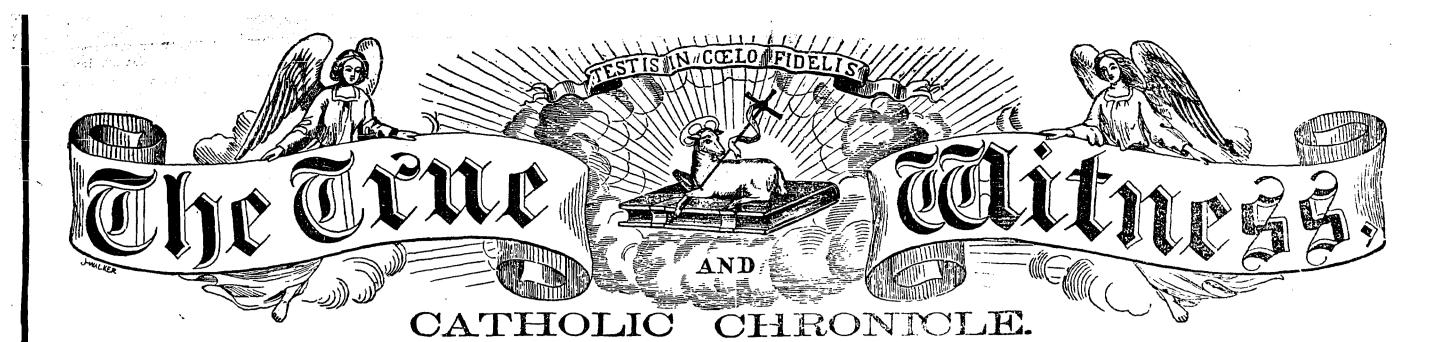
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VOL. XXXV.-NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1885.

THE IRISH BISHOPS IN ROME | and his narrow views on political questions

THE MACHINATIONS OF THE ENGLISH BRETHREN.

ROME, April 30.-The representatives of the Irish episcopate are all in Rome. They represent the twenty-nine dioceses in Ire-land and 5.000,000 Catholics. They are Archbishop Thomas Croke of Cashel, Archbishop John MacEvilly of Tuam, Bishop Patrick Dorrian of Down and Connor, Bishop Thomas Nulty of Meath, Bishop Michael Logue of Raphoe, Bishop Francis McCormack of Achonry, Bishop Thomas Carr of Galway, Bishop Nicholas Donnelly, Coadjutor of Dub-lin, Bishop Lawrence Gillooly of Elphin, in, Dishop James Brown of Ferns, Bishop James Lynch of Kildare, Bishop William Fitzgerald of Ross, Bishop Andrew Higgins of Kerry, Bishop O'Callaghan of Cork, Bishop Bartholomew Woodlock of Longford, and Bishop Healy of Clonfert.

Some of these prelates are accompanied by their priests, and the hotel is completely crowded with clerical guests. The few Italian Senators and Deputies who occusionally stop there do not feel very much at home among so many representatives of the Vati can.

Archbishop Croke and his priests are guests of the rector of the Irish College, Monsignor Kirby. I have visited his Grace. He is strong and healthy, and as energetic as to room in a little cell, not very elegant nor very confortable—a cell re-sembling those that the Diocesan Seminary

on the 21st in the half of the Irish College. It was an informal meeting, in which the bill for national education in Ireland was discussed. They met again on the 23rd, and passed resolutions which were sent to the hish members of Parliament, including Mr, Parnell, to vote against the bill.

The Bishops have not yet met at Pronaganda, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. They have not yet learned why they were called to Rome. The programme of their future meetings will be given to them to morrow, when they will meet at Propaganda Palace, with Cardinal Simeoni presiding.

This meeting of Bishops attracts more at-American Bishops two years ago. Ireland is Ireland. nearer to Rome than America, and the inter. Much ests of the five millions of Irish Catholics.

cannot b (forgotten by those who saw him give way to Cardinal Franchi in the office of Secretary of State only a short time after CATHOLICS AGAINST THEIR IRISH Leo XIII's election, and this although he had filled that office in the most critical moments of the interregnum and of the con-

clave. The press has not made many comments on the Bishops. The Unita Catholica has printed a letter from Ireland which seems to be the beginning of as eries that may prove interesting. The Osservatore does not want to lose its English subscribers, and the Moniteur is, perhaps, afraid that open sym-pathy for the Irish cause might prove fatal to bits existence. Yet, although the press hold its peace, there are widespread comments and much gossip over the Bishops. It is openly asserted that Arch-bishop Croke and Bishops Dorrian, Logue, McComments and Eitgesch are seed as the McCormack and Fitzgerald are good patriots and really love their country. Bishops Don-nelly, Gillooly, Higgins, Woodlock and Healy are accused of timidity. The Arendishop of Tuam creates much talk on account of the Maamtrasna case. Bishop Dorrian seems to be appreciated by Propaganda, who never asked him why he had subscribed to the P-rnell fund. Bishop Logue is called a great student, and his efforts to reise money for his starving people are still remembered and praised in Rome. Bishop McCormack is also a favorite, while Bishop O'Callaghan, the old prior of St. Ciement's, is gratefully remembered. The readiness, however, with which the when he was doing missionary work in Bishop of Connor went to see the Prince of New Zealand. Canon Verdon, the real Wales is not appreciated in Rome, rector of the Irish College has pro- Leo X411.'s encyclical letter against vided good quarters for his distinguished breewasons is not forgetter, and it visitors. His Grace was formerly obliged is asserted that the son of Qr n Victoria, a confessed Grand Mark of Free Mesonry, had no right to expect a warm sembling those that the Diocesan Seminary reception in a Catholic contacty. Bishops of Troy used to offer to priests from New and priests could herely be expected to visit York during the annual retreat. He has now | the anti-chambers of his Highness when they a neat and clegant apartment, although not so luxuriously furnished as the Cardinal's Interview of the cardinal's Massic lodges, cspecially when the Prince received them in a Grand Master's uniform, and filed their addresses with the addresses of the mor-tal enemies of the Catholic Church. Besides this, every one knew that the visit of the Prince of Walcs was not an official visit to Ireland, but merely a visit to Earl Spencer, in order to spread a little golden sand over the scandals of the Castle, and to bury and forget the abominable crimes that official influence had tried to suppress.

All these things are not unknown to the Pope and to the Cardinals. The diplomatic force of England consolidated in a special mission to Rome, at the expense of the secret tund, could never succeed in persuading the Pope and the Sacred College that the Bishops

and the priests ought to have spread flowers tention in Rome than the presence of the at the feet of Victoria's son when he visited Government opposes it, but Rome does not see why. Dr. Welsh has always kept aloof from politics, and never did anything that might be misconstrued as an undutiful oppo-Irish people love their clergy, their spiritual head the Pore, and the religion represented and administ red by the Pope. The work of secret societi s has not destroyed their faith, as in Italy. They are law abiding chil-dren of their spiritual roler. They do not dare to act, even for their freedow qualified for the place. He has the unanimous support of both the Bishops and the priests, and the people of Dublin say that if he succeeds Cullen and McCabe he will not be hanging around the Castle. The Bishops brought a nice sum to His Holiness. Archbishop Croke brought about 50,000 france. The others have proportionate sums. They will offer to Leo XIII. about half a million for Poter's pence, and the whole of Ireland does not give less than 1,000,000 francs.

CAPTURE BATOCHE, OF Gallant Charge and Desperate Fight.

The Rifle Pits Cleared at the Point of the Bayonet-Rell's Prisoners Saved and Released—The Rebels Will Fight THE Every Man Uas Perished-List of the Killed and Wounded.

HUMBOLDT, N. W. T., May 12. — A courier ar-rived here, this morning, from Gen. Middleton's camp, bringing the latest news which has reached here of the progress of the attack by the troops upon the rebel stronghold. The at-tack, when the courier left Batoche, was still proceeding. Hot fighting had taken place on Saturday and all day Sunday and was to be re-sumed by the troops yesterday morning. The troops continued the fight on Sunday, beginning at day break, when a hot fire was poured into the ravine and woods where the rebels had fird. The batteries also resumed operations and shilled the houses in the valley, including the building where the council of twelve held their meetings. A long line of log shantles were de-stroyed, and rebels fled in confusion to the groves of spruce and poplar. The 90th Battalion, of Wineipeg, took an active part in the fight, eager to avenge the death of their comrades who fell at Fish Creek, and many distinguished themselves by their daring and bravery. Two more, as far as known, were added to the list of the dead, and the number of wounded was bargely increased. All their names have not been learned, but the courier who has arrived here states that Private John Kemp, of the 901h, was shot through the eye. A member of the Tenth Grenadiers and two of the Ninetieth were among the killed. The rebel loss is said to have been as great. From what can be learned Gen. Middleton is contenting himself with shelling the rebels' position and using the infantry in places where they would be least ex-nosed to the fire of the rebels lying under e ver-It was a regular siego of the rebel stronghold. and won'd undoubtedly last only so long as the ammunition of the rebels held out. Whether aumumition of the receiption of the last of whether the rebels will fight to the last or surrenter is doubtful, but the general impression is that they will continue to fight till every man has perished. Private Mack Erickson, of the 90tn, was shot in the arm, but is not seriously wound

was not in the arm, but is not seriously wounded ed. Private Wheeler, of the 90th, was wounded in the shoulder. BATCHIK, Tuesday night, May 12th.—The correspondent of the Winnipeg San, writes:— Batoche was captured this atternoon, after a short but desperate fight in which many of our brave volunteers were killed and wounded. Early this afternoon it was known by our men rarty this atternoon it was known by our men that the period of inaction within fire of the enemy's rifle pits, which was so vexatious to them, was to be put an end to one way or another, within a short time, but the General's plan was kept secret, so that the affair would be a surprise as far as possible, under the cir-cumstances to the relation. At half next the cumstances, to the rebeis. At half-past two

Much is said about Dr. Welsh's possible o'clock the orders were passed round, and all election to the Dublin see. The English were in readiness. Shortly after the men were the fight at Fish Creek was promoted to a captaincy. He was about 28 or 29 years old ed three miles further down the river and the damage was repaired. The task was difficult. quickly placed in position, and a rapid advance Lieut. W. C. Fitch, of the Grenadiers, was was made down into Batoche, the rebels' strong hold. When within rifls rauge of the rills pits and reserve, the order to charge was given, and the only son of J. C. Fitch, of Fitch & Davidson, wholesale grocers, and was also a partit was made with the regular, tremeadous Canadian cheers. The rebels who had reserved ner in the firm. He was 26 years of age, and was born and educated in Toronto. He received his commission in the Grenadiers about a year ago. His aged parents are distracted with grief. He was pierced through the heart and died instantly. Lieut. Luidlaw, of the 10th Royals, is a son of Mr. George Luidlaw, prominently connected with Toronto railroad enterprises, up, however, and, after a sharp struggle, they and a graduade of the Royal Military colicceeded in cleaning the rebels out. The rebels 1 ge. withdrew hastily, but sullenly at last, to their A. W. Kippen, of Dennis' scouts, killed. final positions in the village. Elated by their was well known and much esteemed in Tosuccess, our forces, with renewed loud cheer ng, ronto. He was for many years a trusted sur dashed down into Batoche. The rebels had hardly time to turn and make resistance beveyor of the Hudson's Bay Company. While fore the troops were upon them, and in a short time they withdrew. The houses were in Ottawa he heard of the rebellion and at once volunteered for service in Dennis' scouts. all captured one after another and all the pri-He reached Middleton's camp on Sunday. He soners held by Riel, seven in number, were found safe and were released. Their names are : belongs to Perth, Ontario. A ball entered his mouth, and he fell dead. McDonnell, Thoms r brothers, Ross, Astley, McKeand, Jackson brothers, Albert Work-Corporal Gillies, of the 90th, was a Wimbledon man. man. Private Thomas Moor, of No. 3 Company, KILLED AND WOUNDED. Grenadiers, killed on Sunday night, was 90th Battalion-Private Alex. Young, slight flesh wound in thigh; Sergeant Jocks, in hand, son of Mr. Thomas Moor, 42 Oxford street, Toronto, and was just eighteen years old the slight, in calf ; Sergt -Major Watson, slight, in day he left. hand. All doing well. GRENADIERS :- Private R. Cook, in arm Frank Jackes, who was wounded in the Geo. Barbour, slight scratch on head; Private G. W. Quigley, flesn wound in arm; Private James Marshall, in calf; Private H. Wilson, battle, is well known in Winnipeg. He keeps a hardware store on Main street, for merly occupied by Horsman & Co. H. A. Fraser, killed, was the son of Conslight wound across back; Captain Fitch, shot through head, died instantly; Lieut. Laidlaw, wounded slightly; Major Dawson, wounded tractor Fraser, of Winnipeg, and was about 27 years old and was married some six months ago to Miss Spiers, a daughter of slightly in ankle. Alex. Spiers. His widow is nearly distracted A. O. Wheeler, who is numbered among SURVEYORS. W. N. Kippen, of Perth, Ont., shot through head, killed instantly, ball entering mouth. the wounded, is a brother of Geo. Wheeler, killed in the Fish Creek battle, and a son o MIDLAND BATTALION. Mr. C. H. Wheeler, architect of Winnipeg. Private Barton, in thigh and groin ; Corpo-ral Helliwell, face and arm, slight ; Lieut. Hel-liwell, brother to above, in shoulder. Hardisty, who was killed, is a native of Manitoba, and is a son of one of the old Selkirk settlers, and had just returned from Egypt.

wounded half breed named Ambrose Johin, and a member of Riel's Council, is brought in

KILLED AND TEN WOUNDED-SKETCHES OF THE FALLEN BRAVES-THE 65TH 65TH capture of Riel and Dumont. The Mounted PREPARING TO MEET BIG BEAR.

WINNIPEG, May 13.-Later despatches from the west seem to confirm the signal victory of yesterday. The loss in the whole day's fighting was eight killed and thirty wounded. There is great rejoicing in the city over the victory; flags are flaming from the public buildings. But at the same time there are feelings of deep sorrow over the loss of life and the number wound d. His Honer Lient, Gov. Aikens has received despatches from Gen. Middleton confirming the death of Private Hardisty, of the 90th Battalion. He was shot through the head and survived only till next morning. He is a nephew of Sheriff Inkster, and had just returned from the Soudan before enlisting with the 90th Ritles. This brave battalion is verily having its baptism of blood.

Besides the names given in General Middle ton's official report (which does not pretend to be a full list) the despatches mention : Private Hardisty, killed, 90th Battalion. Private H. Wilson, 10th R. G., slight

wound across back. Corporal J. M. Gillies, 90th, slight wound in calf.

Private Stead, 90th, shot in arm slightly. Private Cantwell, 10th R. G., snot in the thigh and hand and finger amputated. Staff Sergeant T. Mitchell, slight wound

ver luft eye. Private A. Scovell, shot in the arm slightly. Private Kemp, 90th, struck in right eye,

not serious. Scovell and Stead were shot while within the laager on Saturday night.

