, defeating his opponent, Mayor Walker, by a

majority of 64. HON. JOHN COSTIGAN. Mr. Costigan was born at St. Nicholas, P. Q., February 1st, 1835, and educated at St. Ann's College. He has been Registrar of Deeds for Victoria N.B., and Judge of the Superior Court of Common Pleas. He sat for Victoria in the New Brunswick Legislature from 1861 to 1866, and at the general election in 1867 was returned for the House of Commons. In 1872, 1874 and 1878, Mr. Costigan was re-elected to the Dominion Parliament. He moved an Address on May 20th, 1872, praying His Excellency to disallow the New Brnnswick School Act, on the ground that said law is unjust and causes uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population; and on May 14th, that "the Gevernment should On 6th May, 1874, Mr. Costigan moved an address to Her Majesty, praying to cause an Act to be passed amending the B. N. A. Act by providing that every religious denomination in New Brunswick shall continue to possess and enjoy all such rights with regard to their schools, as they possessed and enjoyed at the time of the passage of the said Act, etc., which motion was subsequently withdrawn. On March 8th, 1875, he moved a resolution praying for the passage of an Act amending the B N A Act by providing that the Roman Catholic inhabitaats of New Brunswick shall have the same rights, privileges, etc., as to separate or dissentient schools as are enjoyed and possessed by the Roman Catholic minority of Ontario and the Protestant minority of Quebec, which, after amendment, was carried. In the session of 1877, he moved for an enquiry into the case of Prof. O'Donohue, charged with having aided in the North-West rebellion, and in the session which has just closed Mr. Costigan moved a series of resolutions upon the subject of the difficulties in Ireland, which were unanimously adopted.

THE "JEANNETTE"

ARRIVAL OF THE FURVIVORS AT NEW YORK - CON GRATULATIONS BY THEIR FRIENDS-MEETING OF LIEUTENAMT DANENHAUER WITH HIS PARENTS-DIFFENCE OF LIEUT. MELVILLE.

NEW YORK, May 28 - The White Star steamer "Celtic," which salled from Liverpool on the 18th inst., was sighted off Fire Island at eleven o'clock to-night, and arrived at the dock at about six o'clock this morning. Among her passengers were four of the survivors, the party of Lieut. Danenhauer, Dr. R. S. Newcombe, naturalist of the expedition; Jack Cole and Longsing, seamen. Mr and Mrs Washington Danenhauer, parents of Lieut. Danenhauer. and Walter Danenhauer, his brother, who came to the city in order to greet them, chartered the steamboat Birkbeck to take them down the bay to meet the brave survivors and bring them up to the city. They were accompanied by Judge Daly and other members of the Historical Society. The Birkbeck, with the party on board, met the Celtic at quarantine at 3 o'clock in the morning. A large delegation went down to welcome Danenhauer and his companions. Among the sentatives of prominent newspapers through-

number were many of Lieut. Dauenhauer's personal friends from Washington and repreout the country. By special permit obtained by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Lieut. Danenhauer was transferred to the Birkbeck, upon which, awaiting his arrival, were General Grant, Chief Justice Daly, and Mrs. Delong. It is said that the meeting between Mrs. Delong and Lieutenant Danenhauer was very

affecting, as well as the meeting between his parents and himself. What transpired in the interview was of course not enquired into, but on emerging from the Cellic it was noticed that the Lieutenant's eyes were reddened with the emotion which he must have experienced. The rest of the trip to the city was occupied with welcomes and congratulations between the Lieutenant and the guests on the Birkbeck. He will be tendered a public reception at the rooms of the American Geographical Society on Tuesday next, and the following evening will be the chief guest at a banquet at Delmonico's.

Cole, who is still demented, recognized his son and brother, greeting them affectionately. Immediately after, however, his mind again wandered. He will be sent to the asylum, and it is thought will recover under proper treatment. Lieut. Danenhauer stated that there would be a searching examination into the disasters attending the expedition. The attack on Lieut. Melville was unjust and cowardly. Melville did all in his power and did that well. His language concerning Melville was misconstrued. Newcomb was very indignant over the treatment of Melville, saying it deserved the highest censure, Lieut. Danenhauer has little hope of any traces of Chipp's party being found. The survivors all show evidaces of the suffering they endured.

Mr C S Douglass, of the Emerson, Man., International, has, it is said, been appointed to the Collectorship of Customs at Emerson.

The census bureau at Washington has issued a circular showing that there are 11,-162 manufacturing establishments in New York, with a capital of \$165,000,000, and employing 218,000 persons. The value of the annual product of these establishments is \$448,000,000.

The Home Rule, party in the House of Commons have it in contemplation to depute one of their number to visit Canada and address the Dominion Parliament on the condibers for the county of Sligo, will probably perfect right to strike when not satisfied, but be the delegate on this occasion, and will claim the floor."

ROUND THE WORLD.

The C.P.R. Syndicate take possession of Ottawa end of the Q.M.O. & O., Railway on the 1st prox.

Among many signs of changed tendencies at St. Petersburg is the recent decision to stop the publication of the letters and papers of Peter the Great.

Humboldt told Sir John Bowring that all the dahlies of Europe were the descendants of a few seeds he had gathered in Mexico and sent in a letter to Lady Holland.

The Marquisate of Hertiord, from having been almost the richest, is now almost the poorest of English Marquisates, three-fourths of the estate of Thackeray's Lord Steyne having passed by will to Sir Richard Wallace.

Mr. Robert Browning completed his seventieth year on Sunday, May 7, and to commemorate the event some friends of the poet presented to him a set of his works, handomely bound, and enclosed in an oak case emblematically carved.

A Boston widow married an English clergyman, a few years ago, and gave him outright half her fortune of \$500,000. He at once retired from the ministry, became a drunken spendthrift and gamester, and abused his wife so much that she has sued for a divorce.

The asthmatic will rejoice to learn that an ounce of the Eurhorbia pilulifera (indigenous to Queensland, Australia) placed in two quarts of water and allowed to simmer until reduced to one quart, will, taken a wineglassfull at a time, relieve the most obstinate asthma.

A miserly farmer of Litchfield, Mass., has been buying broken-down horses every spring, working them hard all summer, and killing them in the fall. As he pald hardly anything for the beasts, and avoided the cost of wintering, the plan proved profitable, until a Beigb society had him heavily fined.

The fittings of the magnificent stables which were built in Paris during the reign of the late Emperor Napoleon were sold at the Louvre in Paris a few days ago, and the stables themselves have been converted into torehouses for the statues and marbles for

which room cannot be found in the Louvre. The western Missouri town of Liberal is zenlously anti-Christian. Believers in Christianity cannot buy land there, and are excluded from residence as far as possible. The founder is an atheistic lawyer named Walser, and he has gathered a population of about 300 infidels, who, however, differ widely in their own theories.

Earl Grey, the Reform bill agitator, vehemently opposed the Irish Union. His last eminently prophetic words were: "Though you carry the measure, yet the people of Ireand will walt for an opportunity to recover their rights, which, they will say, were taken from them by force." Three peers voted ngainst the measure-Grey, Derby and King.

A woman refused to pay a Boston photographer for a dozen pictures of herself on the ground that they did not do justice to her face. He sued, and in the trial the woman and the photographs were submitted to the jury. She was dressed carefully, her hair was arranged in the most becoming manner, and she put on her pleasantest expression; yet the verdict was that the portraits were accurato.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Divorce bill of M. Naguet to its final reading by 334 to 124, so that its becoming a law may be regarded as certain. The bill permits a marriage to be dissolved in cases where judic'al separation gives only inadequate relief to the aggrieved party to the contract. In the course of the discussion it was resolved to abrogate Article 298 of the Civil Code, which precludes an adulterous husband from marriage with his mistress.

A colley, or shepherd's dog, belonged to farm near Wales. The farmer disposed of this holding and went to a farm in the south of Carnarvonshire. Of course, he took his dog with him. The animal, however, had come into the world not to herd sheep in any part of the world where his master might take up his quarters, but in the neighborhood of Beaumaris. In ten days the animal returned to Beaumaris and resumed his job on the old

Some years ago the Bank of Ireland was robbed heavily by a clerk who absconded. The Irish and English ports were closely watched to no purpose. A year had elapsed when a bank official received a letter from the absconder, dated from a leading Dublin hotel. He was asked where he had been. "Touring among the English and Irish watering places," he said. He hadn't been such a fool as to go where the police were sure to look for him. Likely enough the Dublin assassins have taken a leaf out of his

A priest of Rayenna, named Rayaglia, has constructed an electrical apparatus which can be set in operation by simply pressing a button, and by which the doors of a large building can be instantaneously opened. The apparatus was tried at the Alighieri Theatre, in Ravenna, with the most satisfactory result. All the nine doors opened simultaneously, as if through some spiritual agency. The inventor hopes to improve his apparatus, so that should a fire break out on the stage of theatre the rise in temperature would itself set the machinery in motion.

book.

The will of John T. Johns was broken by a Baltimore jury, and the verdict would distribute the estate of \$200,000 among the natural heirs; but the lawyears are trying to impeach it, one the ground that one of the jurors was unduly influenced by a filrtation in the court room with one of the parties in interest. This person was a young lady, of course, and very pretty, while the juror was a susceptible bachelor. The evidence is that the two exchanged glances and smiles during the trial; that they bowed to each other on meeting in the street; that he said to a fellow jaror, " How can we give a verdict against such a pretty girl?" and that he has since become a suitor for her hand.

BOYCOTTING DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Hon. Justice Mathieu rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Lucier vs. Cusson. The particulars of the case were as follows: -In March last the men employed at Cusson's foundry, Longueuil, struck work, demanding an increase of wages. Mr. Cusson resisted the demand, which the men met by a system of boycotting, and the result was that the factory had to be shut up for some time. Shortly after this one of the men, Antoine Lucier sued Mr. Cusson for a small balance of wages due, which the latter met by an incidental demand for damages which he alleged to have suffered by the strike. The Court granted Mr. Cusson \$50 damages, and at the same time allowed the plaintiff \$9 for the balance of wages due him. His Honor, in givtion of Ireland. Mr. Sexton, one of the mem. ling judgment, said that an employee had a that any system of boycotfing was illegal and must be put down.