Three soldiers were wounded on the North cote in her encounter with the rebels on Sat urday at Batoche. The names are not yet

known, but none are seriously hurt.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF THE VICTIMS. Captain French, who was badly shot while leading his commend in the last charge, was about 3S years of age and a native of Ireland ; he attended the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1868, and joined the mounted police on its organization. He was a magnificent specimen of manhood, standing over six feet, and of powerful build. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely death.

Capt. E. T. Brown, of Boulton's horse, killed, was a native of Peterboro, Ont. He was a son of the late Edward Brown. Capt. Brown went to the North-West in 1879 with a surveying party, and when Boulton's scouts were raised he joined as sergeant and after

Twelve half-breeds were seen dead already. A | Fisher and several important half-breeds are prisoners. The General has heaten the rebels at every point and they are giving themselves up. A column will move to the relief of up. A Prince Albert, when, it is said, the Mounted

PLACE THE VOLUNTEER LOSS AT EIGHT Police will proceed to the assistance of Col.

Police are on the look out for the fugitives in the direction of Prince Albert.

THE NORTHCOTE'S PERIL.

HUMBOLDT, May 13.-A courier hasarrived here with details of the steamer Northcote's experience during the attack on Batoche. The rebels opened fire on the steamer, which had two barges in tow, when she was between Gabriel's and Batoche. As she rounded the bend she was taked fore and aft with a storm of bullets coming from either bank. From almost every bush rose pulls of smoke, and from every house and hilltop on the banks came bullets. The fire was steadily returned by the troops on board, "C" School of In fantry, and notwithstanding the reloca being protected by bush and timber apparently rome injury was inflicted upon them. Volley after volley was fired, and several of the lucking enemy were seen to drop headlong down the sloping banks. So the fight went on fierce and not. As we approached Batoche's,

A HORRIPLE SPECTACLE

met the gaze. On the west bank a man, preanably one of the prisoners, was daught by the mek from the branch of an aband limitless tree, the victim of rebel range, ad vice di jiveness - Near at band were reach, whe lined both banks for a c uple of miles or nore. Those running swiftly kept pace with ar progress, and were in strong force. Siveral mounted men, evidently feaders, were di reating their no coments. They completely ribled the steamer with buildts, but, it be ing strongly butwarked on the beller deele. where the soldiers were standing, our casaalties were very light.

A REDEL SCHEME FORLO. Batoche rapids were safely possed and in a few moments the Crossing was reached. In passing it the ferry cable caught the smokestack, which came crashing down on the hur-ricane deck, tearing it with the spars and mast. Our misfortnue effected lou's cheers from the Metis, mingled with the fiendish warwhoops of the Indians. The cable, which is strung from the upper banks, was lowered just as we approached it, the intention of the Indians being to corral the steamer and in the confusion naturally expected to cosne to cap-

ture the boat and massacre its hum to freight. Very fortunately this scheme failed. Fire was still maintained from the rifle pits, and this was continuously returned until 9 o'clock. when the rebel firing was scienced, save a stray shot or two. We had run the gauntiet of their fire for miles. Toe steamer proceed

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

RIEL CAPTURED.

RIEL, THE REBEL LEADER, IN THE HANDS OF THE SCOUTS.

TORONTO, May 16.—A despatch to the *Mail* from Clarke's Crossing, N. W.T., May 16, says : It was ascertained that Riol and some of his fol-lowers after leaving Eutoche made toward the river, intending to j in these who had tre-viously crossed over to the other side. The Northeoto, with infantry, and some of the 90th Winnipeg Eatallon, went down, intending to head them off A number of Major Boulteas scouts meantime patrolled the river's banks. After noon they head a whistle from the steamer and some shots. A party immediately went in the direction the sound came from and \mathbf{a} in the direction the sound came rom and a ecode of miles below bisher's Grossing explor a party of robols. They enablenged them and no rophy were fixed at. The scouts answered and then made a dash. The robol party quickly s attend, but Riel was recognized and at once because the object of attention. He was mounted on a staiwart pony and set off at a hard g flop. The scouts gave cluse and finally over-houled there belie alor, who surrendered without ticing a shot, but not without threas. He was theoretic to camp last evening and taken direct (5) Gen. Moddleton's tent. There was no do-monstration, the General having ordered the men is then tents, tearing violence to Riel. No one is allowed to see him.

ANOTHER STORY.

CLARKE'S CLOSSING, May 15 William Diept, Thomas Howards J. H. Armstronz, fired during sconts, captured Riel at noon tool y. He was on the road three miles north of Butoele's. He was in the company of Butoele's. He was in the company of three young men, two of whom tooks Fi-d on one of their horses and taking unfre-quented roads will bring Ri-L now mp to b quantum marks with the grade in the big view and a construction. All full constructions construction of the mention kepter fillers are a chemical community as he was also followed in priso con-enting of Riel world'show, have, many having swean to shoot him on si 12. Nu prove is two high for the three gallant men who effect if the e-pluze, who many tim is have rished their lives

anes the most of began, and this time charge alone through the country this morning. Changel is a country this morning. Changel is choosing, May 15-3.30, p.m. --Red has not arrived yet, but the report of his copta a is continued. It is probable he will not be brought in tall night. Many recalcitrants

are giving up their arms, and the rebellion is entire y squelched, although one texaster was entire y squedched, although one teamster was find at three miles from camp this morning. Diept said to Riel: "4 is m surprised to see you here," Red atswered, "4 was coming togive myself up. My wife and family are across the river," While talking to him Boulton's sconts were seen coming up. Riel because afhild he was going to be shot and begged his captors to the data into the subsched. Accordingly take bing into cap p themselves. Accordingly thept went off for a horse, but when a short distance away Boullon's scouts came closer and Howris and Frindrong took Richon one of their honses.

RICE IN CAMP.

Dater - Riel has just been brought in, at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. There was no demonstration. He walked quietly to the Gen-eral's tent. The note which Riel gave the courier was a letter which General Middleton

though not superior to the interests of the ten millions of Catholic Americans, are more apt to arouse public curiosity. Ireland has been, and is yet dren of their spiritual rater. They do not dare to act, even for their freedom, against the wishes of the Pope. There ore, if the Pope either encourages or approves of their lawful exertions for liberty, as was the case some years ago, when he said that they ought to agitate utcutes juri. hus suis sed non per crimina, he fosters the cause of Ireland. On the contrary, letters like those written by Cardinal Simeoni against the Parnell fund will always stimulate secret socie ties in Ireland. Such societies wrest the neople from the clergy, and may very soon teach Irish patriots to act in the rebellious and sacrilegious way in which Italians have acted. Put to the alternative of remaining slaves of Austria or of disobeying the clergy and the Pope, they transformed Italy into a country of Freemasons and Rome into a den of infidelity

The mportance of this 1rish movement is felt both by the Vatican and by the English Government. A strong party in Rome is trying to work for the British Government by influencing the Pope through Cardinals who are closest to him. The most prominent men of this party are Cardinal Howard and Mr. Errington. A full system of minor satellites revolves around them and forwards the agitation. This party has many supporters among the Roman prelates and friends of the prelates, who are kept in good order by the efficient means of the English Government. As this party is rich, and can easily command respect and obedience, it proclaims that it has already got the Pope and the Sacred College, and that everything will he done according to its wishes and direction. Unhappily many Irishmen believe this, and the triumph of secret societics and antagonism to Rome are the results. Their belief is unjustified, and even ridiculous, because, despite all reports, the socalled English party in Rome do not really influence the Pope at all. It is no easy job to blind the Pope. He has good eyes and a good nose, and he sees through things very quickly. While Mr. Errington is parading and bragging of his influence in Rome even now, the Holy Father does not and will not see him. A gentleman y on is novrer the Pope that any Cardinal. seen the Pope for over a year, and that he has very little chance of seeing him in the future. This is well known by the Irish Bishops, and you may easily imagine how it relieves their feelings.

The effect of Simsoni's letter prohibiting contributions to the Parnell fund arrayed the sympathies of the Irish clargy against him. He is not considered a good friend of Ireland, despite his efforts to please the Bishops when they call on him. His affiliations with antiare well known. He has a personal dislike for ing the act, while Sir V. V. Harcet many ardent patriots in the ranks of the clergy, Lord Spencer insist upon its ranewal.

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A VILLAGE DESTROYED.

OVER A HUFDRED HOUSES BURNED AT SOMERSET, QUEDEC.

SOMERSET, Que., May 17.-Somerset vil-lage was all burned down yesterduy evening. About one hundred houses were laid in ashes, including Mr. Malhiot's residence, the R. C. church and prestytery, also a foundry and the cheese factory. Many people are left in a destitute condition. Only the two walls of the church are left standing. The fire originated from the foundry, the buildiugs being mostly all wooden buildings, and fire being sot in different parts of the village by sparks. There being no pumps, the fire could not be got under control. The convent was not destroyed by the fire. Very likely the convent will be used as a church until they build one.

A SCANDAL IN ROME.

ROME, May 14.-Society circles are agitated over a scaldal in high life. Prince Torloma, the Mayor of Rome, was betrothed to the Princess Letizia, daughter of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. (Plon-Plon.) Of course a marriage butween such high contracting parties could not be solemnized without the consent of the Crown, but King Humbert resolutely refused to sanction the match. The ground of his refusal was that the prospective bridgeroou, although now an Italian princeling, is really bourgeois, bis pre-sent dignity having been acquired by the purchase of certain vineyards an i other lands which carried with them the princely title. The Prince was furiously enraged, and he went to Florence, married a woman who had formerly been his mistress, brought har here, and install-ed her as the head of his household in the Palazzo of the municipality.

THE IRISH CRIMES ACT.

LONDON. May 14 .- It is believed that the new Irish Orimes Act will abolish the right of night search of domiciles and special laws against newspapers and public meetings. Mr. Childers and Mr. Chamberlain and a Irish Catholic gentlemen and priests in Rome majority of the cabinet are opposed to renew-are well known. He has a personal dislike for ing the act, while Sir V. V. Harcourt and

FRENCH'S SCOUTS.

Captain French, of the scouts' forces, I re-Captain French, of the solute lines, and gret to say, was shot dead while gallantly lead-ing on his men. Our total loss is now five killed and ten wounded. The Northcote and another steamer, now coming up the river with C School of Infantry and police, will cut off the rebels' retreat.

Private Fraser, of the 90th, was killed. Capt. Brown, of Boultan's scouts, was shot

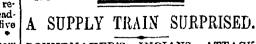
through the heart. The wounded half-breeds are just being brought in.

A WHITE FLAG.

During the heat of the engagement the fol-prisoner named Astley. The message was: "If you do not cease firing on houses and there-

"Let me know where your women and chil-dren are and we will not fire on them." Riel replied thanking the General for the courtesy, but subsequently as our troops rushed forward to "As I don't like war, I have concluded to massacre the prisoners all the same." Before he had time to go through with the bloody programme our boys were on them, and the pri-soners were released. It was a splendidly gallant affair. The rebel loss must be very heavy. have escaped down the river. Monkman.

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POUNDMAKER'S INDIANS ATTACK THIRTY TEAMSTERS WITH SUPPLIES.

WINNIPEG. Man., May 14.-Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson's Bay company, has just received a despatch from Mr. McRae, their agent, that a supply train of thirty-one supply waggons and teamsters, with supplies from Swift Current to Battleford, were surprised by Poundmaker's Indians and the entire outfit captured. Ten teamsters escaped. leaving their waggons to their fate. The incunted police escort suffered a loss of one killed and one wounded. The surprise took place thirteen miles from Battleford. Scouts have brought in the news that Big Bear, who led the Indians in the massacre at Frog Lake and in the attack upon Fort Pitt, has joined Poundmaker. It is believed that the two chiefs with their united bands have retired west to Sounding Lake, which is half way be-tween Battleford and Blackfoot Crossing on the Canadian Pacific railway.

RIEL AND DUMONT

The task was difficult, for the men were fired on whenever they ex-1 sent him. He beckoned the men to him. He posed themselves. The work was eventually | knew nothing of Dumont, Riel said he stayed

A COUNCIL OF WAR

Major Smith, who was in command of the troops on board, Captain Wise, A. D. C., and Cantain Bedson, held a consultation and deided to eturn to Batoche ; but this the captain of the steamer peremptorily refused to do, claiming that not only was it certain death to the pilot, but contrury to the written i orders of the general. After further consultation the scheme was alandoned. Our casualties, notwithstanding the heavy fire, were small. Pringle, son of Judge Pringle, of Cornwall, was wounded in the shoulder, John Tinen in the thigh, and McDonald, a ship carpenter, in the heal, all slight. Lient. Hugh MacDonald, although ill, with crysipe-las in the face, left his bed and took his place may heart at the news of the suppression of in the ranke, rifle in hand.

BATTLEFORD, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY Thursday evening, May 14.-- Five or six police scouts who left at nine o'clock this morning to scout southward on the Swift Current trail. ave returned with the news of the capture of the large provision train which was on its way here and of an attack made upon themselves in which one of their number was killed and one wounded. They report that when about eight miles away 20 Indians appeared suddenly on a ridge about 15 yards to their right. The Indians dismounted instantly and fired a voltey point blank at the police. Constable Elliott was hit and he fell badly wounded, and whom last seen was staggering toward the bush. A full t struck Constable Spencer's cartridge b. It, pierced it and passed through his side. Though bleeding freely, he kept strength enough to galshortly after noonday. After leaving the epot where they encountered the Indians, they saw another party of one hundred or more Indians on the hill to the lift. Killough, the mail cour-ier, who acrived at the same time as the scouts, brings more di-astrous news. He states that after he had passed Miller supply station on the trail he met eight or ten teamsters fleeing back toward

that post. He tried to persuade them to acc m. pany him to Battleford, but they refused, stating that further on toward Battleford there was a crowd of Indians who had suddenly appeared on a hill some distance from the transport. The Indians were about to attack the transport when they, the teamsters, unharnessed their hor s and mounted them and rode back to

save their lives. Killough came on and passed two waggons standing three miles this side of Stoney village. There was a large quantity of pats, etc., strewn arougd. There were no signs of the other nineteen waggons or twelve team. ters which made up the transport train. There is the greatest excitement throughout the vil lage and garrison over the news.

TWO NOBLE LORDS.

LONDON, May 13 .- Lord Granville in the and making a variety of false assertions is quite in accordance with what little is known of Lord in accordance with what little is known of Lord Granville's public career. In the course of the letter he refers to a remark of the Earl of Kim-courts with him to Battleford. The half-breed berley as his only sensible remark publicly re- uy rising is regarded as over. Kepper sorded. l corded.

inished and the steamer made stronger than on Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the ever. wished a fair trial. He esked Arms cong if he would get a civil or military trial.

EXCITEMENT IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 16. - News of the capture of Riel reached here early this morning, and created much excitement. It was indictined at all the newspaper offices, which were soon surrounded by interested crowas. At the corner of King and Bay streets, on opposite corners of which the Mail and Telegram offices are, traffic was delayed for a time, and the same was the case further down King street op-posite the World and Globe. Much gratification was felt at the capture of Riel. The volunteers are popular horoes, while it is admitted also that the half-breeds showed true Canadian courage, although in a wrong cause. It is believed that the half-breeds.

CRAZT WITH FRIGHT.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 15, 3.45 p.m.-The letter Riel gave the courier was a letter Gen. Middleton sent him. Ho knew nothing of Dumont. Roll said he stayed Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the bluffs, one and a haif miles north of Batoche. He wished for a fair trial. He asked Armstrong if he would get a civil or minitary trial. He wanted a civil trial. He was afraid of the scouts, but passing through them we brought him safe to camp. He said that his wife and family were with a half-bree f woman near by. Riel is now being interviewed by Gen. Middleton, while the men are stand-ing idly around. No demonstration is being made. When he saw the Gatting go down with the scouts he was much frightened on account of his family. Riel appears careworn and anxious. He has let his hair and beard grow long. Ho was dressed in a poorer fashion than most half-breeds captured. While talking to Gen. Middlt in he could be seen from the outside of the tent. His eyes rolled from side to side with the look of a haunted man. He evidently is the most thoroughly frighteeed man in camp, and is in constant fear of violence at the hands of the soldiers. There is no danger of such violence.

THE REBELS' GREAT LOSS. WINNIPEG, May 15,-Captain Bedson tele-graphs that the rebel loss was 51 killed and 173 wounded. The Montreal Garrison Artillery is not expected to arrive till Monday or Tuesday next.

OTTER CRIT:CIZED.

Lord Melgund leaves to-night for Ottawa, to confer with the Government. He says Gen. Migdleton considers Col. Otter acted injudi-Middleton knew nothing about it. Gen Mid-dleton will not take all the troops to Battleford, but merely a flying column, probably not much more than an escort for himself. He thinks enough troops should be sent into the Indian country to overhaul the redskins, who will then be told that if they give up their lenders and retire to their reserves Keppen's re-

Young Men !- Read This.

2

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIAN-CES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuraigia, paralysis, and main other diseases. Com-plete restoration to health, vigor, and man-hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thir ty days trial is allowed. Write them at one 22G for illustrated pamphlet free.

Preacher Spurgeon grows more eloquent with age.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East Indi-missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousand sof cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufhas felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full direc-tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOTES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. IIO-19 eow 10-19 eow

A nieceof ex-President Van Buren is an applicant for a Postoffice.

WISELY ADOPTED BY DAIRYMEN.

The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and farmers of the United States, of the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to make it marketable, and this color is the best, in regard to purity, strength, permanence and perfection of tint.

Broom corn toothpicks are manufactured extensively in Kansas.

HAMLET'S COUNTRYMAN'S HAPPY FATE.

There was sold a number of lucky tickets in the Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, Tuesady, April 14th, including a fifth of No. 59,075, which drew the capital, \$75,-000, hold by a young Dane named F. Spend-rup, assistant overseer on Mr. Bidstrop's Gem plantation, who will return to his home across the sea with the proceeds of his speculation. Donaldsonville, (La.) Chief, April 18.

Iowa has a smaller proportion of women in prison than any other State.

KEEP THIS IN MIND.

In the Diamond Dyesmore coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

A New Hampshire patent medicine firm put out 13,000,000 circulars so far this year.

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure

The symptoms are moisture, ike perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, tion, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the ectum; the private parts are sometimes affect-ed. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa Sold by Druggists. 7 G

Nineteen millions two hundred thousand were snipped United States from the 1st of April to September.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, "I have been dispensing and job writes : bing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphiles of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

The earliest authentic Chancellor of Ireland was Stophen Ridel, who boasted that he kept a portion of Richard Cœur de Lion's conscience.

Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility, may have health renewed and life extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints specially incident to the female constitution. We not only have a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we are assured that her remedies are at once most agreeable and efficacious.

Centralia, Mo., has a negro boy fourteen years old who has a head as large as a bushel basket.

No time like the present for seeking mediinal aid when what are foolishly called "minor ailfnents" manifest themselves. There are no "minor" ailments. Every worse consequences.

Pigs have been known to live to the age of twenty, and the rhinoceros to twenty-nine. A cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but sim horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100; stags are very long lived : sheep seldom exceed the age of ten ; cows live about fifteen venrs.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyapeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it di-gestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of indigestion, Constipation, Heart burn or troubles arising from a disordered stomach.

Tokio, Japan, is undergoing an epidemic of measles. Two thousand cases have been reported in one day.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swelling on his foot, which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is troubled no longer. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil may be imitated in its appearance and name, but not in its virtues.

The earliest cannon are said to have been breech-loaders, and hammerless guns were known long before the days of percussion locks,

A letter from P. O. Sharples, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: One man was cured of sore throat of S years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

A fire engine company of Fairhaven, Mass., stopped to elect a foreman pro tem. in the street close to a burning building before putting a stream on the flumes.

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach. the removal of a portion of the human stomach, the removal of a portion of the human stomacu, involving nearly one-third of the organ-and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was per-The disease for which this operation was per-formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morncollects about the teeth, especially in the morn-ing, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yel-low; the hands and feet become cold and sticky —a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and iwitable chomy his mind filled with evil forein her hand, and she showed him Bertie Romont's letter and they talked the matter over. They agreed that the thing was shocking, and that something must be done. The first step that was evidently neces mary to take was to swoop upon Fitzurseham and see how they could help to improve the condition of affairs After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-bodings. When rising suddenly from a recum-bent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becom-ing thick and stagnant, and does not circulate method. After the patient suits up food there. once to their house in Fitzurseham with their two daughters, Letitia Janette - always called Janette-and Alice, who was still only a girl in short frocks; and the young lady Miss Camiola Sabine, about whose appearance and temperament Mrs. Pollen had done such symptom is the herald of disease, every lapse from a state of health should be remedied at once, or disastrous consequences are likely to follow. Incipient dyspepsia, slight costive shrewd conjecture during her talk with Christian Pilgrim. Miss Sabine had no near relations living. follow. Incipient dyspepsia, slight costive-ness, a tendency to billiousness, should be promptly counteracted with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great Blood Purifier, and the system thus shielded from Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer-avith the above named symptoms and symptoms should not Her father and mother had been long dead she had for many years been under the nominal care of an uncle, who was making vast sums of money somewhere out in South America. He was a very good uncle to Camiola. He had her well educated in Engers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine land, and he had then contrived, through cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but sim-ply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. the intervention of friends and family lawyers, to get her domesticated in Lady Letitia's house with the view of thus securing for her an entrance into good so-eiety. Mr. Sabine was understood to have ship, and he did not himself care for the gilded salcons of fashion, but he was resolved drives it, root and branch, out of the system. that his niece should be a lady. The St.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, ite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White.

September Sth, 1883. Dear Sir, --I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one cus-tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil. To Mr, A. J. White, Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness. September 8th, 1883.

cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one will four elevent he would were beginning would fancy almost the poople were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis faction so great.

To A. J. White, Esq. Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1889

1882.

mal and gradual introduction into society, and paying so much a year for the operation was a creature in whose story she could not ting a stream on the flames. The Ninetcenth Century Club is an organ-zation that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly expected they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy ex-tant, for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases, it notifor the life of her help sceing something that was highly humorous, not to say ridiculous. with the Lisles, and it was more than a year since the death of her uncle. She had not often or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued tively arrests this discuse and restores health and strength, if administered in its early stages. By druggists. In Massachusetts, pews in Catholic churches are now sold at stated prices at every mass. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hynophosphites complaint, and their testimony is quite in accor-dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

[Now FIRST PUBLISHED]. "Where on earth did he get such a name? Christian Pilgrim! It sounds like something in the 'Pilgrim's Progress' or Baxter's 'Call CAMIOLA to the Unconverted.' " A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

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BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Athens," d:c.

CHAPTER III.-Continued.

She fluttered to her husband with the paper

So they transferred themselves at

begun his career as a cabin boy in a China

George Lisles, as we have said, were not very

rich, and money was no object to Mr. Sabine.

So the thing was done : such things are done. Not long after came the news of Mr. Sabine's

death, and he had left Camiola a large for-

Nature, destiny and mankind, including

women, would seem to have been in a con-spiracy to spoil Miss Sabine. She was young,

sne was hand ome, she was practically her own mistress and would be literally and

legally her own mistress before long; she

was very rich; she could not indeed boast of

her family, but she had observation enough to know that there was much shrewd good

sense in Letitia's frequent declaration that

this is not the day for good families, and that money is king and holds court, and gives out patents of precedence just

now. Therefore she was quite conscious of

her own advantages in the way of fortune,

and she knew as well that she was likely to

be run after by men as she knew that if she

fell into the Thames she would get wet.

Perhaps she would have been spoiled, per-

haps her very best endowments of person and

nature would have contributed to spoiling

her, if heaven had not blessed her with one saving grace; the grace of humor; the gift of seeing the ridiculous as well as the heroic side of things; the gift in

fact of seeing things as they are. By virtue of this possession she was able to see herself

and her position exactly as it was, and there

was a good deal in it which gave her occasion

for many a quiet smile. A young woman

of no family, undergoing the process of for-

Camiols had now been three years domiciled

tune.

"It was something of the kind I believe. He told me that his mother was a very devout woman, and as their name was Pilgrim, she wished to mark him out as a Christian Pilgrim, and had him called so. It sounds odd at first, but one gets used to it. I think Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of I like it now."

"He told you all this himself? You are en very confidential terms, apparently !" "Yes; I like him, and I think he likes me. He was very shy at first, but I have

managed to draw him out." "I should like to know whom you couldn't

draw out, my dear." "Well, I think I am generally pretty suc-cessful with people. I like taking a shy creature in hand and bringing him bit by bit out of his shell."

"But remember, I want you not to bring him too much out of his shell. Let him stay in his shell. You must please me in this like a dear good girl." "I'll do anything in the world for you

"My dear, I hope I don't often speak to you anyway but nicely." "Indeed, Lady Letitia, you are ever so much too kind and good to me. I should be anolled it I didn't remember to have a look at

spoiled if I didn't remember to have a look at myself with my own eyes every now and then, but why may I not talk to Mr. Pilgrim ?" "Not talk too much to him; well, people

might think it odd. He's not exactly a per-

son in your class you know." "Dear Lany Letitia, I don't quite kuow anything of the kind. What class am I in ? can't be in your class or you would not have to take such pains to get me into it. I suppose you could do as much for him if you set vour heart on it."

"Money means rank now-a-days; when you marry and set up house I shall beg for an invitation for the girls to all your parties. But it isn't only the talking to Mr. Pilgrim; it is the not talking to other people." "People are all so dull, and so like each

other. He is not like everybody; he is interesting."

" But he isn't a gentleman ; he isn't a man of education."

"He has more education than I have; he told me a great deal that I didn't know about the stars and planets. Do you know, Lady Letitia, all about the telescope ?"

"No, dear; and I don't want to know; but I am going to have a little star of my own here soon, and I want you to study him, if you don't mind." "Is he somebody you want to marry me?"

"Nonsense, girl, what a way to talk, of course he isn't."

"But why of course, Lady Letitia? You do want to marry me off sometime to some eligible person. I am on exhibition; I am like one of the girls in the Babylonian slave market; like one of the girls who got the money, you know; not one of the happy creatures whose personal charms were enough That's one reason why I like talking to such a man as Mr. Pilgrim; he doesn't want to marry me, and nobody will suppose that I want to marry him."

"I wish you wouldn't go on that way," Lady Letitia remonstrated, half vexed, but also half amused. Miss Sabine could very well see.

"But, dearest Lady Letitia, isn't it only the truth? I know my own position in the world perfectly well. I know that you are my guardian angel, and have taken me under your protection, and I know that you are de termined not to lose sight of me until you see me safely settled in an eligible marriage. This is all right, I am sure, or you wouldn't do it; but why shouldn't we admit it: be-tween ourselves I mean, we two, you and I ?" Lady Letitia laughed; "I won't enter on any scheme having to do with your marriage until you are at least one good year older. So you have that much time to consider yourself free of any plans on my part or suitors of my patronizing."

"I should very much like some suitors of

expect anything of the kind. He might have died of the fever; he was very near dying of of it, everybody says. And then think of the life he must have led all the time. He lived the life of a poor artizan; a foreign artizan. He slept in a room with several other men ; fancy, a man brought up like him ! I wonder how he was able to act such a part, and keep it up so long and never be found out."

"Well, that was very cleverly thought of," Mr. Lisle said, "and it did not come so diffi-cult after all; I mean to a man who could speak French and German fairly well. He gave himself out as an artizan refugee from Alsace. He spoke habitually in English supposedly made imperfect, and with a foreign accent; but if he happened to meet with a German and was under the necessity of talking German, the German would set down his accent to the account of his French bringing up, and a Frenchman would account for his bad French accent by ascribing it to his German associations."

"But why not go as an English working-man ?" Lady Letitia asked, with a certain tone of scorn, as if she were engaged in the easy work of unmasking a very poor impostor.

"He would have been found out in a myment. Every sentence he spoke would have betrayed him among English working men. The company at the Old Ferry Inn would have known, after the first five minutes he spent in their society, that he wasn't an English workingman. Oh, that was all very sensibly planned, vou may depend upon it; and very well carried out, I dare say."

"I don't like deception of any kind," Lady Letitia insisted.

"But deception, now," Camiola pleaded; "would you really call that deception—such an attempt as that to find out the rruth; and all for the sake of people whom he had never known or seen before? Lady Letitia, if that was deception, and doing nothing is truth, hen I prefer the deception to the truth-and that is all I have got to say.

"Suppose he happened to be a humpbacked elderly man," Lady Letitia asked, "would you be quite so enthusiastic, Lami. ola ?'

"Yes 1 should ; more enthusiastic. Yes, indeed, more enthusiastic Lady Letitia; for it would be so much braver of him to run such risks if he were elderly and deformed and infirm, and all that. Oh, indeed, I should. What do I care whether he is humpbacked or not; it's nothing to me. Perhaps

"Well, well," Lady Letitia said with a smile, "I shan't argue the point. I am glad there is so much enthusiasm left in the world as some of you young people have to-day."

CHAPTER IV.-PEARLS.

Just at this moment a card was brought to Lady Letitia. She read the name and then gave a little exclamation.

"Oh, St. George, dear; it's Mrs. Polten; you know the rich woman who owns Fiturse-ham House. We must see her; we must conciliate her. Where is she?" (to the servant.)

"In her carriage, my lady."