ROMAN EVENTS.

THE ILLNESS OF THE HOLY PATHER .: For some days past the health of the Holy Father has been the subject of some anxiety in Vatican circles. Last week an audience was to have been granted to the members of the Irish colony, who desired after the cere-mony at Santa Sabina, at which the Cardinal-Archbishop of Dublin took possession of his titulary Church, to unite in expressing their gratitude to His Holiness for the elevation to the purple of the revered Irish prelate. The audience, however, had twice to be postponed, owing to the indisposition of the Pope, and is

die so long as His Holiness continues A PRISONER IN THE VATICAN. affected. His Holiness has suffered greatly through his prolonged confinement, and great prostration is now the result. His appetite is, I hear, not good; he complains of much the 14th P.W.O. Biffes. Shortly after 12 weariness, and has been obliged to relinquish o'clock a parade of the entire force took place weariness, and has been obliged to relinquish for the present the habits of early rising to which he has been accustomed.

now, with several other important engage-

ments of a similar character, postponed sine

THE SIGNORINA ANNA PEGC!,

niece to Pope Leo XIII., is engaged to be married to the Marchese Canali di Rieti, and the ceremony will take place this week. The Holy Father has given several magnificent wedding gifts to the youthful bride, and a rumour was in circulation that the marriage would be solemnised by his Holiness himself in the Pauline Chapel. The official, however, will in reality be the bride's uncle, Cardinal Pecci, at whose residence in the Barberini Signorina Anna is the daughter of Count Giov. salute and feu de joie was fired. The march Palace the marriage will be celebrated. The anni Battista Pecci, a younger brother of Leo

Note: The match

past, first in column, then in quarter column,
and finally at the double next took place. Count Camillo Pecci, who is absent on a mission to Spain.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH,

previous to his departure from Rome, was received in private audience by the Holy Father, and it is said that the question of the reopening of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England was mentioned. His Holiness said, I hear, that it was his especial desire that the Catholic clergy should everywhere give their assistance towards the maintenance of order and good government; and to that end it was necessary that he should be in such amicable relations with all Powers as would enable him to obtain the sure and exact information requisite to carry out his intention. He warmly expressed his into a hole, and threw the rider, driver John admiration of the constitution and Government of England, under which the Catholic Church enjoyed such ample and exceptional liberty. He was desirous of possessing means for obtaining such information on matters of fact as would prevent his acting at any time under a mistaken impression on points connected with the Government of an empire embracing interests so diverse as those, for instance, represented in Ireland and in

MERR VON SCHLOZER,

the newly-appointed Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, went to the Vaticar on Monday formally to present his credentials. The Minister was introduced by the Own, R. M. C. Cadets and Montreal Garrison Prefect of the Pontifical Ceremonies, and was received by the Holy Father seated on his tery under command of Lt. Col. Otter. The throno and surrounded by all the function. attack was opened by a smart fire from the aries of the Camera Secreta, both ecclesialsical and lay. In receiving the letters Leo XIII. to the right of the river looking from Barrieexpressed his satisfaction that diplomatic relations had been re-established with the Holy tillery on the brow of the hill. The Queen's See, and the conviction that they would lead Own then threw out skirmishers, their fire to the religious peace which was desired. being answered by the 14th, who extended After the members of the Pontifical Court had withdrawn Dr. Schlozer had a private audience of His Holiness, and then went to the Military College on Point Frederick, and pay the customary visit of ceremony to Cardinal Jacobini.

THE BIRTHDAY OF ROME

The Eternal City has been celebrating her birthday. She is two thousand six hundred and thirty-three years old, but the past arouses little enthusiasm, for the memory of joyful customs which used to celebrate the day are but "sorrow's crown of sorrow," and the flattery of her new friends fall discordantly on her ears. Formerly, on this day there was always held a reunion of the most distinguished literary men of Italy, who, under the auspices of the Society of the Patriziato Sabino, delivered addresses in prose and verse. In later years a public banquet was given in the ruined

TRREMÆ OF TITUS.

which were tastefully decorated with banners of the Papal colors-yellow and white. At one end was the rostrum for the orators, at the other the grand old Pontifical Band, and in the centre on a raised stage was placed the statue of Rome, with the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus at its feet. Each speech was heralded by a flourish of trumpets and followed by a vocal chorus of some patriotic ode, and at the end the ode in honor of the Holy Father was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The title of

11 MUOVO ROMOLO

was on this day received by Pius IX. of sainted memory. A new Romulus he might well be called, as the founder of a nobler work than even the founding of the Eternal City, and as the author of the sending forth of a spirit that would rouse to lofty energies and lead to nobler attainments, not only Italy, but every country of the civilized

LAID ON THE SHELF.

Mr. Thos. Claydon, Shelburne, Ont., writes: "I have been suffering with a lame back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was A movement is on foot to revise the conpersuaded to use St. Jacobs Cil. I pur- stitution of the St. Patrick's Society of Richchased a bottle, and, strange to say, before I had used it all, I was perfectly cured. I can | fund in connection with that association. confidently recommend it to any one addicted. No one can speak too highly of its moved to his new premises on Main street merits." Mr. W. E. Weeckley, also of Shellnearly opposite to his old stand. The old burne, thus mentions a matter of his experience: "I have been a sufferer with theumatism for years. I was laid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief that I ever experienced. cheerfully recommend it to every sufferer."

THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE, RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

HALIFAX, May 25 .- The Nova Scotia Government has been reconstructed. Hon S H Holmes, Premier and Provincial Secretary, has resigned, and has been appointed Prothonotary of the county of Hallfax, and Hon John S D Thompson, Attorney-General, was sent for and entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. He becomes Premier, with the portfolio of Attorney-General. Mr Adam C Bell, of Picton, becomes Provincial Secretary, and Hon Samuel Creelman has been reappointed Commissioner of Works and Mines. All the other members have been reappointed, with the exception of Hon Mr Macdougall, who is a Dominion candidate in Cape Breton, Hon Mr White, who resigns to oppose Mr Holmes. The new Ministers were sworn in

Hon Mr Creelman leaves for England tomorrow to complete the final arrangements with the Nova Scotia syndicate.

"BUOHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all approying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1 Drug-

THE KINGSTON REVIEW.

KINGSTON, May 24.—The review and sham fight, announced to take place in this city, came off to-day, and was quite successful. The first corps from a distance to arrive was the Montreal Artillery, who arrived at 3.30 a.m., and were mot by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert and a portion of the B Battery band. The men were marched to quarters, when they had a preliminary breakfast, the officers It is not strange that his health should be being the guests of Lieut.-Col. Montizambert and officers of B Battery. The Queen's Own of Toronto arrived about 9 o'clock, and were the guests of Lieut .- Col. Kerr and officers of on the Barriefield Common. The troops under arms were: -- B Battery, under command of Col. Montizambert and Major Herbert, 60 men and band, four guns. Gananoque Field Battery, Major Mackenzie, 20 men, 20 band and 2 guns. B.M.C. Cadets, Captain Sankey, 67. Montreal Garrison Artillery, 250 and band, Lieut. Colonel W. B. Oswald. Princess of Wales' Own, Lieut.-Col. Kerr, 250 men and band. Queen's Own Rifles, 10 companies, 469 men, brass and bugie band,

signal and ambulance corps. The inspection by the D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Villiers and staff concluded, a royal To the Cadets must be awarded the palm in all three. The Garrison Artillery were greeted with hearty applause, the marching of companies Nos. 1, 2 and 6 being particularly good. The Queen's Own looked and marched magnificently. The completeness of their organization and equipment was most noticeable. The P.W.O. were scarcely up to the mark in marching or drill. The next proceeding was the gallop past of the artillery, which the four guas of B Battery executed admirably, followed by the two guns of the Gananoque Field Battery, and here a most deplorable accident occurred. After the Gananoque Battery had passed the saluting point, one of the horses in the leading gun stumbled, through putting his foot Dompster, to the ground, the wheels of the gun passing over his head, fracturing his skull and killing him instartly. The staff doctors were immediately in attendance, but help was of no avail, and the body of the unfortunate soldier was at once removed by the ambulance corps of the Queen's Own. The Garanoque Battery at once retired, and took no further part in the day's proceedings. The force then moved off for the sham fight, supposed to represent an attack on the village of Barriefield, which was defended by the 14th and two guns of B Battery, the whole under command of Col. Jno. Kerr. The attacking force consisted of the Queen's Artillery, supported by two guns of B Batguns stationed on the shore of the Cataraquit, skirmishers on the hill. The attacking artillery then took up a position to the left of covered the advance of the cadets, who crossed Navy Bay on rafts and ascended the hill

to town, and marched through the principal streets to their quarters. After the review the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles lunched with the officers of the 14th, and the officers and visiting guests of the Garrison Artillery with Lieut. Col. Villers, D A G., Col. Montizambert and officers of B Battery, Col Hewitt and officers of the Royal Military College.

the defence. Meanwhile the Garrison Artil-

lery had been ordered to the support of the

Queen's Own on the front attack, and moved

up the bill in splendid order, until within

about fifty yards of the defenders' skirmish-

ers, when the order to retire was sounded,

and the battle ceased, the assailants being

supposed to be driven back. The fight lasted until nearly three o'clock, instead of 1,

as intended. The whole force then returned

"" Do boldly what you do at all." Boldly do we affirm that Kidney-Wort is the great find it less difficult than you have done to remedy for liver, bowels and kidney diseases, maintain law and order in Ireland (hear). I rheumatism and piles vanish before it. The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in for Ireland, against whom, I may say, I do the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered not entertain the slightest personal animosity, the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it always cures.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old me, the Government not having yet stated

RICHMOND ITEMS. The Canada Paper Company have com-

menced work on their new mills at Windsor, which will be situated a short distance from their present buildings. A five mile go.as-you-please around the square, and a concert in the Town Hall in the

mond, so as to form a benefit and insurance Mr. George Kinch, marble cutter, has re

nearly opposite to his old stand. The old marble shop formerly used by Mr. Kinch, has been moved away and will be utilized as a tool house for the new bridge. The calamity which befell the village of Danville on Sunday last, by which about 20 houses were burned, has set our people to thinking once more about a fire engine. At present, should a fire break out, there is

nothing to prevent us from sharing the fate of

Danville. After many years of disappointment and waiting the fate of the Missisquoi & Blackrivor Valley R.R., a road in which Richmond is deeply interested, has been settled. It has been transferred from its late owners to the South-Eastern R.R., which will go about the completion of the work immediately. Much credit is due to Dr. Graham, President of the Road, for having pushed the enterprise to a successful termination in the face of so many

difficulties. Richmond, May 22.