"You go and bring her in first, George." "No, no, my dear; I'd rather leave her to you ; at first, I mean. You will get to know what she is like. I want to be off, too ; when you get her in I'll escape; and of course I shall be delighted to see her another time." "I must go with Mr. Lisle," Camiola said,

rejoicing that she had to go. "But I can't be left alone with this wo-

man; I must have somebody," Lady Letitia pleaded. "Oh, Janette, you will stay with me; you and Alice." The two daughters of the house had come

in. Janette, the elder, was a short, slight girl, with pretty features, blue eyes, light hair, and a delicate wax-like complexion. Janette was an enthusiast and a leveller: Alice was yet in that stage of growth when a girl seems all legs and elbows,

Mr. Lisle and Camiola escaped, and Mrs. Pollen was shown in. She was dressed, of course. in black, and she made a gorgeous display of priceless black pearls. Ludy Letitia's eyes took in their splendor at a glance. "I took the liberty of calling," Mrs Pollen said, "as I happened to be in the neigh-borhood. I am Mrs. Pollen. You have heard of me perhaps. I believe I own a good deal of property here. My husband was very rich. He died at Corfu, and I really want the advice of the Rector about some way of turning it to account, doing good you know, and all that sort of thing, for the people who live here. I am unceremonious; but you will excuse me, perhaps, I have lived out of Eng-land very much of late ; I have just come out from Jerusalem : and to say the truth I have always been accustomed to have a good deal of my own way." Mrs. Pollen was playing a part in all this. It was assumed for a purpose, like her black pearls, and it did not much matter to her how she was received. If those to whom she appealed mercly despised her for her pushing manners and presumption she would have thought all the better of them and would have been highly amused. To produce such an impression would have testified to her excellent powers of acting. Lady Letitia was good-natured in the first instance, was philanthropic in the second, and was a sensible woman of the world in the third. She had heard a great deal about Mrs. Pollen, and she saw that it would be a good thing for Fitzurscham if Mr. Lisle could obtain the direction of Mrs. Polleo's streak of bounty. Mr. Lisle would be glad, too, to talk with anyone who had lately been in Jerusalem. Besides, what did Mrs. Pollen's manners matter in Fitzurscham? London her health would easily be made to "I am delighted to see you, ' Lady Letitia blandly said; "and I am sure my husband will be charmed to talk to you about Jerusalem. He is greatly interested in the Palespoverty like Bethnal Green and that; it is time exploration fund; besides to whom out of the way of everybody ; the special cor-respondent never heard of it ; a philanthro-the rector of the parish? My eldest daughpist mever came near it before. I think it was really very fine of him." "I see you are very busy," Mrs. Pollen said : "and I am told that you are getting speaking. "You see he is getting some fame by it after all," the Rector said; and then added hastily: "I am sorry I said that, for I quite ing me; I'll come another time. My time is my own - I don't know what to admit that he did a good thing, and that he my own; all my own; I don't know what to put some of us in mind of a duty which I fear we are sadly neglecting." ing of many things in my time " ""We shall be only too pleased," Lady Letitia answered. "We are going to have a rehearsal after luncheon. Won't you have luncheon with us, and then you can see afterwards what we are doing, and how you can help us," Mrs. Pollen entered into the spirit of the "May I just throw my hat and coat there ?" she said ; "on the sofa ; anywhere ; it doesn't matter. Charming old house thisis it Queen Anne or Georgian, or what is it? I don't quite know yet what to do with the house that has fallen into my hands here--St. Walter's Foundation that was, you know. I almost think I shall turn it into a dwelling house again; have it done up and live in it myself." House. What is his name?" "Mr. Pilgrim; Christian Pilgriv." "Phosbus, what a name !" Lady Letitia quoted from her husband's favourite poet. Hady Letitia said, going Daok upon the pre-vious question. "But he couldn't have known," Camiola interposed engerly; "he had no reason to began making mental comparison of the ad-

MAY 20, 1885,

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

"A stitch in time " often saves consumption. Downs' Elixir used in time saves life.

of Arnica. Good for man and animal, Every bottle guaranteed.

Washington has 180 churches with 49,351 members.

| Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

Hairpains have been discovered in the ruins of Pompeii.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

The United States comprise one fifteenth part of the habitable globe.

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

A new variety of Russian wheat produced in Dakota last year a crop of forty bushels to the acre.

Holloway's Pills are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and condition, whose stomachs are weak, and and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial effects of these Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more ex-tended course may be required to re-establish perfect health. Holloway's medicine acts on ne organs of digestion, and induces complete regularity in the stomach, liver, pan-creas, and kidneys. This treatment is both safe and certain in result, and is thoroughly consistent with observation, experience and common sense. The purification of the blood, the removal of all noxious matter from the secretions, and the excitement of gentle action in the bowels, are the sources of the curative powers of Holloway's Pills.

The Afghans are brave and independent, but of a virulent, vindictive character; they are only happy when fighting.

Puny, sickly, fretful children, are ciated condition of the body, caused by the drain on the constitution during the period of teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, in such cases give Robinson's Phosphor-ized Emulsion according to directions, or the advice of your Physician,

demonstrated in hundreds of cases: it nositively arrests this disease and restores health

stages. By druggists.

Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only ment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities for tool that builds and the curative and the second secon nutritious properties, but creates an appetite

During the last nine years France has spent nearly \$5,000,000 per annum on in-creasing and reorganizing her university institutions.

EPPS'S GOCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING "FIPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING "" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored baverage 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 ing 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 our-selves well fortified with pure blood and pro-perly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold on-y in packets and tins, (alb at A 11b) by grocers, tabelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic hemists, London. Env a

An Indian doctor in Utah was stoned to death recently by his tribe for having failed to cure a patient placed under his charge.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion. tts

The population of London by the census of 1851 was 2,362,236; 1861, 2,803,989; 1871, 3,254,260; 1881, 3,814,571. It is customary now to refer to London as a city of 4,000,000 people. The average annual increase from 1871 to 1881 was between 56,000 and 57,-000.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with two letter stamps for large treatise. World's Dispensary Medical As sociation, Buffalo, N.Y.

THE SEALING FLEET.

(Special to THE POST.)

ST. JOHN'S. N. F., May 6, 1885.

The scaling fleet have nearly all arrived, the result being on the whole a most unsuccessful one, and in consequence times are very dull, and earnest hopes are entertained for a good cod fishery. A newspaper is about being issued here in the Catholic interest, which is badly needed. On the 20th the third indictment against Riverheadsmen of Harbor Grace will very trying to the patience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the fretfulness arises from a weak and ema. titioning legislature, was carried by second reading and ultimately defeat-ed. Have not time just now or I would give a nice bit oi matter that would show to you how every means and any means have been adopted to gratify the desires of the Orange

I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry, Baptist Missionary, Oct. 16, 1852 A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some

time allicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respect-fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot. A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street, City. and the second se

MARRIED IN SPITE OF THE SMASH-UP.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY IS FOLLOWED BY

A WEDDING AT A BEDSIDE. CINCINNATI, May 14.-As Mr. Joseph Von Wahlde, of Cincinnati, with his best man, was accompanying Miss Minnie Reedy, of Newport, Ky., to church in a carriage to make her his bride, at about eight o'clock last night, a railway train frightened the horses and they ran away. The race was long and the driver struggled hard, but his team ran across a mortar box, nearly upset the coach, and threw him from his seat. Sceing no other chance for escape, Mr. Von. Wahlde allowed his intended bride and her sister to jump from the carriage into the street, which they did. The prospective bride was seriously injured, and was taken home unconscious. Only a short distance further on the bridegroom and his best man jumped into the street, not a moment too soon, for a dozen yards ahead the horses rushed under a low projecting limb of a tree, against which the body of the coach dashed and was wrecked. At the home of the bride, a few minutes later, were the doctor, the unconscious patient, the distracted pride-groom and the guests. The marriage ceremony was, however, performed at midnight, the bride sitting propped up in the bed. There is still anxiety about her condition.

MUSCOVITE CHEEK.

THE RUSSIANS WANT ENGLAND TO PAY THE WAR BILLS.

LONDON, May 13.-Russian papers suggest that Russia's bill for war preparations be submitted to the mediator between the two nations, with the understanding that England shall pay the bill if the arbitrator decides that England is responsible for the cause of the dispute.

Ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, the new Consul-General to London, has slept many a night in empty barrels on the wharves of New York and Boston. He fought his way up from a street gamin.

seen him, but she could not be otherwise than devotedly attached to him after all he had done for her; and she had somehow got it into her head that he must have been in love with her mother, and must have kept habitually away from England in former days on that account. It was just as well that she had not seen much of him because her gratitude and her imagination were thereby enabled to convert him into a hero and a patron saint; whereas the truth is that though a thoroughly had contracted many loose ways of living in South America which would not have had son married to a girl with a lot of money. any charm for a young woman well brought up in England.

Lady Letitia Lisle was a shapely little woman, with quick glancing eyes and sensitive lips. She was over forty, but did not look more than thirty; the fact that her hair had grown prematurely grey only mak-ing by contrast the youthful-looking face scem still more youthful. Mrs. Pollen had guessed well about Miss Sabine's appear-ance. Camiola was rather tall and was exactly what one would call in the best sense of the word a fine girl. She had a finely formed head, a finely shaped neck, and the head well set on the neck. She had not merely grace of figure, but that rarer gift, grace of movement. Her thick hair was dark brown, and came rather low on her forehead, even for the fashion of our days. She had soft, dark, kindly eyes, in the depths of which sparkled a keen twinkle of humor, in sympathy and keeping with the frequent expression on her somewhat full

lips A day or two after Mrs. Pollen's arrival in Fitzurscham, Lady Letitia and Miss Sabine were standing in the breakfast room, Miss Sabine dressed for going out. Mr. Lisle and Lady Letitia had been bestirring themselves about the condition of the poor. Meanwhile Lady Letitia was going to entertain all the congregation, rich and poor; there was to be a concert by amateurs, and various amusements; everybody who could do anything was to be pressed into the service. The entertainment was meant for the poor; but those who were not poor were expected to come also, in order that the poor might not feel themselves classified according to their poverty. Miss Sabine, who had a good deal of the practical in her-"I come from the working lot, you know," she sometimes said-was going to accompany Mrs. Disle, who had to make some purchases and arrangements and so forth.

"Please see that they don't impose on him more than is reasonable, Camiola, dear," said Lady Letitia, "and bring him baok in proper time. I trust to you altogether." "You sit still, Horace, and I'll get you

there on time," was the reply of Miss Sabine, She was citing an American joke which she had read somewhere concerning a late eminent American public man. Lady Letitia did not understand in the least, but she asked no question. Mr. Lisle had not yet

"Oh, by the way, there's one thing I must really insist on, Camiola," said Lady Letitia suddenly, "and that is that you don't talk too much to that poor man -- that old man or old young man, or whatever he is, the man with the white head who lives in Fitzurse

your patronizing; I wish you would bring them along. I do believe you got George St. George packed away out of Europe, because you were afraid that he might make love to me, or that I might make love to him."

George St. George was Lady Letitia's son who had gone with his regiment to Egypt.

"It would never do for George and you to fall in love," Lady Letitia said quickly. "What on earth would people say of Mr. good-hearted and generous man he was in the "What on earth would people say of Mr. habit of drinking a good deal, smoking a Lisle and me if such a thing were to happen ? great deal, and swearing ever so much, and Of course, they would say that we had taken a mean advantage of our position to get our would't have such a thing said for all the world.'

"I do think mine is a hard lot. I mustn't speak to one man because he isn't a gentleman, and I mustn't speak to another because he is ; No matter; 1 am very h.ppy all the same. But now about this person whom I am to be allowed to talk to. Who is he ?"

"Well, it's Bertie Romont ; Kitty Romont's son; the young man who has been writing in the newspapers."

Lady Letitia, it should be told, had thought it a good stroke of policy to write at once to Kitty Romont's son in a frank and friendly way, and to ask him to come to see her so that it might appear that neither bore any malice. Mr. Lisle said it was the proper thing to do, and that for his part he certainly bore no malice.

"Mr. Romont," Camiola exclaimed, "I am delighted. I am longing to see him. I do think it was so splendid of him. Of course, I can understand that it is very distressing to

Mr. Lisle and to you to have such things hap-pen in this place; and I know that Mr. Lisle never could have failed to do his best to prevent them from happening. But still it serve as an excuse for ber eccentricity. was fine of him-and so young a man-to take so much trouble for the poor in a place like this. They are not even the picturesque poor ; this isn't one of the show-places of

Mr. Lisle entered the room as she was

we are sadly neglecting." "One can't attend to everything," Lady Letitia said warmly: "you have your work to do in your own district, and no one can say that you don't attend to it."

'That's true enough, Letitia ; but people might very fairly say that if I can't look after Fitzurseham, too, I ought not to hold the position."

"You are not a rich man, dear ; you can't afford to make sacrifices; people might remember that."

"A man has no right to take money for work he hasn't done. I am afraid there is no getting over that plain way of putting it. But anyhow I shall try to do better in future; and if you can't look after the place there will be found some one who can."

"Hs has got fame by it all the same," Lady Letitia said, going back upon the pre-

shown himself.

House.

What is his name ?"

MAY 20, 1885.

vantages to the neighborhood of a rich resident in restored Fitzurse House and the possible personal disadvantages to herself and the girls of having Mrs. Pollen for a near

neighbor. "You are going to have a concert," Mrs. Pollen said gravely. "It's a good idea. Won't much affect the housing of the poor, Won't much affect the housing of the poor, will it, now? You can't very well invite the particular class who want housing to the concert, can you? The people with fever and all that, I mean?"

"It isn't meant for that," Lady Letitia said, with a slight touch of resentment in her voice. "Of course we know it won't do any good to the poor who want housing. But the whole place isn't made up of poor who want housing. We often get up charitable concerts and bazaars and things; at least not very often, but sometimes; it does good, brings people together."

brings people vage an excellent idea." Mrs. "Oh, yes, quite an excellent idea." Mrs. Pollen said. "Keeps up people's spirits. Isn't there some story about a general who had all the bands set going when some disease broke out in the camp-just to keep up the men's spirit? I think I have read something of the kind ; but I forget things so soon."

Lady Letitia was dimly in apprehension that her visitor might be chaffing her. But nothing could exceed the majestic gravity of Mrs. Follen's large eyes. We hope to be able to grapple with the

difficulty about the housing of the poor," Lady Letitia said hastily, " in good time ; in good time. These things can't be done all at a stroke. No man is more alive to the duties and responsibilities of his position than Mr Lisle."

"One difficulty here comes to me," said Mrs. Pollen, " the fact that you have about three times more houses than you want. three times more houses than you want. I see whole rows of new houses standing empty. But your poor are poor and can't pay for anything better than a share of a cellar or a garret. What's to be done? But I won't talk of all this just now; you pretty ladies can't be expected to now; you prove an iss can be expected to understand such things. I'll go into it all with your husband; I fancy I can help him. I'll spend the money if he will only show how it ought to be spent."

This was patronizing indeed; but even ladies of rank who marry clergymen soon get into the way of accepting patronage as one of the necessities of their position. "I wish I had money," Janette said, with

a sigh. "What would you do with it, my dear young lady ?"

"I would devote it to the promotion of great and noble ideas," the dear young lady said, in a solemn tone. "With true ideas there would be no helpless poor and no useless rich."

Mrs. Pollen fixed her eyes on the girl's delicate pretty face. Her heart went out to Janette in a moment. A curious feeling of pity, of compassion, swelled up in her breast. "Keep to your ideas, my dear," she said,

softly, "they will not make you happy, per-haps, in life; but they will do better for

you." "Janette's a philosopher," said the younger girl, gently. " l'apa says sho's a philosopher in petricoats."

"Many a philosopher," Mrs. Pollen ob-served, "might as well have worn petticoats as anything else for all I could see, but about this concert, Lady Letitin ? I have an idea. These rooms are not very large ; now are they? What if you were to allow me to lend you Fitzurse House ? Fine rooms there are and plenty of them, It would be your affair, all the same, you know ; only the house put at your disposal ; kind permission of Mrs. Pol-len ; that sort of thing. It would be a great attraction ; a novelty, don't you think-the old place revived ? Come, don't say no, it shan't cost you a penny."

"I um not at all inclined to say no," Lady Letitia answered graciously; "I think it would be a splendid idea. But the place has so long been disused; and the time is so

"Money will do anything, I'll set to ork at once. We'll employ all the painters and upholsterers and plumbers and carpenters and people in Fitzurseham; that will be something in itself. Is it agreed ?" "I am sure Mr. Lisle will be delighted ; I know I am ; and I do really think it is ever so good and kind of you." "Not a bit of it. It amuses me, that's all.

Radical poor. She can tell you all about the | was not, however, Mr. Lisle he feared, but spoial revolution,"

"I'm sick of it all," said the younger daughter."

"Sick of what ?"

"Of everything, mamma." "It will be hard work to get a girl of good family married in times like these," Lady Letitia said despondently. "What rising man would hamper himself with any woman who had a handle to her name? I read some stupid the look-out for some Lady Jane or Lady Blanche or Lady Something tomarry and bring him social distinction. As if he didn't know better than that !---as if anyone is taken in by us now ! What good could Lady Jane or Lady Blanche do for him? If he wants money he had much better look out among the daughters of the soap-boilers and cotton-spinners ; if he doesn't he had better marry his washerwoman's daughter, and prove to his Radical supporters the sincerity of his Radical principles. Ob, here's Miss Sabine coming in ; we can't have any more of this talk; she might think it was directed against her.'

"Camiola could not possibly think that anything you or I could say, mamma, was meant to offend her-I am sure I envy Camiola very much ; I think her ever so much my superior," said Janette warmly.

My dear, I am quite sure 1 envy her too," Lady Letitia said, " and I am quite ready to admit she is ever so much superior, I wish you had her fortune----'

"Oh, mamma, please don't talk like that—"

"And that she had twice as much, child," Lady Letitia added, good humoredly. "Will that satisfy you? That is wishing good to you and twice as much to her."

" I don't like her" said Alice. "Nonsense, Alice, of course you like her."

"No, I don't; I detest her-because you

and Janette like her and papa likes her; and so I hate her." "Alice's bark is worse than her bite," said

Lady Letitia. Mr. Lisle and Miss Sabine came in and

were duly presented to Mrs. Pollen; and it was arranged that Mrs. Pollen's offer was to be accepted and that the popular entertainment was to come off in renovated Fizurse House. Mr. Lisle was rather taken with Mrs. Pollen and her generous ways. Besides he was not usually very good at talking to women, and she had so much to say that he did not tax his conversational powers very heavily. They spoke about the condition of the poor in that neighborhood, and Mrs. Pollen made many shrewd and sensible suggestions. Meanwhile Mrs. Pollen kept her eyes on everything and every person and lost nothing of what was going on. She was studying the inmates of the Rector's house according to her wont She did not fail to notice that when Camiola sat next to Alice Lisle and talked to her, the little girl blushed crimson. "The child adores this handsome Camiola whom she says she detests ; she adores her and is jealous of everyone who speaks to Camiola or is spoken to by her-that's my reading of that," İsabel Pollen said to herself. Of Janette she thought "she is a dreamer; she will be awakened ; she will be unhappy." There was some talk at luncheon about the

various forms of human ambition. "Tell me," said Mrs. Pollen, turning sud denly to Camiola in her abrupt, imperious, kindly fashion, " what would be your ambi-

tion, Miss Sabine ?" "Oh, I don't know," Camiola answered, blushing slightly. "I don't believe I have any ambition. I think I should like to make

people happy." "Couldn't be a better ambition," said Mr. Lisle.

"Couldn't be a better ambition truly," Pollen echoed. "Only I don't know how this young lady could gratify her ambition to make some people happy without at the same time making other people unhappy." "I don't understand," Camiola said.

"'The smile,'" Mrs. Pollen quoted from Hood's 'Fair Inez' "that blest one lover's heart has broken many more.'" "I wasn't thinking of lovers." Camiola spoke with a certain scornfulness in her maner. At this moment a servant handed a telegram and a card to Lady Letitia. "May I look at this telegram ?" Lady

Ludy Letitia. A man, he knew, would always little boy sung of in "Alice in Wonderland," put on some outward and seemly show of only to annoy. She knew very well that courtesy and welcome, but he could not answer for Lady Letitia's feelings. One thing he was quite determined on-he would take anything that might be said meekly and penitently. So he came into the room with firmly compressed nervous lips and a slight flush on his handsome face, and eyes that looked round the company appealingly. Perhaps he was stuff in a society paper the other day about a not a little pleased to see that Mrs. Pollen Radical member of the Government being on was there. He knew by instinct that he could count on her. He had quick perceptions, and before his presence had been fully announced he took in and could put a name to every one in the room excent Camiola. He had not seen any one of them before. except Mrs. Pollen. The Lisle family were never in Fitzurseham while he was there. He was given to wandering purposeless about various out-of-the-way parts of London being a man who loved to alternate fits of eager work of some kind with still more delightful fits of indolence and vagrancy. In one of these latter moods he drifted into Fitzurscham, and was captivated by the picturesque desolution of the dreary place, and he came upon Fitzurse House and made the acquaintance of Pilgrim, and was smitten with a sudden and intense desire to learn shorthand. He had heard that to know shorthand proved the making of ever so many fellows in all sorts of pursuits and all manner of difficulties; and he was always turning to learn something on this principle, and then. it must be owned, dropping it before he had attained the requisite mastery of it. The truth was, he liked talking with Pilgrim, and he was glad of an excuse for visiting and re-visiting the place. But Pilgrim had not told him much about the Lisles, and only mentioned the fact that they were charged with the introduction into good society of a young woman who had money and not rank, and whom Bertie at once assumed to be fat, ugly and vulgar, something like Miss Swartz in "Vanity Fair." He had for-gotten all about this young woman when he entered the room, and he could not at first account for the girl, whose appearance strangely impressed him even in the trying moment when he was advancing to meet Lady Letitia. Lady Letitia was charmed by his bright and frank expression, by the appealing look

in his eyes, and the memories which his face brought up. "Great Heavens !" was her exclamation,

"how like your mother. I am so glad to see you, Mr. Romont. But no; I can't call Kitty's son Mr. Romont; I must call you Bertie.' "Dear friend," Romont said, with a certain

fervor ; for, indeed, he was greatly relieved, and he meant what he said.

It was a treaty of peace and amity struck up on the moment. Ludy Letitia, acting on mere impulse and instinct, had done the very best thing possible for all parties. Mr. Lisle gave Romont a cordial welcome. Janette made for this young social hero, friend of his brother-men, with outstretched hands, and eyes beaming with enthusiasm. Camiola was quite prepared to meet him with equal enthusiasm, and would have had no hesitation in telling him so, but there was something constrained, she thought, in his manner when he was presented to her; something quite different from the cordial familiarity with which he took to Janette; and she kept back and demeaned herself somewhat coldly, and pressently began to tell herself that he was a good deal too well-dressed, and too like an ordinary young West-end swell to be her ideal of a hero. "He knows I am not a girl of family," she said to her self ; "he does not feel bound to be as civil so me as he is to Janette. Very well ; I don't mind."

The truth is simply that Romont had not caught Miss Sabine's name, and was uncertain what he ought to say, and was much impressed, almost for the moment overwhelmed, by her unexpected beauty and grace. This, to be sure, was only for a second's time. He was not exactly the sort of young man to be dumbfounded by a girl's good looks, and he seen a few h Miss Sabine. But before he had time to pull himself together Carmiola had assumed her cold and distant air, and had withdrawn herself for the moment, methaphorically at least, into the corner. Letitia said. "Why," she exclaimed, "it's So the first meeting of these two was from George ! He is in Southampton; he is rather a failure. Mr. Lisle had some earnest coming home-my gracious; can he be talk with Romont about the condition of the wounded ?" improve it; but the talk was not long kent up, and was meant only as an overture to other talks on the same subject in private. The general conversation turned a good deal on Lady Letitia's approaching festivities, in which Romont promised to lend all the assistance in his power; but in the success of which he did not pretend to have any great faith.

Miss Sabine said this in the spirit of the little boy sung of in "Alice in Wonderland,"

Lady Letitia never meant to say an unkind thing to any one, and had a very high opinion of her, Camiola. But she still was of opinion

that she owed a little grudge to Mr. Romont. "I think, if Lady Letitia will allow me to say so," Romont replied, "that we all make too much work about the vulgar rich and the new rich and all that. If we hear that a man has made money rapidly we take it into our heads that he must be vulgar. I know a man, everybody knows him, at least by name--who has an ancestry that can't be disputed, and fortune and rank and all the rest of it, and he is the vulgarest little cad I ever met.

"I know many such cases," the Rector has to declare. "So do 1," Lady Letitia added, "and I

class them with the vulgar rich. That was all I meant." It was not exactly all she had meant; but she told herself now that it was, and she believed it; and every one else professed to do the same. And the vulgar rich were allowed to go their vulgar way, and the talk turned

back to the forthcoming festivitics. After a while Romont rose to go.

"Are you going to town?" Mrs, Pollen asked. "I am going to Piccadilly; can I drop

you anywhere? He accepted her offer readily, the more so because he wanted to talk to her.

"We shall see you soon again ?" Lady Letitia said to him. "To-morrow, if you will allow me. I want

to give you all the help I can. You have been very kind to me, Lady Letitia." This

he said in a lower tone. "Kind," she said, "to Kitty Romont's

80a ? "Well, do you know, I felt a little alarmed

at first. "You looked a little alarmed," Mr. Pollen said.

" I did not know how you would take me I thought you might be angry, perhaps, Lady Letitis. I am afraid I was not as careful as I ought to have been in putting the blame for things here on the right shoulders ; and I came in with a certain fear and trembling."

"Almost like Daniel going into the lion's den," Mr. Lisle suggested. " Or the three going into the fiery furnace," Lady Letitia added with a smile.

"Or Mark Antony going among the con-

spirators," said Mrs. Pollen. "Or Moses in the bulrushes," Camiola ob served.

"Why Moses in the bulrushes," Lady Letitin asked. "I don't know," Camiola replied composed-"I heard everybody trying an illustraly. tion, and I thought I ought to contribute one;

I couldn't think of anything clse on the spur of the moment." The little party soon broke up. Romont

left on the best possible terms with Lady Letitia and Mr. Lisle, and with a promise to return next day and to lend a hand in all he preparations for the coming entertainments. Mrs. Pollen took him away in her carriage.

" So that is Miss Sabine ; that is the rich girl they are bringing out ?" he said as they

drove away. "That is Miss Sabine. What do you think of her ?" "I think the Fates have dealt most un

fairly and unjustly by her, and I think it's a shame. "How is that? What have the Fates

done ?" "They have given her everything ; youth,

and beauty, and money, and all the rest. Is not that unfair to other girls ! If she has the money she ought not to have the good looks ; and if she has the good looks she docsn't want the money, and it ought to be given to some plain girl. These are my principles. I wish I had the arranging of things."

"She hasn't family," Mrs. Pollen said. "No, she hasn't family. That's a comfort. I suppose she is dreadfully conceited as it is. If she came of some great old family there would be no standing her."

"You don't seem to like her,

there is only one thing on earth worth hav-

ing." "What is that ?"

"Youth !" she said, with energy, her oyes liShting up. "Youth ! One should never grow old. I often think of Byron's line 'ff

It was not quite clear what had set Mrs. Pollen thinking of lost youth just now. Perhaps the train of melancholy thought was fired Pinkham's Compound. She did so and in a by the words they had splane how the melan haps and in a by the words they had spoken about Camiola and Romont's little ebullition of feeling, inexplicable as it was, against the hero who had come back from the war. Mrs. Pollen said no more on the subject of youth, and Romont, of course, did not prolong the talk. He glanced at her face more than once. The bright sunlight already slanting from the west was a

trial to the deepening lines near the month. and to the hollows round the eyes. It had been a strikingly handsome face once ; and had still a charm that even a young man might acknowledge, in certain lights. But this westering sun was remorseless. Romont lelt stirred by a strange feeling of sympathy,

of compassion. "I suppose it is so with women," he thought ; "I suppose it must be so. When youth is gone, all is gone."

Mrs. Pollen probably read his thoughts. She began telling him at once of a number of for the improvement of this, that and the other thing at Fitzurscham.

"I shall have to say many times to the passing hom-stay, for thou art so fair," she added, with a smile.

He understood the allusion to Faust, and he understood her meaning too, She wished to satisfy him that she was not at all as weak as some hasty words might give her out, and

> (To be continued) A BARONESS'S WILL.

WASHINGTON, May 15.- A few weeks ago a statement was published that Mrs. Morgan, of Lexington, Ky., had become the heiress to a fortune of a million of dollars through the death of her aunt, the Baroness Fahenenburg nee Strothers, in France. It is now necer tained that the lady left only an annuity of \$50,000 to Mrs. Morgan and bequeathed \$400,000 for the establishment of a home for aged at Lexington. She also left \$70,000 for mausoleum for her mother and herself at Spa. The baroness did not live with her husband, and he does not get a farthing. It is believed the baroness's mind was affected and that her will will be set aside.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR.

M. M. Deverenux of Ionia, Mich., was sight to behold. He says: "I had no action of the Kidneys and suffered terribly. My legs were as big as my body and my body as big as a barrel. The best doctors gave me up. Finally 1 tried Kidney-Wort. In four or five days a change came, in eight or ten days I was on my feet, and now 1 am completely cured. It was certainly a miracle." ΔĬ druggists keep Kidney-Wort, which is put up both in liquid and dry form.

THE NILE VOYAGEURS.

OTTAWA, May 15 .--- The Governor-General, for their services on the Nile. In this des-patch Lord Wolseley says :- "Certain unment ha results, I desire to place on record, not only my own opinion, but also that of every officer connected with the direction and management of the boat columns, that the services of these voyagenrs have been of greatest possible value, and further, that their conduct throughout has been excellent,'

Carter's Little Liver Fills will positively

Quaker Testimony.