Many clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from the pulpit on account of "Clergyman's Sore Throat," have recovered by using Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites and are Tom Robertson in Shelburne, and Hon Mr preaching again. This preparation seems peculiarly and wonderfully adapted to diseases O'Shea had left the Albert mansion before before Governor Archibatd at Truro to-night. of the breathing organs. 122-2-W8

PROPERTY OF THE TRUE WITNESS VAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

As the cable is lying very hard just now about what is known as the Kilmainham Treaty, the following report, which has arrived by mail, will be of interest :--

In his "statement" to the House of Commons on May 4th ex-Socretary Forster vented his malignity not only on the Irish gentlemen whom he had imprisoned, and who now sat smiling at his impotent rage, but on the Gov-ernment which at last had put a stop to his atrocious proceedings in Ireland. It is now Forster's purpose, ovidently, to attempt to injure both Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone by charging a compromise on them. When Forster had concluded his weak statement, Mr. Gladstone answered him, point by point. In the course of his speech Mr. Gladstone

said:--There is no arrangement of any sort between the honorable gentleman, the member Cork, and ourselves (cheers). The word arrangement, as it was used by my right honorable friend, I myself used on Tuesday night in order to repudiate the idea. There is no arrangement, no bargain, no negotiation-notaken (cheers from the Home Rulers). We have promised nothing in conjunction with the release of the honorable member for cal settlement of the land question of Ireland, thing has been asked and nothing has been Cork.

MB. PARNELL. Mr. Parnell—I wish to say emphatically coercive measures. "And then follows my bat I have not, in conversation with my own signature," said Mr. Parnell, as he sat that I have not, in conversation with my friends or in any written communication to my friends, entered into the question of the release of my hon. friends or myself, as any condition of our action (cheers, with which Mr. Gladstone assented.) I have not, either in writing or verbally, referred to our release in any degree whatsoever; and I wish to call attention to the first statement of the Prime Minister in order to show that it conveyedalthough I am sure the right hon. gentleman di not intend it should do so, the reverse of ti at fact (no, no, from Mr. Gladstone). Still, av., I have stated verbally to more than one o: my hon, friends, and I have written that I believe a settlement of this arrears question (which now compels the Government to turn out into the road tenants who are unable to pay their rents, who have no hope of being able to pay rents for which they were rendered liable in the bad seasons of 1878-9 and 1880, would have an enormous effect in the restoration of law and order in Ireland (cheers), would take away the last excuse for the outrages which have been unhappily committed in such large numbersin such large and increasing number-during the last six months, and it such a settlement were made that I believed we, in common with all persons who desire to see the prosperity of Ireland, would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing these unhappy and lamentable outrages (ministerial and Irish cheers).

Mr. Dillon, whose rising was also cheered, said : Mr. Speaker, I only desire to state on my own behalf, and I speak only for myself, that during the somewhat lengthened period since I last appeared in the House I never have had either directly or indirectly in any sense any communication with the Ministers of the Crown or with the Government in Ire-

Mr. Gladstone-Hear, hear. Mr. Dillon-The only explanation which presents itself to my mind of the statements and hints which have been thrown out from the Treasury Bench is that I was aware of the drafting of a bill which was submitted to this house, and that I never took any trouble to conceal my conviction that if the proposals in that bill were passed into law and the Coercion Act withdrawn, it would be easier nishing order, until driven back by made that statement to my friends I have never taken the trouble to express any conviction to that effect with the intention that it would go to the ears of Her Majesty's Ministers, because I did not care even in the least degree whether it should reach their ears or not (hear, and laughter). I desire to point out that in making that statement I have not abated a hair's breadth from the statement I made in this house last yearnamely, that if you save the Irish people their public rights, and if you stop eviction, you will stop police outrages in Ireland, and you will have no trouble in maintaining law

and order in that country (hear, hear). I say the provisions of that bill would stop eviction (hear, hear). If you restore to the Irish people their right of public meeting. If you restore to-night to the responsible leaders of the Irish people the responsibility and power of controlling the people, you will have only to say, in conclusion, that having been for some time under the custody of the right hon, gentleman the late Chief Secretary I now feel myself just as free to take any course which may seem right and judicious to dress. It will look like new. Only 10 what they propose to do, as I did when I went into Kilmainham jail (Irish cheers); and if the Prime Minister believes that I teel myself in any way honorably bound to shape my actions otherwise than seem to me right, he is perfectly mistaken (loud cheers from the Irish members.)

MR. O'KELLY.

Mr. O'Kelly, who was received with cheers,

said :-The right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister stated that if I did not come to him and ask him for the restoration of my liberty he would have left me in prison. Sir, the gentlemen who know me know that I would have died in prison before taking that course (loud choers from the Irish members.)

Mr. Gladstone-In reference to the observations of the hon, gentlemen who have just addressed the House. I think I may say there is no difference at all as to the sense of what I have stated. I perceive, upon consideration, that the words "upon release, which I used, might have been taken to imply that hon, gentlemen had covenanted to do something upon release. I think, after the positive declaration made, that there was nothing given and nothing taken, there was no need to show so much sensitiveness on the subject.

MR. PARNELL BEADS HIS LETTER TO CAPTAIN

London, May 15.—A boisterous scene was created in the House of Commons this evening, when Mr. Parnell himself undertook the task of enlightening the House upon the matter, with the view of settling himself right and making the matter square for everybody Mr. Parnell in the middle of the question Mr. Parnell in the middle of the question time arose and asked permission to make a personal statement, which he proceeded to do by reading a letter from himself, dated Kilmainham Jall, April 28, and addressed to Captain O'Shea. In this letter, which was of considerable length, Mr. Parnell expressed regret that Mr. O'Shea had left the Albert manslon before Mr. Parnell reached London, at the time of

his parole, inasmuch as after their previous conversations he deed it proper that Mr. Justin McCarthy should be put in possession of views which he had expressed.

These views were that on the question of arrears a settlement had become imperatively essential, and if this were of a satisfactory kind it would enable the Irish party to show the small tenants that they were being met with justice and generosity, from which he confidently hoped that by the efforts which they would then strenuously and unremittingly be able to make, outrages and intimi-

dation would be stopped. Aid in the form of a loap, however, would not be admissible and would be rejected, no matter what the number of years for payment might be. As regarded further ameliorating measures the lesseholders must be put upon the same footing as ordinary tenants in the matter of fair rent, because so long as a large number of people were left outside the Act discontent must exist, and the matter must be regarded as unsettled.

He further hoped that some compromise on the tenure clauses of the Land Act would be arrived at for their better amendment, and that the purchase clauses, which all parties had now adopted (here Mr. Parnell looked with triumph at Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H. Smith), would receive immediate expansion and application. The result and he believed that the Government would then be justified in dispensing with further down.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY are perhaps the most common of our every day ills, and every person nearly has some special cure of their own. Ours is Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and having used it for many years we can confidently recommend it. 122-2-ws

RETURN OF MGB. LAFLEOHE.

A special despatch from Cohees, N. Y. says that His Lordship, Mgr. Lafleche, has returned fro Rome, and arrived in that town yesterday evening. His Lordship is accompanied by the Rev. Father Dumesnil. They are expected to arrive in Montreal to-morrow evening.

Oscar Madigan went to a St. Louis fortune teller for advice as to which of three young women would make the best wife. She went into a trance, and revealed to him that none of them was worthy of him. She also hinted that he had better seek a wife on the spot. On awakening she declared that she didn't know a word she had said, and was quite shocked to learn that she had so nearly offered to marry him. Oscar obeyed the oracle by going to a justice with her that same day. He is now suing for a divorce.

New Advertisements.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses specimen to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all orarian troubles, Inflammation, and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the cons Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Beadaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplossness, Depression and Indi-

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamph ict. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billion and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. ar Sold by all Druggists. Ta

Province of Quebec,)
District of Montreal,
No. 803.

Dame Malvina Roy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Elzear Auge, joiner, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

J. A. DAVID,

Atterney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th May, 1882.

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for Kidney Diseases.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THIN DO NOT HESITATE; uso Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disoase and reators healthy action. For complaints poeming and wealmosses, Kidney-Wort in unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, refertion of urine, of brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull drugging opains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

13- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 61.

New Advertizements.

 \mathbf{W}^{ITH}

\$5

FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bord Which Bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year,

Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following

4 Bonds @ fl. 200,000 -800,000 florins 2 Bonds @ fl. 50,000 -100,000 florins, 2 Bonds @ fl. 30,000 - 60,000 florins, 4 Bonds @ fl. 1,000 - 40,000 florins, 48 Bonds @ fl. 1,000 - 20,000 florins, 48 Bonds @ fl. 400 - 19,200 florins, 4720 Bonds @ fl. 130 -612,000 florins. Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting 1,653,200 florins—(1 florin equal to 45 cents

gold.)
Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw of the large Premiums must be drawn with at least 180 Florins or \$70. The next drawing takes place on JULY 1st, 1882.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 1st of July, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the winde premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.
Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the 1st of July.