3

Mrs. A. M. Dauphin, a Quaker lady, of Philadelphia, has done a great deal to make known to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as a cure thou regret'st thy youth, why live?' Ah, but that was written for a man and by a msn ! We have to live; we women ! No for their troubles and diseases. She writes resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and genlarged until death scemed certain. Her short time the tumor was dissolved or caused to slough off, and she is now in perfect health. I also know of many cases where the medicine has been of great value in preventing mis-carriage and alleviating the pains and dangers of childbirth. Philadelphia ladics appreciate the worth of this medicine and its great value.'

A Great Benefactor of Women.

Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., is often spoken of as the great benefactor of woman and frequently receives letters like the one we quote from, written by a lady in San Fran-cisco, who says: "I um taking your Veget-able Compound and find great benefit from it. It has done me more good than all the Doctors." Mrs. T. of Vinconnes, Ind., writes : "Having taken 11 bottles of your projects she had in her mind and at her heart | Vegetable Compound and enred by its use, I feel very anxious that every woman afflicted with Womb Disease should make use of it.

More Than Thanks.

Fort Madison, Iowa., Mrs. Lydia E. Pinknam : "I am glad to inform you that I have tried one bottle of your Vegetable Compound and have found great relief. I more than thank you for your kind advice. I have never that life had much for her even though youth was gone.

----- The above is a sample of the many letters received by Mrs. Pinkham expressing gratitude for the benefit derived from her Vegetable Compound. Another letter, from Kanfinan, Texas, says : " Your Compound has done me more good than all the Doctors ever did, for which I thank you with all my heart." Your friend, Anna B---

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND a prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for 5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Fills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Finkham's "Guide to Health" will be nailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters con-identially answered.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR AND ITS

WAGES. WASHINGTON, May 14.—Themonthly report of the agricultural department shows the average rate paid for farm labor without board on May 1st, 1885, as follows :— Eastern States, \$25,30; Middle States, \$23,19; Southern States, \$14.27 ; Western States, \$22.26; California, \$38.75. The amount of labor seeking employment in agriculture at the present time is unusually large; yet there are many localities in almost every section of the country in which more or less complaint of scarcity is made. Many correspondents speak of the prevailing aversion to farm labor or preference for employment. in other branches of industry. In the South-ern States many complain of the unwillingness of colored people to work steadily ; others testify to increased industry on the Lord Lansdowne, has received a despatch | part of the colored people, but attribute it to through Earl Derby, from General Lord hard times and more urgent necessity for Wolseley, thanking the Canadian voyageurs industry as an alternativo to starvation. The report closes with a suggestion that in manufacturing towns and cities an office he opened founded statements having appeared in various papers to the effect that their employ-through which communication may be opened been attended with unsatisfactory | between unemployed city workmen and farmers needing help, so that the reputable and worthy city laborer may have means of making known his true character, instead of starting out on foot at a venture, subject to the risk of being taken for a professional, tramp.

FRANCÉ TO HOLD MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, May 13,-DeFreycine the government has no intention of abandoning the Madagascar expedition, and that 3,500 troops will be sent to the island from Tonquia,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Why mightn't we let the young reople have a dance too ?"

"Lady Letitia hesitated, "Well I don't uite know what Mr. Lisle might think abont a dance; he would be rather afraid ——" "We needn't say anything about it in ad-

vance. It might start of itself, you know, when the time came. It might be arranged like many another excellent impromptu just a little beforehand. Anyhow, we'll have a good time, and invite all Fitzurscham, not

Letitia said hastily.

"Yes, I have heard of it; and I have seen the young man myself. I like him ever so

Lady Letitia and Janette were both very eager to know something about Bertie Romont; Alice did not care in the least. She was as yet only in the age when little girls adore girls of riper years. Mrs. Pollen had now quite dropped her patronizing manner. She was able to see quite through her new friends, and she saw that affectation of any kind was out of place with them. They were quite sincere, and, as she concluded, goodhearted. She had expected what she called aristocratic airs, and she came determined to assert herself and her money at once. She found Ludy Letitia a simple, intelligent, unpretentious woman; like a clergyman's wife, in fact.

They talked on various subjects-the condition of England among the rest-whereon Mrs. Pollen declared that she had had special need of instruction, having been for so many years a wanderer. "Is everything really go-ing to the dogs?" she asked. "People tell me it is. Who is to blame ?"

"Man's neglect of his brother is to blame," Janette declared, "for everything that is wrong in the world. But the wrongs will be righted ; this is an age of hope.

"The righting will come a little too late for some of us," said Lady Letitia.

"What about the aristocracy?" Mrs. Pollen asked, "and the social revolution, whatever that is ?"

"My dear woman," said Lady Letitia, "it's of no use talking about the English aristocracy at this time of the day. aristocracy are gone, and that's all about it. my husband would take my advice we rould drop our ridiculous honorables and adics, and all the rest of it, and call ourselves Mr. and Mrs. Lisle. The House of Lords il is gone in no time; and even if it "titu't done away with, we are doing away ith ourselves as fast as we can. We are Soing into trade every day; we are becoming wine merchants and bankers and cab-owners; dare say some of us will be glad enough to

cab drivers before long." "It is a glorious age, mamma,"said Janette, with kindling eyes ; " a day when we are all o be men and women at last, not members of Aifferent and hostile classes. Everyone ought to be proud to live in such a day, and to work such a movement."

Janette is a working member of the Band

A State States

"He must be wounded, or sick, or he would not come home," Mr. Lisle said, turning pale.

"But he says in this he is quite well. Look, St. George." She handed the telegram to the Rector.

There was a general movement of wonder, alarm, delight. Mrs. Pollen kept her eyes fixed on Camiola. "She does not care for him," was her conclusion. "He is not the one.'

For a moment or two the visitor's card was altogether overlooked and forgotten.

"It must be all right," Mr. Lisle decided. George tells us that he is quite well. Perhaps the campaign is over. The papers did not tell us so ; but the papers so seldom knew anything. Anyhow, he says he is quite well, and we shall know all about it in an hour or two.'

Then Lady Letitia took up the card; first glanced at it and then looked at it with deepened interest.

"St. George, dear," she said to her husband; "it's Romont's son."

CHAPTER V.

The only event likely to happen in every day life which could have turned Lady Letitia's attention for one moment from the expected coming home of her son was this visit from Bertie Romont. She hardly knew how she was to receive him, or how he would receive her. She felt angry with him; and yet penitent about him. Why had he dared to attack the friend and schoolmate of his ing crimson with anger and agitation. mother ? Why, on the other hand, had the friend and schoolmate of his mother never found time to make his personal acquaintfor a quiet opportunity of telling him so. But he, too, a little dreaded the first meeting,

and that in presence of Mrs. Pollon. Camiola and Janette were both greatly ex-

cited and eager. They were longing to see the young hero, and did not concern themselves about the rights and the wrongs of the controversy he had awakened. They were quite certain that Mr. Lisle must have been right in whatever he said or did ; that was a fundamental axiom to rest upon; but they admired the young hero, or were prepared to admire him without reference to fundamental axioms.

To Mrs. Pollen the whole scene was, as she would herself have said, as good as a play. She was curious to see how Romont would present himself, and how he would be received, and in which of the girls he would seem to take an interest.

Romont was not without his own sense of uneasiness. He did not know how he might be received. He began to think that he had not acted with enough of forbearance and Hope,"said Lady Letitia, in a tone of resig. more careful enquiry into the personal onarase of states and local responsibilities of Mr. Lisle. It classes of people."

"You can't bring people together in this country," he said, "the poor and the rich. It isn't coming together ; they wont' come together. I have seen it tried."

"Oh, please, Mr. Romont, don't talk in that way," Janette pleaded almost indignant-ly. "If I did not believe in the near aply. proach of a time when these ignoble distinctions of money and class are to disappear, I should not believe in anything." "I don't think it is the fault of the upper

classes, or what are called the upper classes, Lady Letitia said : " at least I am sure it is not all their fault. Some of us don't care about what is called class ; but the others won't meet us half way, they won't, indeed, Mr. Romont.

" Don't they sometimes rush to meet you a good deal more than half way ?" Mrs. Pollen asked.

"The vulgar rich," Lady Letitia said ; 'not the poor, never."

"The vulgar rich?" Mrs. Pollen asked, sweetly. "Who are they, now? People like Miss Sabine and myself, for example ?" "Oh, for shame !" Janette exclaimed, turn-

Mrs. Pollen's was not a pleasant remark,

but she did not mean to be particularly pleasant. Lady Letitia's words had been unforance? Mr. Lisle had long since made up his | tunate, and Mrs. Pollen was determined to mind that the young man was perfectly right | teach her a lesson on the instant, and to in what he had done, and was only anxious make her more cautious for the future. Every one looked at Mrs. Pollen, who met their looks with open and beaming eyes and an expression of the most simple and childlike curiosity.

Lady Letitia colored, and was going to some angry reply, and then bethought make herself and made silent confession of error and determined to make an atonement. Mr. Lisle looked as if he for his part merely asked of the higher powers that the earth might open and swallow him.

"I spoke of the vulgar rich," Lady Letitia id. "There are vulgar rich as well as said. vulgar poor, and vulgar peers ; I know some vulgar peers. I did not speak of educated

ladies. "Of course not, of course not," Mr. Lisle hastily added. "About the way of getting at the poor now, I confess that I am for myself rather inclined to think-"

"But coming back to these vulgar rich. Camiola said, interrupting him in his praise worthy endeavor to get away from the un-lucky subject. "Can't they be snubbed or not acted with enough of forcearance and index subject. Can a they be and been moderation in his demunciation of the evils of chilled off, or kept in their places somehow? say I shall soon be going in for restoration on appointed to the Dublin archbishoppic is un-Fitzurseham. Perhaps he ought to have made is should like to have Mr. Romont's opinion my own account; powder and white paint, archbishoppic is un-more careful enquiry into the personal charact on that. He has seen so much of life and all and the beautiful-for-ever sort of thing. Do list of names for the apport of England, and the beautiful-for-ever sort of thing. Do list of names for the apport of England, and the beautiful for-ever sort of thing. The has names for the apport of the app .

sight of the old churchyard a hansom drove past them. Its roof was piled with trunks, and in it was sitting a pale young man with delicate features and quick glancing eyes. He looked at them curiously, and even leaned out of the cab to look after them.

"That must be Lady Letitia's son," Mrs. Pollen said. "He is very like Janette. Do you know anything about him? He has just come back from Egypt ; he is a soldier." "No, 1 don't know anything about him. He seems a delicate sort of lad to be a sol-

dier.' " Perhaps he has come home to marry Miss Sabine," was the suggestion of Mrs. Pollen. "That fellow ?" Romont asked, apparently

in surprise. Mrs. Pollen said nothing; but she smiled

and had some thoughts of her own. We are always told-this was one of her thoughtsthat only women are jealous of each other and disparage each other, and are suspicious of each other, and all the rest of it; and here is my young philanthropist already at the first glimpse he gets of another young man talking of him as "that fellow." because there is the remotest possibility that he may turn out to be a lover of a girl whom my young philan-thropist has seen to day for the first time in

his life, and for whom I suppose he wouldn't admit that he cared a straw. What she said aloud was: "He was looking very pale; I fancy he has been wounded. He will be quite a hero of romance in Fitzhurscham, won't he

Mr. Romont?" "Apparently he has got his heroic renown on easy terms," Romont replied.

Mrs. Pollen was delighted. The little weaknesses of men and women were a source of never failing interest to her. She liked Bertie Romont all the better in her heart for his little outbreak of jealous feeling.

" Don't think a bit the worse of yourself," she said, "we are all like that. It only shows that you are a man and a brother,' Romont first started, and then laughed.

"You have positively been following my thoughts, Mrs. Pollen, how did you contrive to do that? I was inwardly reproaching myself for a little burst of silly ill-nature." "Yes; I knew what you were thinking of. Do you like this Chelsea Embankment, with

"Yes, I suppose so," he answered, some

what abstractedly. "I don't think you do, really. I don't. would rather have the old tumble-down lanes, and the wooden houses hanging ricket ty over the water, and the old shipyards with the painted figure-heads projecting their staring eyes over the walls, and the ancient, lop-sided public houses rotting themselves in case on Lethe's Wharf.'

"But it was so horribly unhealthy." "No doubt. The picturesque generally is

unhealthy. I don't like all the changes going on in London. Can't they let any thing alone? "Yet you are going to restore Fitzurse House, and make it a new and eligible pri-

"I suppose I can't escape the spell of what

people call the spirit of the age, and I dare you know, Mr. Romont, I sometimes think | whose reply is hourly expected.

ing t<mark>a</mark>n shi

"She didn't seem to like me, I thought." cure sick headache and prevent its return. As they were crossing the bridge within This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all Druggists. See advertisement.

THE HOLY SEE AND PORTUGAL. The conflict between the Holy See and Por-

tugal with regard to the appointment of Mgr. Agliardi as Apostolic Delegate to India graves more and more serions. Portugal is increase at what she considers a disregard of the tradi tional right of the Archbishopric of Goa to the protectorate of the Indies, and has taken such offensive hostile tone in the negotiations with the Vatican that the Holy See has determined to ignore her claims altogether. The attitude of Portugal in the matter is believed in Rome

to be due to the growing influence of Freemasons.

TERRIBLE NITRO-GLYCERINE EN PLOSION.

SOMERSET, Pa., May 15 .- A frightful explosion of nitro-glycerine and dynamite oc-curred at the Somerset Chemical Works, a mile east of here, this evening. The explosion occurred in the nitro-glycerine agitation house, where one of the proprietors, W. T. Beach. of New York. was at work. He was blown into atoms ; the largest niece of bones. flesh or clothes that could be found was not larger than a silver dollar. The nitroglycerine building, with eight others, were strewn to the winds, portions of them being found miles away. The works were situated in an opening in a dense wood, large trees in which were uprooted and blown down for rods. None of the employes were in the building. Where the building in which the explosion occurred stood, there is a hole large enough to bury the building in. There were 800 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 3,000 pounds of dynamite in the different buildings, The loss is very heavy. An explosion oc-curred in the same place in the middle of January, when two men were killed. This town was badly shaken by the shock.

Colonel Mapleson says Nicolini has bil-liards on the brain. He wants some one to write an opera with a billiard match in it, so Nicolini can be kept on the stage,

THE BONAPARTISTS TALK.

PARIS, May 13.—The party of Prince Napo-leon had a meeting to-day and proposed the erection of a platform. They will oppose Monarchist candidates, and where there is no Bonapartist candidate will vote for Republi-cans. The feud between Jeromists and Victorists is multiplying the Bonapartist influence,

MUCH TALK OVER AN IMAGE.

PARIS, May 13 .- The reduced copy of the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty enlightening the World" was to day presented by the American residents to the municipality of Paris. The ceremony took place on the site of the statue, on the Place des Etats Unis. Ex-minister Morton, on behalf of the American donors, made the presentation speech, and that of acceptance was delivered by M. Bone, president of the municipal council.

THE DUBLIN AROHBISHOPRIC.

Rome, May 15 .- The report that Monsigpor Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, had been

ANNUITY TO PRINCESS BEATRICE.