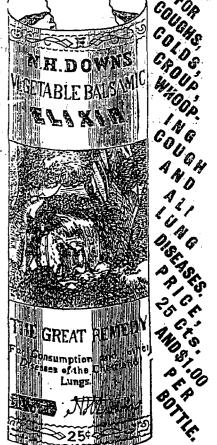
For Bonds, circulars, or any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1974. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

AND The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery we atsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. THE GREAT CURF COUGHS COLOS MH.DOWN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS

MALARIA! MALARIA!!

THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM!

Below will be found a brief Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Eclectic College of Medicine, by

DR. J. HAYDOCK.

The Liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-parifier of the circulation. From its lize and spongy structure, it plays a most important part in the animal economy, as regards assimilation and nutrition. Food taken in the mouth and acted upon by the digestive organs or the stemach is converted into Glucose or Peptone, and in these forms enters the Portal vein. Here, by the action of the Liver, these substances are converted into a form of sugar and pass out of the Liver by a large vein, called the Hepatic vein, into the general circulation. The new material now formed serves two purposes, viz: the maintenance of heat in the body and assisting in the cell growth of the system.

Dr. Murchison says:—"The composition of bile and its secretion is very complex. It is constantly being secreted by the Liver, and, increasing suddenly before eating, gradually decreases as soon as the appetite is ratisfied and feeding cases." New, it this most important organ of the body becomes torpid, or the passage of bile interfered with emagiation and disease ensue. I note eight marked peculiarities that now occur, and which we all know of:

1. The patient compliains of a feeling of weight and fullices of the epigastrium.

1. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and fulluss of the epigastrium.
2. Distortion of the Stomach and now-ls by wind.

3. Henrichurn.
4. A feeling of weariness, pains in the limbs, and great sleepiness after meals.
5. A bad taste in the month, especially in the morning, and furred tongue,
6. Constitution, with occasional masks of diarrhom.
7. Headache in front of head.
8. Depression of spirits and great melancholy, with larslinde and a disposition to leave everything for to-morrow.

All of the above symptoms go to show functional derangement of the Liver; and now comes the great importance of any error made as to the c. ndition of the patient. He should immediately provide himself with a LIVES TIMULANT, the most common form of which is a Pill. Daily experience shows that this, when the Pill is compounted properly, is the readist mode of inciting and prometing the action of the Liver, and can be almost always relied on. I have devoted many years of my life, as many of you now before me know, to compounding a Pill that will act readily and systematically as a Bilicus Remedy. I do not believe in great purgatives, and therefore have made a Pill, one of which is an active and thorough dose. I have called it

Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill.

The People Knew Thom! The People Use Them! The People Praise Them! WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PATIENTS ALL OVER THE HABITABLE GLOBE.

Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me | I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for fall biliousness. The dear young thing got

of all billousness.

No more noxious doses for me of five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.

Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me. Send me another viait to keep in the house Our doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your new Liver Pills cured me I had no appetite: br. Hay dock's New Liver Pills gave me a hearty one.

Dr. Haydook hascured my headache that was chronic.

Cholera Morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day.

My nause of a morning is now cured, and no more headache.

Your vial of Dr. Haydock's Liver Pills cured me of terrible neuralgia and pains in the head

Send two viais. I want one for a poor family. Send me five vials of your New Liver Pills by return mail

Doctor, my billousne s and headache are all gone

For all Diseases of the Kidneys Retention of Urine, Dr. H"ydock's New Liver Pills are a perfect cure. One pill will satisfy the nost skeptical.

For Fermals Diseases, hervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lussitude, Want of Appetite, and Sick Headache, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills will be found an Effectual They are universal in their effects, and a cure can almost always be guaranteed.

Each Vial Contains Twenty Pills—Une Pill is a Dose. Price Twenty-five Cents. For Sale by all Druggists. TE Every Pill is Augar-Coated. If your drurgist does not keep them, we will mail them free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Five vials for \$1. BUY AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY.

HAYDOCK & CO., New York.

Caution !—Druggists are desired to notice that the name of J. H. Francis, sole agent, is written across each doz. packages of Haydock's laver Fills. All without this are counterfeits.

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THE WEBER BABY GRAND. RECEIVED HOME.

"THE WEBER PIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) LONDON, May 7.

Charles Darwin, the great naturalist and philosopher, was yesterday buried in Westminster Abbey, and around his grave stood some of the greatest scientific thinkers and workers in England. Most scientific bodies in Europe and America sent telegrams of condolence. The Government was represented by Sir Charles Dilke, Professor Faw. cett, the blind Post-Master General and professor of political economy at the University of Cambridge, and Sir Hugh Childers. Science was represented by Professor Tyndal, an Irishman, and the greatest living experimentalist; Dr. Huxly, the eminent physio-logist, Sir John Lubbock, the naturalist and antiquarian, Dr. Hooker, the botanist and curator of Kew Gardens, and by many other equally distinguished mer, Canon Farrar, the author of the "Life of Christ," and "Life of St. Paul," was one of the four pall bearers, the others being the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Derby Mr. Spottiswoode, the mathematician, while in the general crowd were members of both Houses of Parliament, and men whose names in literature, science, and art fills the world. He undoubtedly was an original thinker, and his ideas are now more or less accepted everywhere by men of science. The epitaph or his tomb is, I believe, to be a passage from his great work on the "Descent of Man." "We are not bere concerned with hopes or fears, only with the truth as far as our reason will permit us to discover it." Galilleo, Miller and Darwin did more to discover nature's work than perhaps may other three men the world produced-one Italian, one Scotch and one English. But intellect is not the property of any class, race, country or

John Costigan, M. P. for Victoria, in New Brunswick, has, among the Irishmen of Great Britain and Ireland, made an honorable and lasting reputation. The persistency with which he stuck to the cause of Ireland in the Canadian House of Commons has endeared his name to the lovers of the old land in this city. Mr. Peter O'Leary, who recently returned from Canada, moved, by request of the committee of the South wark Branch of the Land League of Great Britain, on last Sunday evening, a resolution of thanks to Mr. Costigan and to the leaders of the Government and of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, and the speech made by Mr. O'Leary on Canada, in support of the resolution, was well received by a crowded audience. As the Secretary of the Southwark League was directed to forward to you the resolutions you have doubtless ere now received them.

In this country we are wonderfully fond of sending Missionaries and Bibles to convert the Chinese, Japanese, Burmees or some other "ees," yet never was there a more idegrading idolatry than the slavish worship paid in this country to royalty. It is positive blasphemy. A few days ago the Duke of Edinburgh had occasion to cross from Folkestone to Bolougne. and his doing so cost nearly three hundred lives. The South-Eastern Railway Company was telegraphed to prepare a special steamer, and they did so by making the regular service boat special and putting on an old tub of a worn out craft for the general passengers. When the venerable vessel got into a heavy sea she broke her machinery. and then began drifting hopelessly towards the French coast. What did it matter? The royal duke had a steamer all to himself, for which the country must pay forty pounds. We give royalty and its surroundings ten million dollars annually, and then it is so mean that it falls back on the country to pay its travelling expenses. This prince business is beginning to be a little overdrawn, with the result that a portion of Johnny Bull's children are sticking their backs up at the expense. The following is from the Echo, an evening paper of enormous circulation.

"Bailway Company that he wants to cross thoughts, ideas and aspirations of the entire the Irish police. The children had the Channel? Is the income an English people. "Prince draws from the pockets of the Eag-"lish people so small that he cannot afford "to pay his own travelling expenses? If he " is too great a personage to travel with the "of polici, let him keep a yacht, or borrow one of those that are at the disposal of the Sovereign. Forty pounds is but a small sum, yet it is a good deal more than thousands and tens of "thousands of laborers in every part of the "country can command in a year; it is half "the income of many a poor gentleman who " has adopted the Church as his calling; it is sufficient to transport a starving family to a "land "where skies are blue and men are "free"; and it is simply monstrous that the " heavily-taxed people of this country should "bave to pay it every time a Prince-and "there will soon be dozens of them-chooses " to visit France."

The toady papers every morning give us two or three columns about the marriage of Prince Arthur. What penniless Germans come to Windsor Castle to be feted and feasted at the English public expense-not entirely the English public, because the poor of Ireland and Scotland also have to pay for this worse than African fetish worship,-while a colliery accident in which there were several lives lost receives only a few lines. Reynold's News, however, deals with this unnatural marriage without gloves, as may be seen by the following extract from the paper of April the 23d:

"St. George's Chapel at Windsor has been "piper, the Queen or the country?] for the "fitted up regardless of expense [who will pay occasion. The Court Journal informs us "that there will be four grand precessions "from Windsor Castle to St. George's Chapel
on the wedding day. There will be the
procession of the royal family and royal "guests, there will be the Queen's procession, "the bridegroom's procession and the bride's "procession, each of which will be headed " by York and Lancaster heralds, and closed " with six gentlemen-at-arms, and six yeoman "of the guard." What a painful or"deal this must be for the bridegroom
"himself, not to mention the young
"bride, nor the feelings of any true and pure Englishman and woman who takes the trouble to acquaint his or herself with all the circumstances! For is it not well " understood that Prince Leopold (poor help-" less and infirm creature!) is simply a walk-"ing sore, or, to speak more accurately, a " moving mass of corruption, for he cannot When he arrived from Mentone at " Windsor Station, the other day, he had to be " carried to the door, and then hobbled on " carried, or at least supported by his relatives " or crutches, to the altar to be married, and "his approach heralded by a fanfare of

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the ceremony take place in private. Who "but royalty would thus blazen forth to the world the dreadful infirmities of the principal performer in this hideous pageant?"

under a statute of Edward the First as they are doing with people now in Ireland.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe by her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" stirred the hearts of men in pity for the African slave. Her characters were portrayed on every stage, and instinctively people pictured among their acquaintances Lizzies, Georges and Legrees. The marvellous story led up to the manumission of the slave, although the boom of the cannon and the edge of the sword had to be eventually called in for the completion of the work. What Mrs. Beecher Stowe did for the Uncle Tom's of America, Mr. W. C. Upton, of Ardagh, in the County of Limerick is now doing for the Uncle Pats of Ireland. Mr. Upton is a carpenter by trade, but he is also an able poet and an exquisite writer, and now the well known house of Gill & Co., of Dublin, is publishing a work for him to be called Uncle Pat's Cabin." He has already over four hundred private subscribers, among them Mr. Parnell and Patrick Egan, and no doubt the work will, on both sides of the Atlantic, be largely patroused by all who wish to see a home picture of the life of a poor Irish peasant, to whom writers have hitherto paid but little attention, except perhaps to make fun of him. The national exhibitions of Irish manufac-

tures is now taking shape and form. The guarantee fund is nearly all subscribed, and the directors have entered into an agreement with the Governors of the Rotunda Hospital for the use of the Rotunda and its beautiful grounds upon which the exhibition building s to be erected. This is, perhaps, the most independent thing of its kind that has ever taken place in the British Isles, because it has shook itself clear of the mock patronge of royalty, vice-royalty and all the other sycophancy and servile snobbishness, the directors trusting entirely to the people for success. The site is an excellent one, at the end of one of the finest streets in Europe and central between all the railways in Dublin. In all probability the committee will make an appeal to Irish manufacturers abroad to send to the capital of their native land specimens of the industries in which they may be engaged. Let us hope they will generously respond, and thus show to the world their desire to promote the wellbeing and happiness of Ireland.

What to do with the little island across the Channel is still the one absorbing question in English politics. Liberals and Conservatives are equally puzzled, and like wolves over a carcase are barking and barking and velping at each other both in and out of Parliament. Ireland is the bone of contention, each party declaring how much better that country might be governed if the other party was not in existence. Some of those English members of Parliament are perfect machines, with no more will of their own than a cart horse-in fact, many of them are not intelligent, and consequently can only vote as directed by the Whips. Yet these are the men who rule the destinies of Ireland. You in Canada have doubtvery exalted idea of the 1656 British House of Commons, but let me assure you that distance lends enchantment to the view. The House of Commons no doubt contains some very able men, but also a large number whose only qualification is purse, and who actually buy their way to Parliament. Of this class there are several from in Ireland was cut short at Ballinamuck Ireland who got in by a little wire pulling, dinner parties, and donations to churches and schools, but who are as unfit to represent any intelligent constituency in the law-making assembly of a nation as they are to legislate for the moon.

There, is, however, evidence of improvement life enthusiasm celebrating the release of Mr.

Parnell and his colleagues when the "Why should the public be called upon to in the constituences English and Irish, Parnell and his colleagues when the pay forty pounds every time a cadet of the which no doubt will go on increasing until Reyal House intimates to the South-Eastern | Parliament will be a crystalization of the

> ANGLO-CELT. has era now informed you of the murder of civilization—namely, buckshot. This ter-Lord Frederick Cavendish and of Mr. Burke rible deed is lost sight of in the excitement in the Phonix Park, Dublin. About the Duke of Devonshire's son, there is only one opinion among Irishmen in London, and that is shame and regret, but the case of Under Secre-tary Burke is looked upon from an entirely different standpoint. For years he had the reputation of being in Dublin Castle the following charges made in the Pall Mall power behind the throne in the stimulating of Coercion Acts and other measures against every aspiration for Irish freedom. When Englishmen talk of moral right to rule in in England, also as ninety-three thousand Ireland, they do not speak the truth, and they know it, but if they would say out boldly "we govern you with Gatling guns and bayonets" they would be truthful and consistent. During by the most obtuse minded opponent of the the last twenty years several Irishmen went | Land League :to the gallows and into penal servitude for the land's sake, and it was English made law prises holdings of over 4,000 tenan that condemned them, while report says that, as far as Ireland was concerned, the late Under-Secretary had a good deal to do with on £30,000. the trials and convictions. Everybody, myself included, condemns the tragedy, but the property in his life, and that the preold and trite proverb says that every leaf has sent Lord Dillon is said never to have seen two sides to it. This fact is recognized in the estate. the Daily Echo, as may be seen by the following extract, which is taken from yesterday's issue. Speaking of the tithe agitation it

"Why did outrages then cease? Not be-" cause the Coercion Act was still in force, " but because the tithe agitation had been the tenants' demands. And this, be it re. punctually. remembered, occurred at a time when the chequer for the leaders of the people to draw upon but that which was supported by people to the bishop for the purpose.

home contributions.
"It might be well if some of those good they assume to be the incompetence of the the tenants could not pay without ruin as a present Ministry and who imagine that if reusit; but is generally understood tust they the Conservatives were in office order would | are willing to pay a year's rent on getting a be restored in a month or two, would bear clear acquittance from the arrears. In mind some of these facts which history places at their disposal, but which political passion will not permit them to dwell upon. The pacification of Ireland is destined

to be a long and a dreary work, and it will never be effected unless we go a good deal faster than we have gone yet in the direction of governing Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas."

Poer Lord Cavendish went to Ireland, it is "crutches to the carriages in waiting.
"On Thursday, in all probability,
"he will require to walk in the procession on crutches to the altar.

"Under a cripple, and a beggar to boot, with the conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the caustic old Dean is true to—day. Here is a man who can be required to walk in the caustic old Dean is true to—day. Here is a man who can be required to walk in the caustic old Dean is true to—day. Here is a man who can be required to walk in the caustic old Dean is true to—day. Here is a man who caustic old Dean is true to—day. " more seres on his body than Lazarus, being | rule—namely, that Ireland can only be governed by Englishmen. Writing of the change brought about by his death and appointment lie Lord Mayor, as a Belgian named Deof his successor, Joseph Cowen's paper, the Keyser who keeps an immense hotel at the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, says:—"A better

and the first of the control of the

an Englishman, Lord Spencer is an gentleman was elected Alderman by less than Englishman, and Mr. Hamilton, if not a thousand votes in a city of four millions of an Englishman by birth, is certainly people, and now when his turn comes he will by association and education. Why should be Lord Mayor without any further election. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the netorious, County of this be? There are Irishmen in plenty who Surely this rotten old corporation requires Limerick Magistrate, ought to be sent to could fill their offices. Irishmen would rather London to arrest the editor of Reynold's News, be ruled badly by men of their own race than be ruled hadly by men of their own race than come the Ohief Magistrate without the people ruled well by strangers." Another portion of having a word to say in the matter. For the English press is, however, howling with ages this has been the law, but the election of rage, and calling for all kinds of pains and Mr. DeKeyser directed renewed attention to penalties, but fortunately the English people, the anomalous franchise. Englishmen talk as a whole, are keeping cool, and what is a good deal of their freedom and privileges more significant, that the Irish in America | but how would you Canadians like one in are now a power, which may at any moment every five thousand of the citizens of Montreal strike their hereditary foe under the hilt. to elect its Mayor. Yet that is exactly what The Standard, which is the chief organ of the is done in the metropolis of the Empire upon Tory party, makes the following pathetic ap- which the sun never sets. peal, on behalf of England, to the American Nation-that nation which suffered so terribly from the ravages of the "Alabama" and of ram "Number Nine," fitted out at Birkenhead by English Tory meney. Hear the Standard, and then turn up your eyes, and pray for power to keep you from being a hypocrite. "Though direct proof may as yet be wanting, the vast majority of the English people will believe, and rightly believe, that the Phonix Park victims were butchered with American knives, and their murderers paid with American gold. If it is the duty of the American authorities to prevent lrish refugees from plotting in America against the Government of the Queen, there is a still more imperative obligation on them to restrain American subjects from plauning the murder of individuals as well as the overthrow of institutions, from trafficking in bloodshed and contracting for assassination under a fictitions and self-imposed title of belligerency. tious and self-imposed title of belligerency. in one of his pockets:—"I have had bad It is, of course, the duty of the United luck. I have been working on the American prevent any persons, or associations of per- | Willison. I was engaged to a young lady. sons, from making war against the Crown from American soil as a basis of operations. longer. I went to the whirlpool and jumped But it is equally their duty to prevent the off. That is the last of me. They will not acts which would be war if they could, and see me any more. (Signed) Henry H. Groff, which are tenfold more malignant and dan- St. Catharines, Ont." It is alto gether likely gerous, especially to Englishmen.

The Phoenix Park tragedy has entirely ob-

less children were shot down by a constabulary, which, it is said, were under the influence of liquor. Ballina is prettily situated at the head of Killala Bay, in the County Mayo, where General Humbert and his handinl of Frenchmen landed on the 2nd of August, 1798. The exact spot where they came on shore is Kilcummin, about nine miles below Ballina, and three from the ancient little town of Killala, in the neighborhood of which there are a great many venerable ruins and other archeological evidences of a past civilization. In the town of Killala there is a well-preserved round tower and the old palace of Dr. Verschoyle, Protestant Bishop of Kiliala, when the French which is now a private dwelling, that the French General took up his quarters, and who by Miss Verschoyle, in her book on the French occupation, is so much praised for his christian courtesy and kindness. Along the Bay, on the old road to Ballina, stands the massive and picturesque ruins of Moyne Abbey, in its day one of the finest monastic houses in Ireland. On the 4th of August, 1798, the French advanced on Castlebar through the Pass of Barnagheeba, or Gap of the Winds, a dismal gorge on the northeast spur of Mount Nephin, highest of the chain dividing Clew and Killela Bays. The cap-ture of the capital or Mayo by Humbert is celebrated in many a national song and story, as the "Races of Castlebar," but his fighting where he was opposed by Sir John Moore and Lord Cornwallis with at least thirty-five thousand men, while his force, all told, did was in this pretty and historic town of Ballina mercenary living machine known broken, and for some slight resistance to this despotic conduct, the police opened a fusi-London, May 11 .- No doubt the telegraph lade with one of Mr. Gladstone's resources of consequent on the Phænix Park murders, but the Irishmen of London are, however, deter-

mined to do all they can to prevent so brave and magnanimous a work to be forgotten. There are those who blame the Irish people for a Land League agitation, but I think the Gazette should satisfy all right-minded and common sense men of the need of the Land Land League reform not only in Ireland but The following are the charges alluded to, which are sufficiently clear to be understood

1. That Lord Dillon's Mayo estate comprises holdings of over 4,000 tenants, most of 2. That the estate yields a rental of close

3. That the late Lord Dillon never visited

4. That the current belief is that the rental, which is now close on £30,000, was forty or fifty years ago not much over £10,-

5. That the tenants earned their rents mainly by working as harvest laborers in England, and that so long as they could successful, and Parliament had conceded earn money in this way they paid their rents 6. That Lord Dillon's tenants would have

"Irish people had to rely upon themselves starved during the last bad seasons only for alone, when there was no Irish nation on the aid given by the three relief committees the other side of the Atlantic, and no ex- in Dublin and by the expenditure of between £5,000 and £6,000 contributed by charitable

7. That Lord Dillon has recently demanded from the tenants in settlement of the arrears people who are crying out against what not the entire of them, but an amount which

8. That the district covered by the estate has been for years absolutely free from

crime.
9. That military and police are now being poured into it in large numbers, so that the place is beginning to look like a camp. Dean Swift said that in his day rent was

crushed out of the blood and vitals and clothes and dwellings of the Irish peasantry. and what was true in the time of the caustic fortunate country from where it is taken.