LONDON, May 14. -- In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in moving the granting of an annuity to the Princess Beatrice, urged the house to hear in mind that she was the last of the Queen's children for which a demand of this kind could be made. The marriage of the Princess, like all previous marriages in Her Majesty's family, was based on genuine attachment. The government proposed to submit the whole question of the civil list and future grants to royalty to a parliamentary committee at the next session. Mr. Labouchere opposed the grant, which was passed on a vote of 388 to 38.

A LIQUOR RIOT IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 13 .- A riot occurred this afternoon between the mob and the police for the possession of Nelson's monument in Trafalgar square, where 10,000 men had assembled to make a demonstration against the Government's budget proposals to increase the duty on spirits and beer. The police found themselves unable and beer. The police found themselves unable to maintain order, and the pressure on speakers and resolution-readers compelled them to mount the pedestal of the monument. When speeches were resumed they were rendered inaudible by the uproar among the roysterers. The police intervened to secure silence for the orators, intervened to secure silence for the orators, and a great struggle ensued between the mob and the police for possession. The row lasted nearly an hour. The promotors of the meeting and the police were fin-ally compelled to retire, leaving the crowd singing in triumph "Rule Britannia." The mob then surged down to the front of the National club, which from the front of the National club, which faces Trafalgar square, and every person entering or leaving the club building was mobbed. At nine o'clock the rioters were still in full possession of Trafalgar square, and Northumberland avenue was occu-pied by a mob of many thousands. The police by this time had been largely reinforced, had charged a number of times upon the mob and and had made soveral arrests.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, May 13.-Negotiations are proceeding with Turkey for the latter's occupation of Suakim and the Soudan on the following basis: Suskim and the Soutian on the following osans. The Porte engages to assist in suppressing the slave trade and in developing external commer-cial relations. Besides formal proposals made through l'elimi Pasha if the Porte accepts, an English company will obtain the option of constructing a railway to Berber and will receive other trading rights. Lord Granville is also negotiating with the Italian government concern-ing an alternative scheme for the occupation of the Red Sea littoral in the event of a failure to come to an agreement with the Porte. Liberal talian papers oppose the Italian occupation of Egypt unless England promises armed support in the event of Italy becoming involved in a European quarrel. France will not oppose a Turkish garrison at Suakim or other abandoned portions of the Soudan.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, May 13.-An immense sensation has been caused here by Lord Harington's an-nouncement of the government's intention to withdraw the British troops from the Soudan. Military men are delighted. Sec. 1. 5

Is nothing to be allowed to grow old ! vate residence?"

its brand new red houses ?"

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRUE WITNESS

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Mr. Jno. L. Slattery has kindly consented to act as Agent for THE TRUE WITNESS and Post in St. John's, Newfoundlaud, and is authorised to collect subscriptions and euroll subscribers.

No English peer or peerces can be arrested for debt, need serve on juries, or be called out in the militia, and they do not swear on oath, but on honor, except when witnesses in any court. They can sit in any court in England with their hats on, can wear a sort of uniform as peers, can carry arms, but not in their pockets, and if they commit treason or felony they must be tried by their peers.

THE Gazette renews the suggestion that the government should employ the Blackfeet and Sioux Indians, who have up to this time remained quiet, against the Crees of the North Saskatchewan. Our contemporary says that looking at the situation in the light of recent events, the time seems to have arrived when the employment of the commencement of the trouble, it was considered odious and brutal and was discarded. It has not changed its character since then, would not reflect any honor or credit upon | vising harrister clause, which was to make

disdain and pity, and never for one instant did it cross its mind to publish the iniquitous and unjust remark of the English gentleman. It would have been imprudent and malicious to have done so. La Minerve understood this, and refrained from insidiously attempting to hold the whole English population responsible for the words of a hot-headed individual.

THE REMNANTS OF COERCION.

THE majority of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet are strongly opposed to any renewal of the Coercion Act in Ireland, but a few evil spirits such as Earl Spencer and Sir Vernon Harcourt, would, out of pure malice and hatred of the people, continue to deprive the nation of its rights and liberties. Their advocacy of coercion is as bitter as it is unreasonable, and to prevent Mr. Gladstone from entering upon a course of justice they threaten to resign and disrupt the Cubinet. As in all such cases, the only thing left was to effect a compromise. This, it appears, has been done, the noncoercionists of the Cabinet getting the best of meetings, to interfere with the liberties of the Press, to institute searches of domicile at any hour and without warrant and to bring persons for trial before judges without a jury, have all been abandoned. Enough, however, is left of this tyrannical abuse of legislation to soothe the red Earl and keep him within the traces. He will still have the power to change the venue of trials, to appoint special (or pucked) juries in special (or trumpedup) cases, and also the right of imprisoning and instituting criminal investigations against persons who are charged with no crime. It is strange how peculiar Englishmen become in their notions of fair play, justice and right when they undertake to legislate for other people besides themselves. The Nutional party will have something to say before Mr. Gladstone can carry his criminal inquisitions and his packed juries through the House.

THE THREE CLAUSES.

When the Franchise Bill was first brought down by the Government the finger of popular disapproval was spontaneously and almost unanimously pointed at three clauses, to wit, the woman suffrage, the Indian and the revisng barrister. It became evident that if these clauses were too strictly insisted upon, the

whole bill ran a good chance of being totally wrecked. The Government ran the danger and admitted it without much ado, as far as female suffrage was concerned. That clause was accordingly thrown overhoard without any ceremony. The Indian clause has given much more trouble, and Sir John, who let go the ladies, friendly Indians against their tradi | held on to the redskins with remarkable tentional enemies will be approved by public | acity. He at first proposed to give the opinion. When this proposal of setting franchise to Indians indiscriminately. After Indian against Indian was first made at the much obstruction and discussion the right to vote among the Indians has been narrowed somewhat. It ought to be restricted to Indians who are perfectly free and and any attempt to give it effect would he | independent of Government support. But most repugnant to the people. It cortainly the greatest objection to the bill was the re-

La Minerve adds: It had only a smile of never treat the Indians as our neighbors have done." But if he will take the trouble to glance at some of America's leading journals, he will see that, regarding the North-Western trouble, they refer to the Custer massacre as evidence of the manner in which even regular cavalry, accustomed to Indian warfare, can be worsted by inferior forces, and they congratulate General Middleton on the result of his first engagement, and give him every credit for not having suffered total demoralization with the raw troops under his command. They point out that under the most favorable circumstances the subjection of Indians existing and fighting in so irregular way must be a matter of time and patience rather than of high military skill, as well as a matter necessarily involving the loss of many valuable lives.

A PEACE POLICY THE BEST.

The insurrection in the North-West threat ens to assume all the proportions and aspects of a genuine civil war. A greater misfortune could not befall our young and prosperous the bad bargain. The clauses of the Act Dominion. All lovers of their country cannot which empowered Earl Spencer and his but deplore the bloody events which have Custle minions to arbitrarily suppress public disturbed the peace and good feeling that hitherto have existed among the Canadian people. This shedding of blood is all the more to be deplored that it is brought about by the refusal of legitimate demands for justice. The situation has become a serious and difficult one. Has the Government, under the circumstances, taken the proper course to deal with the half-breeds ? We say emphatically, no ! If, before the first shot was fired, an assurance from the authorities had been given that all official lethargy would be shaken off and that their claims would be attended to, there would be no rebellion to day. In not doing so the Government have taken much of the heinousness out of the rebellion, and have left a considerable loophole for sympathy with the oppressed population of the North-West. There is no use disguising the fact that, owing to their exceptional position, the half-breeds are not regarded by all with equal detestation. The mouths of all are not opened upon them in equally loud curses and execrations. We must say, however, that the sympathy which goes forth to them does so not because they are rebels and enemies of the country, but because they are victims of misgovernment. and are suffering from the very fact that they are such victims. At the beginning of the troubles a portion of the country seemed to have lost its head, and felt jubilant that the insurrection was to be put down with fire and sword. We considered these manifestations of jingoism ill-advised and uncalled for. We argued that a pacific solution of the difficulty would be the best thing for the country and would prevent a development of painful events which are actually crowding upon us. We say to-day it is not too late to bring the population of the North-West to terms by peaceful means. The country will rue it, and the execrations of future generations will be upon the heads of these men who refuse to save the people from the horrors of a savage civil war. Those loud mouth-

and humanity of a majority of its members. Cork the police had actually a murderer named Connell in their pay who used to go marauding at night with a few kindred spirits and give his employers fictitious accounts of his exploits, such as firing into houses and the like. Sixty farmers went very near penal servitude for life on the ago, only that the jury before whom they were arraigned, not being properly packed, refused to convict. Inspector Murphy, speaking from personal

knowledge and experience, tells the world that hundreds of men have been deprived of their liberty in Ireland during the past few years through the excessive rewards bestowed by Earl Spencer on members of the force. whose profit it was made to foment crime. He quotes one incident out of his own ex-County Limerick, "he was compelled to bear a message to a certain Bench of Magistrates in the County Limerick, enjoining them to convict certain persons who were arraigned before them for riot and not to send them for trial to assizes or quarter sessions, when they would have had some chance of obtaining justice at the hands of a jury of their peers. Surely a Government that is capable of sending an order of this kind to a bench of local magis. trates, who are supposed to be independent of them, and to administer justice uninfluenced by any bias between the Crown and the accused, would not shrink from telling a court composed of their own officers, who are dependent upon them for their daily bread, to commit, irrespective of the evidence, a person against whom they entertained a mean and cowardly grudge." And this is the sort of officialism and of administration that obtain under the liberal rule of Mr. Gladstone. Talk about Russian or Turkish barbarity and oppression, they not a circumstance to the English resources of civilization for governing the Irish people. This is a terrible indictment for any government to have drawn up against it by one of its own employés. Inspector Murphy discloses the whole situation forcibly and truthfully when he says : "Carey removed his victims by the knife without the intervention of any form of trial or inquiry, but he thought the impartial historian would be constrained to relate that Lord Spencer occasionally removed them by the rope, first having subjected the unfortunate creatures to all the tortures incidental to a protracted legal investigation, but from the judge who wept as he prononnced the fatal sentence, to the hangman who with a curse upon his brutal lips kicked the poor wretch into eternity, the whole proceeding was, as far as strict justice was concerned, a delusion, a mockery and a snare." Such is Dublin Castle justice.

THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION FAD.

The idea of Imperial Federation is hazy in the extreme, and as far as the Dominion of Cauada is concerned will never amount to ed patriots who talk of smashing and anything. Canadians have all the federation annihilating the Indians and half-breeds are they can carry and that can be of use to them. wanting in judgment and foresight, and an Canada has settled down to practical life. with national independence as the object of her ambition and the motive of her labors in the development of her resources. This Dominion is not going to sell her national birthright for a mess of Imperial potage. The Secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Federation League has written a letter on the question which is singularly anti-Canadian, as all such utterances generally are. Canada's political and commercial interests are of no moment in the eyes of those enthusiasts. If the welfare, the security and the prosperity of the Empire demand the annihilation of Canadian rights, privileges and aspirations, these Feder ationists are ready to sacrifice everything with all the religious fervor of Adventists. Their motto is "Perish Canada to save the Empire." It is noticeable that when these Federationists speak in this disloyal fashion, they do so in their capacity as "Britons." As such, they want to make of Canada a mere plaything and tool in the hands of ignorant statesmen who have but the faintest idea of what Canadians and our country are like. The sum and substance of the whole absurdity is that Canada should be made to support the treasury of Great Britain with its army and navy. The Herald, in dissecting the letter of the Secretary of the Imperial Federation League, points out how it favors the abolition of Canadian legislative independence; the submission of our most precious interests to a legislative body in which our political influence would amount to nothing ; the abandonment of all control of our tariff; the surrender of the control of our army; the imposition on Canada, as a matter of right, of fourteen millions a year of war taxes, besides taxes for the support of an Imperial navy ; and, in fine, the prostration of this country, now practically independent, at the feet of those who will, as a matter of right and conscience, first look to the promotion of their own interests. Our contemporary ridicules the plan, and eloquently protests against Canada being thus stripped of every vestige of that power and influence and honor to which her sons have been looking forward with hope and enthusiasm. " Are there," asks the Herald, ' ten persons in Canada prepared to endorse this poposition of the Secretary of the Imperial Federationists of Montreal? Let every crank hold up his hand."

who hold Riel in horror and who entertain One instance will prove that. In the County | both for himself and his doings but one sentiment of absolute hatred, there is also another portion of the people whose sympathies go forth to him on account of the cause he represents. In the eyes of the former he is a traitor and a murderer deserving of speedy and ignominious death ; in the es timation of the latter he is a patriot and a testimony of this wretch, an assize or two hero who only took up arms against the constituted authorities in the name of justice. Which course will the Government pursue towards the defeated leader of an aggricved population? Will it heed the cry of vengeance and hang him to the next sour apple

tree, or will it manifest clemency and mercy towards its prisoner? The authorities in dealing with Riel must remember that it is not the acts of the individual which are to be judged, but the acts of a chosen leader of an outraged people. It perience and tells how, when serving in is admitted on all sides that there were serious grievances suffered by the half-breeds in the North-West for years past. No redress could be obtained, and none was forthcoming. It was the maladministration of their affairs which caused the rebellion and not the man who happens to have the name of Riel. If Riel had never lived that rebellion would have developed and broken out. The services of Riel, who is an American citizen, were enlisted for the purpose of leading and directing the efforts of the half-breeds. He was specially waited upon by a regularly appointed delegation to cross the frontier and advocate the claims of the North-West. We recall these facts to prove to these unreasoning and unreasonable newspaper writers that the credit, or, rather, the responsibility of the rebellion can by no means be attached to Louis Riel. We must give the devil his due. We have said that there would have been a revolt if there had been no Riel, and add that there would have been no trouble at all if there had been fair play and justice in the government of the North-West. If Riel is to forfeit his life, then must also the men that chose him as their leader, as well as his council. The Montreal Herald suys it draws a wide distinction between Riel and Gabriel Dumont and other half-breed | settlers on the Saskatchewan, but gives no reason for the alleged distinction. As a mat. ter of fact there is no distinction to be made, except that Riel was the trumpet through which the voice of the half-breeds was made to ring in warlike tones on the startled ears of the outside world. The Herald says : "We draw a wide distinction between Riel and Gabriel Dumont, and other half-breed

settlers on the Saskatchewan. These men believed that injustice had been done them, that they had causes of complaint against the Government, and although their grievances were not such as to justify rebellion, yet in considering their guilt it is but fair to enquire into the treatment they had received at the hands of the Government. We trust that when the North-West is again quiet a searching and impartial enquiry will be entered into as to the causes of the rebellion."

We would ask our contemporary what would be the need of a searching enquiry as to the causes of the rebellion, since it emphatically asserts that Riel was the cause, the head and front of the rebellion? Evidently our confrere has not logically reasoned the situation out. It draws distinctions, out not

Grion, J. Sweeney, W. Davis, F. C. Lawlor, Geo. Murphy, Wm. Rawley, J. J. Moran, P. Reilly and several others. The church was completely filled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. S. P.