"tioned in private circles by the relatives of of the persons concerned, respect for public Mr. Trevelyan, but the appointment illustic chair if he lives long enough for the decorar would have been appointment illustic. "decency would have impelled them to have trates an Irish grievance. Mr. Trevelyan is those before him to take their turn. This

reforming when we find that a man can be-

ANGLO-CELT.

IF NEARLY DEAD

after taking some highly pufted up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

INTO THE WHIRLPOOL

A MAN TAKES A PATAL PLUNGE-NARBOW ESCAPE NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 23.—Yesterday, while William Drew was going to his farm below the whirlpool, he noticed a black overcoat hanging on the fence near the whirlpool Being a good cost, it raised his suspicion that it might possibly be a suicide, and upon examination he found the following note, badly written on a leaf out of a memorandum book States, while at peace with Great Britain, to side near Youngstown, Niagara, for Thomas My house was burnt. I am tired living any that Groff has put an end to himself by jumping into the whirlpool. Any of his relatives scured the other tragedy in the historic little or friends can have full particulars by applytown of Ballina, where helpless and defence- ing to M. McDougald, Chief of Police, Niagara Falls, Ont.

What might have been another chapter added to Niagare's long list of casualties occurred this morning at Chippewa. John Downey, who is employed as a laborer on Navy Island, while crossing the river this morning in a rowboat, it capsized, throwing Downey into the water. The river runs very swiftly at the point where the boat upset. and an outward current prevails and the boat commenced drifting towards the Falls. Downey made three unsuccessful attempts to right the boat. His cries for help were heard by Charles McKenzie aud John Shoenocker. who hurriedly launched a boat and went to his assistance, reaching him just above the arrived. It was in this Episcopal house, first rapids. They were so close to the rapids that it was impossible to take him into the boat, and they were obliged to tow him ashore. Downey had been in the water nearly and hour, and was much exhausted. Another five minutes it would have been impossible to have saved him. The boat went

> TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES. Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of DOWN'S ELIXIR, if taken in season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Cough. Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

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Portland Maine.

DROVINGE OF QUEREO, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 278. Dame Ezilda Bongie, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Didler Leonard, of the same place, Nalimaker, duly authorized to ester in justice. Plaintiff, vs. Didler Leonard, Natimaker, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been justifuted in this cause.

Montreal, 4th May, 1882.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,

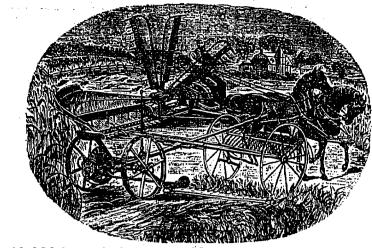
39 6

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINGE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No.
225. Dame Esther Lazarus, of the City of Mentreal, wife of Levi Abrahams, of the same place,
Trader, duly authorized a ester en justice,
Plaintiff, vs. Levi Abrahams, of the same place,
Trader, Defendaut. An action for separation as
to property has been issued in this cause.
Montreal, 29th April. 1882.
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,
30 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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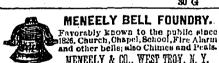
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Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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CERTIFICATES

English or French,

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JUNE

THUBSDAY, 1 .- Of the Octave. Faiday, 2.—Of the Octave. Ember Day. Fast. Cons. Bp. Healy, Portland, 1875. SATURDAY, 3 .- Of the Ostave. Ember Day.

SUNDAY, 4. Trinity Sunday. Epist. Rom. xi. 33-36; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 18-20; Last Gosp. Luke vi. 36-42. MONDAY, 5 .- St. Boniface, Apostle of Ger-

TUESDAY, 6.-St. Norbert, Bishop and Con-

WEDNESDAY, 7 .- St. Gregory VII., Pope and Confessor (May 25).

TELEGRAMS.

UNITED STATES

DECORATION DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- All the departments and district offices are closed; flags are flying from all the public buildings, hotels, etc., and hundreds participated in excursions. The procession of the Grand army of the Republic and white and colored militia marched to the Aqueduct Bridge. At Arling. ton Cemetery a national salute was fired, followed by music. A procession consisting of invited guests, members of the Grand Army, ex-soldiers, sailors, orphan children and others, marched to the tomb of the "unknown," where the band played a dirge. The march was continued by the main road to the Cemetery. The procession separated at the graves decorated, after which the procession again formed and marched to the amphitheatre, where appropriate services were held.

New York, May 30 .- Union Square was thronged to-day. The statues of Washington Lafeyette and Lincoln were almost covered with flowers. The statue of Lincoln was decorated and General Grant made a brief

At Cincinnati, Cleveland and Chicago, appropriate services were held, and the day was observed all over the country with more than usual enthusiasm.

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Sr. Thomas, Ont., May 30.—The campaign in East Elgin was opened last night by a large, orderly and enthusiastic meeting, held in the Town Hall. The moeling was called on behalf of the Liberal-Conservative candidate Mr. Arkell, who delivered an address upholding the policy of Sir John Macdonald's administration.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBRC, May 30 .- There are some forty vesin port.

An appeal is being made here in aid of the fand for the persecuted Russian Jews.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 30 .- The Liberal-Conservative convention in Carleton takes place tomorrow morning at Bell's Corners and the Russell Convention at Duncanville on the following day.

The man Gowan who was yesterday discharged on the charge of indecent assault was to day committed for trial on a second count. The victim in this case was a boy.

This afternoon a requisition signed by several thousand persons was presented to Alonzo Wright asking him to again be the Conservative standard bearer in the County of Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau left this afternoon for Montreal.

Hon. John O'Connor publishes his valedictory address in the Citizen to-day. There is likely to be a lively time at the

mass meeting in the French ward this even-

The estimated value of the cancelled contract on which Smith & Ripley are claiming damages is \$850,000. The damages for their actual and prospective profits and for expenditures made are put at something over

BREVITIES.

Distressing reports arrive from Brody of starving Jewish refugees.

\$200,000.

The jam at the Carillon slides was cleared yesterday morning.

Subscriptions received at Ottawa in aid of the Russian refugees to date amount to \$101.75.

It is reported that the crops in lows have been seriously damaged by recent frosts and

Aylmer and Hull, Que., have been connected with Ottawa by telephone for business purposes.

The House of Commons, Ottaws, is being extensively renovated, and accommodation is being prepared for four new members.

J. E. Tetu, Emigration Agent at Emerson, Man., reports 9,543 emigrants as having entered the Province of Manitoba during the month of April.

Yesterday morning a freight train about half a mile from the Napance station on the Grand Trunk Railway ran over and killed Benjamin Wagar.

Lake Manitoba is reported to have risen nearly two feet higher during the recent northerly gales than has been known in the last twenty years.

A compromise has been effected between the Brewers and Licensed Victuallers of Toronto, a six per cent discount having been mutually agreed upon.

The water in the Ottawa River is still on the rise, and the running of timber down the Obsudiere slides is consequently attended with unusual danger.

The body of Thomas McLennan, drowned some weeks ago in the St. Lawrence River below Gananoque, was found yesterday and conveyed to Gananoque for burial.

A man named Angus McIssac, belonging to Cape Breton, was killed at New Mines, Londonderrry, N S, on Friday. He was de scending the engine shaft, when he was caught by the balance cage and crushed to

At a meeting of the Manitoba bar, a resolution was passed asking Justice Miller not to press his resignation until they could arge on the Dominion Government the necessity of increasing the salaries of the judges of that among the West End libraries. Everywhere

A subscription list has been opened under the auspices of the commandant and officers of B Battery, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the late John Dempater, who met with his death on the 24th of May on Barriefield common.

Canadian House of Commons for the sympathy shown in passing Mr. Costigan's resolutions on the Irish question.

JUVENILE BENEFACTORS' ASSOCIA-TION.

This association, which has been introduced into England under the most favorable auspices, is much similar to the popular institu-tion known in France as L'Oeuvre des Patronages. It is worked on the same principles, and for the same purpose, that is to say, to open homes for apprentices and young men, and to care for little street boys in particular. One of the leading spirits in this admirable and useful work is a young Canadian priest, the Rev. E. Piche.

The chief aim of the association is that "youth may minister unto youth," promoting the spiritual well-being and the moral education of the poor by enlisting the generous sympathies of the heart when it is most open to impressions of charity and love of our neighbor.

The association, which is under the special protection of the great St. Vincent de Paul, is approved of by the Holy See, which has attached to it a number of religious and spiritual privileges. The promoters of this good work ask for the co-operation of Canadians, especially as it is their intention to send those under their charge and who desire to emigrate to Canada. The conditions of membership are of easy fulfillment, and entail but the slightest expense. The association issues a monthly publication called "Gems of Charity," which can be obtained on subscribing the small sum of a penny a week, which goes towards the support of the patronage. All those desirous of becoming members will address their communications to the Patronage House, of St. Vincent de Paul, 10 Manor street, Manchester.

TOM MOORE ANNIVERSARY.

COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT BY THE CATHOLIC TOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The Literary and Musical Social given by the Catholic Young Men's Society last evening in the Seminary Hall, Notre Dame street, was largely attended and proved an entire The President of the Society, Mr. J. R. McLaughlin, occupied the Chair, and upon the platform were Mr. Bellew, Vice-President of St. Patrick's Society; Mr. Mc-Donald, President of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society; Mr. Flannery, President of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society; Mr. John D. Purcell and Dr. Guerin.

The President in a few well chosen remarks cordially welcomed the audience on behalf of the Society, alluding before sitting down to the object of their organization and its work upon the Catholic young men of the

city.
The Mozart Choral Union then rendered sels of the Quebec shipping fleet still expected in an excellent manner "The Victor's Red curity. Sterling steady. turn" from Mendelssohn. A piano solo from A. P. McGuirk followed, after which Miss and irregular. At noon the bld prices were: Ada Moylan sang with much taste "You'll soon forget Kathleen," receiving a well merited encore. "In Happy Moments," by Major Hopper, was well rendered. Mrs. Wickham, and Gas 1704 bid. in a recitation entitled "Over the Hills to the Poor House," was well received and succeeded admirably in her selection. Miss Virginia Mount, in a selection from the popular opera of "Si Jetais Roi," evinced a command over her voice rarely excelled. Her rendition of the solo was fall that could be desired, showing much cultivation and refinement. She was loudly encored. 'The favorite comic vocalist, Mr. W. P. Beauchamp, followed in something new in the shape of a song "Consummately utter, too-too," which brought down the house. "Last Rose of Summer" was then given by Mr. P. S. McCaffrey and the Mozart Union in an excellent manner. Mr. J. D. Purcell, the orator of the evening, was introduced by the President and delivered an elegant address, eulogistic of the

> Mr. J. P. Hammell rendered the "Warrior Bold" and "Minstrel Boy" with good effect. Miss Moylan sang "Way thro' the Wood," and Mr J J Rowan "Farewell," and for an encore Moore's beautiful song, "Believe me of all those endearing young charms." A reading, "Paradise and the Peri," from Moore, by Mr P M Wickham; song, "Meeting of the Waters," by Miss Mount, and a chorus, "Let Erin Remember," by the Mozart Choral Union, brought a most successful concert to a close. Prof. Fowler presided at the plane during the evening with his usual efficiency.

HE RIFLE.

An old volunteer writing to the Gazette of this morning gives some remarkable shooting by two well-known city riflemen as follows: Pvt J W Marks, Sixth Fusiliers, (one of the Wimbledon team for this year,) at 600 yards, with the "Maritini-Henry" rifle, scored 34 points out of a possible 35.

Staff-Sergt Denison, of the same corps, at 500 yards, with the "Snider" rifle, scored consecutive bull's eyes (35 points).

Pvt Marks, at 500 yards, scored 31 points out of a possible 35—making his score at the two distances (500 and 600 yards) 65 points out of a possible 70 points, which I do not think has ever been beaten the world over.

PERSONAL.

Mr Couture, Legislative Councillor, has given his sessional allowance to charity. Mr James Low, late of the Datoe House, Belleville, has been appointed cashier of the Russell House, Ottawa.

Her Royal Highness is being accompanied to Canada by Miss Harvey, lady-in-waiting, Lieut. Douser, of the Coldstream Guards, who will remain here for some time, Hon Mr Bagot, cousin of Capt Bagot, the present A D C, and Sir John McNeil, A D C, as equerry, who will remain here for a fortnight.
Major A Collins will follow in a fortnight. It is not proposed that H R H will proceed to Halifax, but to Quebec. The Messrs. Allan have, however, received instructions that in case of any danger from ice in the Gulf, to send the "Sarmatian" to Halifax.

MBS. LANGTRY.

OLIVE LCGAN'S OPINIONS OF THE BEAUTIFUL AMA-TEUR.

On Saturday evening I went to the Haymarket to see the last appearance of Mrs. Langtry. Not a seat in any part of the theatre could be obtained at the box offices so my friends and I started on a search we received the same reply: "Nothing left, everything gone — as great a demand for places as on the first night." At length we succeeded in obtaining a proscenium box in the very topmost storey, with two gentlemen waiting to snatch up the same in case we fastidiously declined it. But you know the adage, "half a loaf is better than the Halifax refinery is again on the market. rhubarb, tomatoes, pine-apples, bananas and no bread," and by the same logic I suppose we We quote:—Sugar.—Granulated, 940 to 10c; cucumbers. The Speaker of the House of Commons, no bread," and by the same logic I suppose we We quote:—Sugar.—Granulated, 9% to 10c; Ottawa, has received from the City Clerk of may conclude that a poor box, from which to grocers' A 1, 9% to 9%; bright, 8c to 8%; Waterford, Ireland, a communication expression see Langtry, is better than no box at all. At yellow, 7% C. Fruits—Valentias steady at

reception was so slight that it may be grades about steady, inferior neglected doubted if the bulk of the audience recognized this much photographed and much written about lady. I may as well frankly state that my American friends were flatly disappointed in her looks, and said she was uglier than her photographs, which they thought in themselves ugly enough in all conscience. I fear I am not in a position to give a very pronounced verdict of my own in respect to Mrs. Langtry's much discussed beauty. I have heard so much praise of her chin and her nose and the curve of her cheek from paint- common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c ers and other indisputable authorities in the world of art that I should deem it an offence against every canon of Raphael and Michael Angelo were I to publicly state what I really think-to wit, that a Dutch girl who used to sell us butter many years ago in the old Philadelphia market was a handsome anticipatory likeness of Mrs. Langtry; and yet no one ever wrote sonnets to that Germanique maiden's eyebrow. It is true the Friends are practical folks; we shall hear, in good time, what they think of Mrs. Langtry. -Philadelphia Times.

COUNTERACTING A TENDENCY TO CONSUMP-TION .- It will be understood by medical pathologists that a tendency to consumption | the rate of freight for pig iron between those may be transmitted from parent to child. To overcome this tendency is a task to which dull and flat, but bars, hoops, etc., are steady. the ordinary resources of medical science too Pig iron per ton:—Siemens, \$24.00; Summerfrequently prove inadequate. There is, how- lee \$24 50; Langloan, \$24 50; Eglinton, \$23 ever, a means of counteracting it, to the reli- to \$24; Carnbroe, \$24. Bars per 100 Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is a prompt and thorough means Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 of relief when the lungs are already affected, to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs but the proofs are equally positive that it imsur plies in a harmonious and easily assimilated form. A speedy gain in strength and at druggists at 50c. and \$1 per bottle. Propaged only by Northbop & LYMAN, To-TODIO.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, May 30, 1882.

Money lent on stocks at 51 to 6 per cent call and time. Mercantile borrowers were charged 6 to 7 per ceat as to time and se-

This morning the stock market was quiet -Montreal 2081, Toronto 178; Ontario 674; Merchants 1294; Commerce 148; Richelieu

Morning Stock Sales.—25 Montreal 208 125 do 2081; 100 do 2083; 75 do 2081; 4 Merchants 1293; 195 do 130; 2 Union 98; 300 Commerce 1481; 100 do 148; 26 City Passenger 143; 100 Gas 1701; 350 do 1701 25 Bichelieu 70; 75 do 694; 50 do 694; 100 do 694; 30 Telegraph 133; 25 Dundas 124. The rumor that the Duke of Manchester

and other English capitalists had invested largely in C. P. B. bonds, and that the Bank of Montreal had taken advantage of their privilege to call for \$5,000,000 more of the Pacific bonds, caused bank stocks to advance

ed an elegant address, enlogistic of the literary works and aspiration of Ireland's sweetest poet, Tom Moore. The subject was treated in a finished manner.

Mr. J. P. Hammell rendered the "Warrior Mr. J. P. 62 do 1711; 35 Richelien 691; 35 do 691; 40 do 691; 125 St Paul 1321.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE PRICES.

Since our last, most of the steamers of the early spring fleet have arrived, but comparatively few sailing vessels have as yet put in an appearance, owing to detentions in the gulf by ice. Trade has been a little brisker in all departments of trade and industry, and a very tair spring business is looked forward to with all confidence. The fact that very little freight outside of timber and phosphates is offering at Canadian ports for shipment to Europe has caused shipping agents to advance freights on outward cargoes of heavy merchandise, and the consequence is that prices of imported articles are very firmly maintained. Freights on metals, chemicals, &c., are as high as 20s to 22s per ton despite the large filled, \$1 25. immigration into the country, but then the steamers on their return to Europe cannot always secure anything like a full cargo, and are taking what grain they can secure at 6d our reported sales. Bag flour sold at prices to 9d per qr. to Liverpool and Glasgow. An engagement is reported at as low as 54d for

BOOTS AND SHORE .- A few sorting and also a few fall orders are coming in, and business is about as quiet as usual at this season. In the country spring stocks are not much reduced but travellers are already out soliciting orders ahead for the fall trade. There is still 500 do, \$2 95. some prospect of a general strike, and already some manufacturers have been approached, but without result, as business is not active enough to cause employers to seriously consider the proposition. In anticipation of higher wages having to be paid about 5 per cent advance will be asked on the new samples of fall goods by a few of the leading factories. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do inferior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

GROCERIES. - There is a good country demand, and a moderate jobbing enquiry from city buyers. In sugar we hear of offers of Scotch refined yellow, and the product of

Teas-Japan, com.non, 15c to 20c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 40c to 47c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 44c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. No change in spices. Cassis, 13c to 18c. Black pepper, 15c to 17c. IRON AND HARDWARE. - There has been a

good demand for pig iron and also for hard-

ware generally, though trading in the latter

is not so active as it was. The high rates of

freight have kept fresh imposts of pig iron

STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

from being offered much lower than the winter prices. Round lots of Summerlee have sold at \$22, Cambroe at \$21 ex wharf, and Calder at \$22 to 22 50 on spot. The Anchor Line of steamships having withdrawn its vessels trading between Glasgow and New York, ports has advanced 5s per ton. Tin plates are puting that Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Coke, IC, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Tinned Sheets, Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 parts a degree of vigor to the breathing organs, which is the best guaranty against their becoming diseased. The constituents, phosphorus, lime and sods, are important elements in the physical structure, and these it per 1b, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, fight follows its use in all cases where the large from the state of t 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

Fors. -The spring business in raw fors is about over. A few scattered lots are arriving and are being paid for at about quotations; Beaver, prime, per 1b, \$200 to 250; bear, per skin, \$600 to 800; bear cub, \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 40; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25; mink, \$1 to 1 25; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c; muskrat 17c to 18c.

LEATEER.-Spanish and slaughter sole has continued to command full prices, but splits and pebble and black leathers generally have remained in over supply and more or less dull and neglected. A lot of 2,000 sides of sole changed hands on private terms during the week, and we also heard of minor sales including eight to ten tons of splits at 221 to 24c, and about 12 to 15 tons of upper at 34c to 36c. We quote:—Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 24c to 27c; ordinthis afternoon very materially. Montreal lock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, at 1301, and Gas at 1711 bld. Other stocks ary, 22c to 24c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, slightly better.

Afternoon Sales—165 Montreel 2083; 50 slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

HINES AND TALLOW.—Quiet, but about steady. We quote green hides at \$8, \$7 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.35 to 1.50; calfakins, 14c to 14c1; lambskins, 25c to 30c. Rough tallow is at

Wool-The London market is firm. Local trade quiet. Greasy Cape 191c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B super, 28c to 30c, and unassorted, 26c to 28c.

Oils.—The Market is quiet. Seal oil is firm at 70c per imperial gallon. Cod oil 55c to 60c. Personeum-There is but a very light de-

mand, but market steady. We quote: Car lots 191c here; broken lots, 20c; single barrels 22c.

SALT.—We quote new lots at 62½c to 65c 70c for elevens, and 6710 for tens; factory

Here a good demand for flour was experienced, and there was heavy trading outside of below our former quotations, but barrelled flour was steady. Sales of 500 brls Choice Superior Extra, \$6 35; 1,500 Extra Superfine. \$6 10; 1,000 mixed grades sold on private terms; 225 Spring Extra, \$6 10; 500 Ontario bags (Superfine), \$2.80; 250 ditto without bags, \$2 821 to \$2 871; 250 ditto with bags \$2 75; 50 do (Spring Extra) with bags, \$2 90

FLOUR-Superior Extra, \$6 30; Extra Superfine, \$6 15 to \$6 20; Fancy, \$6 15; Spring Extre, \$6 05 to \$6 10; Superfine, \$5 50 to \$560; Strong Bakers' (Canadian), \$650 to \$675; do (American), \$750 to \$800; Fine, \$500 to \$520; Middlings, \$400 to \$425; Pollards, \$3 50 to \$3 75; Ontario Bags, Med. to Strong, \$2 95 to \$3 00; do, Spring Extra, 85c to \$2 90; do, Superfine, \$2 75 to \$2 80; City Bags (delivered), \$3 80 to \$400.

A car of Canada red winter wheat sold yes. terday at \$1 47], and we quote \$1 46 to \$2 47 Canada white is quoted at \$1 36 to \$1 37. Peas are quiet, 7,000 bushels changing hands on Saturday at \$1, and several other smaller lots since at a like figure. Oats are quiet and easy at 481c to 44c, a thousand bushels at about these prices. Barley at 65c to 70c, and rye at 85c to 90c. Corn is quoted at 80c in

MONTREAL STREET MARKET. -- May 30, The market to-day was only moderately well attended and prices for nearly all produce were firmly maintained, especially for last season's root crops, potatoes selling as high as \$1 50 per bag. There is an export demand for potatoes from both Ontario and the United States. Within the past few days several carloads have been shipped to Toronto and about a dozen loads to the United States. Strawberries were easier, as also

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60 buck. Waterford, Ireland, a communication expressing the gratitude of the members of the City to the members of the city to the members of the for her first entrance as Miss Hardcastle. Her! 72c. Receipts of teas are heavy. Fine to 180; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 25.

Grain—Cats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas, per bush, \$1.02 to \$1.10; beans, \$2; buckwheat, per bushel, 80c to 90c. VEGETABLES. - Potatoes, per bag, \$150

carrots, per bushel, \$1 50; onloss, per brl, \$3 90 to 5 00; Montreal cabbages, per brl, \$0 00; lettuce, per dozen, \$1 50; Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$0 00; beets, per bush, \$1 00 to \$1 25; parsnips, \$1 25 per bush; artichokes, \$1 25 per bush; rhubarb, 50c to 75c per doz. bunches: cucumbers 10c to 12c each; arparagus, \$2 50 to 3 00 per doz bunches.

FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$4 00 to 6.00; cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges \$8 50 per case; lemons, \$6 per case; Florida tomatoer, \$1 25 per box; strawberries, 25 to 30c per quart bananas, \$2 50 to \$4; pine apples, 25c to 30c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE.-Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, new, 18c to 20c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 17c to 18c. POULTRY AND GAME. Fowls, per lb, 11c; Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, per lb, 13c; geese, 10c; wild ducke, 50c per brace; plover, \$3 50 per doz; black ducks, \$1

MEATS.—Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 13c to 15c mutton, 10e to 12c; lamb, per quarter, \$1 to 2; veal, per lb, 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 13c 2, vesi, per 16, 10c to 15c; point, per 15, 13c to 15c; hams, per 1b, 14c to 15c; lard per 1b, 13c to 15c; sausages, per 1b, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$10 per 100 lbs.

Fish.—Lake trout, per 1b. 122c to 15c;

smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb 12c; halibut, per lb, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod per lb, 6c to 7c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 121c to

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-MAY 29

The offerings of butchers' cattle were light and prices were held higher in consequence. At Point St. Charles the receipts of shipping cattle were not so large as last week, still a very fair business was done. At Viger Market 130 very fair cattle were under offer. For some choice stock 7c per lb, live weight, was saked, but buyers refused to pay such a price. A sale was, however, reported at 64c. The average range for fine to choice cattle was 6c to egc. Meesrs. Beneit & Emond, city traders, sold 50 head; M Sullivan, Toronto, 39 Price & Delorme, 10, and Batiste Boy, 29. Some stock of medium quality realized 5 to 53c. The receipts of calves were 150, with sules at \$3 to 10.50 each. Some 55 lambs sold at \$3 to 6 each and 20 sheep at \$7 to 12

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-May 27. The "pinkeye" scarcely appears to be dying out, at any rate there was a better enquiry for horses the past week both from local and American buyers. The following dealers were operating here since our last —A W Bean, Lawronce, Mass; Jas McGuire, Boston; Jas Pren, Holyoke, Mass; S Stanley, Fall River, Mass; H W Woodbury, Rutland, Vt; C W Cottle, Kittery, Me; F Shield, Boston; E Vanderhoof, Northampton, NY.

Shipments to the States:—May 22nd, 10 horses, \$955; 11 dc, \$1158.50; 6 do \$495. May 24th, 6 do, \$715; 7 do, \$954; 3 do, \$685; 4 do, \$780, 8 do, \$1,075. May 25th, 2 do, \$300; 3 do, \$400; 11 do, \$1,288.

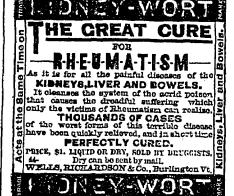
MONTREAL COAL MARKET - MAY 25. The market is quiet but steady, prices of both anthracite and bituminous coals being well maintained, the former owing to high prices in the American mining districts and the latter to light receipts by sailing vessels. Prices are as follows :- Stove, Grate, Chestnut and Egg (delivered) \$6; Cape Breton steam, \$5 50; Pieton, \$6; Lower Ports, -Smiths, \$7 50 to \$8. No Scotch steam or Newcastle Smiths in market.

decreased demand. The decline in prices is partly due to the enormous importations.

-John Reed, while working on board one of the ocean steamers in port yesterday, had his foot crushed by a bale of merchandise. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

LEFEVRE.—On the 7th instant, 'in the Township of Chichester, Co., Pontiac, Edward Lefevre, Jun., second son of Edward Lefevre, senior. Born in Williamsburg, Long Island, State of New York, in the year 1860. May ke

Rew Advertisements.





SEFORE

SEFORE

IS A SUR , I rompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhoa, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. ZEF full particulars in our pamphiet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

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Stylish Tan Colored Belts for ladies, 250 to 550 MOROCCO.

15.27 VELVET. Ladies' Velvet Belts, new shades.

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Size, 12x18, plain extra finish, with Sacred Heart Figures.....Per doz. 720 Size, 12x18, plain...... " Size, 9x12, plain..... Size, 61x10, plain.....

When ordering First Communion Certificates please state how many for girls and how many for boys.

LACE PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION. For girls or boys (dressed).........Per doz. 90c For girls or boys (plain). Per doz. 25c, 30c 4 60c

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FIRST COMMUNION ROSARIES In Pearl, White Bone, Red Bone, Cocoa Piain and Carved; Wood, assorted colors.

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de Segur..... 10c

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A complete assortment of all styles and sizes of Prayer Books in Velvet, Morocco, Calf, Shell and common bindings. Prayer Books suitable for First Communion

MONTH OF MAY BOOKS.

in Ivory and Pearl bindings.

The Month of May in Religious Communities..... 50c A Flower for Each Day of the Month of May..... Each, 10c The Child's Month of Mary..... 10c

Devotions for the Month of May. From

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