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Lonergan, who took for his text, "Be sober and wat :h," 5th Epistle of St. Peter. The rev. gen. tleman clearly defined the beauties of temper-ance, and vividly depicted the horrors of in-temperance and the miseries it caused. He alluded to the duties of members of temperance societies and gave some practical suggestions to wards forwarding the interests of temperance and the removal of many of the causes of temperance temperance. He dwelt upon the importance of separating the liquor traffic from the grocery and all other trades. After the sermon the pastor of St. Gabriel's,

Rev. J. J. Salmon, administered the pledge of total abstinence to over 250 persons. The pro-ce-dings were brought to a close by a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Rev. J. Fahey officiating. The choir rendered some choice selections during the benediction. The convention has reason to feel proud of the success of the celebration and is to be congratulated on its efforts towards the advancement of the cause it has at

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 12.

The house went into committee on the fran-chise bill, and after some debate the amendment to exempt Prince Edward Island from the provisions of the bill was then voted upon and negatived-yeas 51, neys 72.

Mr. Casgrain moved that the province of Quebec should be exempted from the operation of the qualifying clause. Mr. Patterson (Brant) proceeded to repeat

s me of the statements made on a former occa-sion, when the chairman of the committee called him to order and cited an English precedent in which it was ruled that the same state cents made on a previous occasion could not be repeared.

After some remarks by Mr. Fisher, who opposed the bill on the ground that it would lead to manhood suffrage, the committee divided and the umendment was los"; yeas 44, nays 75. Mr Weldon moved in amendment that the bill should not apply to New Brunswick.

Mr. Mitchell said he should oppose the anendment, as at the proper time he would move a clause providing for taxation suffrage. Mr. Gilmour supported the amendment because it asserted the provincial principle and because he believed it would enlarge the fran-

Mr. Burns said the bill would not restrict the New Brunswick franchise. He thought the Opposition were opposing the bill because it would give a wide and generous franchise. Mr. Burpee opposed the bill, as it had

loosening tendency on the votes. Mr. Landy said a bill exactly similar had been passed by the New Brunswick Legisla ura He thought that the Opposition should not at supt to create local prejudices. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, MBy 19.

Mr. Pope, in reply to Sir R. Cartwright, said that up to the 1st April, 1884, the erpenses of the Intercolonial had been \$1,885,-000, and the earnings \$1,739,000, and to April, 1885, the expenses were \$1,966,000, and the earnings \$1,727,000. The past win-ter was the worst the railway had encountered.

Mr. Bowell, in replying to Sir R. Cart wright said that on the request of the government the Finance Minister had gone to Eugland to arrange for the repayment of the 5 per per cent. loan and for a short time loan. Between the 1st April and the date of his departure arrangements had been made for an advance of about two millions to meet the expenses of the militia department in connection with the North West trcuble and subsidy and loan to the Canadian Pacific Ruilway company, falling due under the contract and under the act of last session. In the public interest and in deference to banks and others interested, he could not state the name of the iustitution from which the money was borrowed

the civilized resources of Canada.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is a pushing young man, and wants nothing less than the leadership of the Conservative party and the Premiership of the next Tory Government. He openly manifests his dissatisfaction with the sleepy policy of Sir Stafford Northcote. nd scems to take as much pleasure in abusing political allies as well as his opponents. He says Northcote's policy is stagnation unto death, and that he prefers an occasional stirring defeat to romaining idle spectators in the House. Ilis latest exploit is an attack upon Mr. Gladstone, whom he irreverently calls "this incapable, malicious, sneaky Whig." Lord Rundy, as he is familiarly called, has about the most abusive tongue in Great Britain; it almos rivals the goose quills of some of our Toronto contemporaries. Lord Randolph, notwithstanding, has a very high opinion of himself. and a rather good thing is going the rounds illustrating it. A friend said to him :--"Selborne, the Lord Chancellor, who is related by marriage to the family of Lord Salisbury, the Tory leader, says you are an interesting young man; but you haven't influence in your party to lead it in any given direction against the older heads." Lord Randolph replied, giving his mustache a characteristic twist :-- "I don't know Lord Selborne; but somebody ought to tell him that the betting is six to four on me."

OUR esteemed contemporary, La Minerve, is justly indignant at the conduct of an evenng paper in publishing and commenting on the idle complaint of some unnamed corres-Fish Creek :- "I am very glad he is "dead, it makes an Englishman the less." Minerve says. to raise up absurd hatred. Our the public interest, it is not for lack

that individual supreme arbiter in all questions of the franchise. This innovation called forth widespread and most reasonable indignation. The result is satifactory, for we find that the Government is auxious to heed the public voice, which was by no means faltering or uncertain in the matter. The official organs have made announcements which show that the revising barrister will be considerably revised before he becomes the maker of the electoral lists. This gentleman, whom it was at first proposed to make infallible, may have all his decisions, both as regards fact and law, appealed from by voters who may consider themselves unjustly dealt with. This will take the sting out of the original clause ; it will also bring the revising barrister nearer to his proper level and make hin an inoffensive official. If the government had announced these intentions four weeks ago the Franchise Bill would in all probability bo law to day, for there would tot have been the same strong excuse for

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON OUR MILITIA.

obstruction or useless discussion.

In a morning contemporary we noticed a paragraph relative to the "usual flippancy" of the American papers with regard to " poking fun at our little war in the North-West." Every man to his trade, is a good old adage, and the New York Herald and the New York World are not military organs, and these are the papers that our contemporary

specially quotes. He warns our American cousins, and bids them have a care, &c. Evidently he is not a military correspondent or else he would read the American Army and Navy Gazette and other military papers pondent, who intimated that a French Cana- in the States, and before writing in dian had made the following remark on our press would study what comhearing of the death of a volunteer at petent American officers have to say about our "little war in the North-West." All English officers of experience allow that Nothing was to be gained by giving promi- the United States army have brought down at being deprived of the services of his nence to this foolish story, except, as La Indian fighting to a fine point, and Canada cannot do better than take a lesson from contemporary remarks that if it does not pay their mode of working. There is no other ary attention to the doings and sayings of press in the world which is able to discuss private individuals which do not conflict with our North-Western insurrection so intelli- official who revelled in filth in Dub gently as that of the United States. "Fellow of material and opportunity. And as a feeling makes us wondrous kind," so the set off to the evening paper's story. American Press in general, berring in mind La Minerve relates an incident of which the the experiences of their own troops in their burly body of jauiasnies, the Roval Irish coneditor himself was witness. It says :- We Indian wars, is making every allowance for happened to be on St. James street, next to a the difficulties our troops have had to en- thing connected with the working of the group composed of several respectable Eug- counter, and is inclined to give them every force, is strictly entered and observed. It ish persons, two of whom were known credit for the steadiness they have broods over the land like a curse, and anyto us. The North-West rebellion was the shown. In our contemporary's paragraph thing from the beyonding of a peasant subject of their conversation, and the he says. "We all remember Sitting Ball woman resisting eviction from her humble

not reliable or safe guides in conducting the destinies of the country. Such persons would live on glory, but all sensible people fail to see what glory there is or can be in smashing a few savage tribes, especially at a large expense of valuable life and treasure. The struggle may last for an indefinite period, but when the war is over what will be the position of affairs? Just as at present. The grievances of the half-breeds will have remained and justice will still have to be done. Some say that when the Jovernment has sufficiently chastised the Indian and half-breed, it should pursue a more generous policy towards them, and let them see that it is disposed to treat them fairly and give them an adequate return for the land of which it has deprived them. Newspapers which talk in that fashion seem to forget that all the "chastisement" is not one side alone, but that'it is a game of give and take. It has become painfully clear and plain to all who have eyes to see that this chatisement can only be inflicted at a tremendous loss to ourselves. It would be an unprofitable enterprise besides being a dangerous one. In view of all this, we consider that the Government would be consulting the best interests of the Dominion if a peace policy was substituted for the present military undertakings.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT,

A lecture on "Dublin Castle Justice" by an Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary is a novelty and a treat. Our readers will find both the one and the other in another page of this paper. The lecturer was District Inspector Murphy, who was recently dismissed because he was suspected of being the source from which Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland, derived his information about the Custle criminals, Ellis, French & Co. Earl Spencer was plunged in desolation trusty and well beloved James Ellis French, and His Excellency accordingly wreaked his vengeance upon Luspector Marphy, who now acknowledges he exposed that obscene lin Castle while receiving vice-regal honors and remaining the confident of successive viceroys. Any one who knows anything of that stabulary, is aware that secrecy, as to everyfollowing words wore distinctly heard by and poor Custer. Furthermore, the recoiled of the sonding of innocent men us :--- "That d --- Aribichop Tacké is the distinctly heard by and J. Faché is the distinct of the gallowing of innocent men us :--- "That d --- Aribichop Tacké is the distinct of the gallowing of penal servitude by concocted and J. Faché is the distinct of the gallowing of innocent men and J. Faché is the distinct of the gallowing of innocent men ment. It must not be forgetten that if there and J. Faché is the distinct of the gallowing of an of the gallowing of t

VENGEANCE OR CLEMENCY.

The half-breed rebellion has practically terminated in the surrender of Louis Riel after a brief and inglorious struggle. He ia about as awkward a white elephant as could

on the merits or logical aspects of the ques tion. If we were satisfied that Riel was the cause of the rebellion, we would not be so stupid or perforse as to ask for an enquiry as to the cause.

The first victims that the people of Canada demand are those who, either by neglect of their official duties or by dishonest and tyrannical conduct towards the half-breeds, egged them on to seek death at the point of the bayonet rather than suffer the pangs of hunger or the vexations of misrule. Let the Government wipe that brood of officials out and let it not appear to sauction their doings by continuing them in office. If that is not done, the responsibility will inevitably come come home to roost.

In the meantime all decent opinion must protest against bloodthirsty tirades and rabid cries for more blood. What does the Guzette mean, or whom does it address itelf to, in making such appeals as the following ;-

"Riel will in all probability be given a civil trial, not, perhaps, by a jury, but by a commission of judges, and of the verdict no doubt for a moment can exist. Simple justice demands that the arch mover in the rebellion shall suffer the penalty of his crime, and that right speedily. No maudlin sentimentality can be permitted to shield him from the punishment of his crimi nal folly. Swift and unhesitating retribution must overtake him, and while a fair trial is conceded, the execution of the inevitable must not be delayed by any expedient.' What would be the use of giving him a

fair trial if he is to be hanged right off ?

IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

GRAND AND IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION IN BT. GABRIEL PARISH.

The annual celebration for the Parish of St. Gabriel of the Irish Catholic Temperance con vention to k place on Sunday afternion and was most imposing one. Sharp at the appuinted hour, three o'clock, the societies connected with the convention met at St. Ann's Hull, and after

a short delay formed in procession a d pro-ceeded by way of Ottawa, McCord, Wellington and Centre streets to St. Gabriel's church in the following order :--

St. Gabriel's Brass Band, Banner.
St. Gabriel's T. A. and B. Society, Banner.
St. Bridget's T. A. and B. Society, McMahon Flag.
St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society, Father Matthew Banner.
St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

The procession was very large and a very re-presentative one. Centre street from the St. Gabriel's market to the church was profusely decorated with flags of all descriptions. The pr cessionists arrived at the church about 3.40, where they may accound by the efform of the where they were received by the officers of the S. Gabriel's T. A. & B. society, and conducted to seats. The large altar was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The following oconpied seats inside the sanctuary rails :- Revs. J. J. Salmon, M. Callaghan, S. P. Lonorgan

Sir John Macdonald stated that under the recent order-in-council, 26 half-breeds had proved themselves entitled to scrip for \$160 and 450 to \$240 each. Mr. Pope, in answer to Mr. Blake, said the

government had supplied rails for the government section of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said protracted negotiations have gone on with the C. P. R. authorities, and principally with the president, as to the relief of that company. The company desired better terms and a greater amount of rails than was finally agreed upon.

Hon. Mr. Blake asked if Louis Schmidt, James Isbister, Gabriel Dumont, Moise Outlette and Michael Dumont, all of Prince Athert District, were in the employment of the Government.

Sir John Maedonald said Schmidt was appointed on May 1, 1884, a clerk in the office of the Dominion lands at Prince Albert. None of the others were employed by the department of interior, nor, so far as he knew, by any other department.

The House then went into committee on the Franchise bill, and after some debate,

Sir John Macdonald explained certain points which had been obscured by the long debate and said with regard to the revising ficers he found that nearly all of the county judges would be very glad to do the work (hear, hear), and that they could do it without interfering with their other duties. He had learned further that several or the judges who knew their counties well were willing to undertake the work for more than one riding. He also believed that junior judges, almost with-out exception, would be willing to take some of the work. He might add that, as was his duty, he had consulted his friends who did the government the honor of supporting it, and, after a full discussion of the matter, had come to the conclusion that in all those cases where a revising officer was not a judge, there should be an appeal from him ; and that it should not be discretionary with the revising officer to refuse permission to appeal. Mr. Watson moved that the Province of

Manitoba be exempted from the bill. Lost on a division of 65 to 40. After some further discussion, Mr. Mitchell

moved an amendment to make voters of all who have been residents of an electoral district for twelve months, and who have been assessed and paid their taxes for the year then current.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Davies, Small, White (Cardwell), Charlton and Bain, and the House resumed, and adjourned at 2 a.m.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, May 18 .- In the House of Lords this evening Baron Wemyss vigorously de-nounced the government's policy in the Soudan. He said every man elain in the Southen was as much slain by the government through their vacillation, inconsistency and uncer tainty as if done to death by their own bunds. The only memoriais England would leave in the Soudan would be an abandoned railwey and bloaching skeletons, Lord Granville regulied that the policy of withdraws was

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THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES BELIEVED TO BE APPROACHING A SPEEDY SOLUTION.

BIEL'S COUNCILLORS SURRENDERING THEM-SELVES-DUMONT'S WHEREABOUTS STILL UNKNOWN-THE REBEL LOSS AT BATOCHE HEAVY-WHERE RIEL WILL BE TRIED.

OTTAWA, May 12.—A despatch has been received from General Middleton, dated from the church at Batoche, Monday, May 11th. He reports all well; that during Sunday the men were employed in strengthening their position, and that during the night only de-sultory firing was maintained from the rifle pits by the rebels. The church has been made the headquarters of the troops and is being strongly fortified, the inference being that the general will maintain his preposition until reinforcements ar-There has been only one casuality sent rive. emony the force since the engagement of Saturday, a volunteer being slightly wound-ed. Nothing has been heard of the steamer ed. Nothing has been heard of the steamer Northcote since Saturday, when she passed Batoche's Crossing, but it is supposed she has gone down to Prince Albert. Sir John Macdonald's son Hugh, a lieutenant in the 90th Battalion, of Winnipeg, is on the North-cote. The Montreal Garrison Artillery, in view of reinforcements being required, will likely be ordered to join General Middleton. The three battalions ordered out yesterday, with the Montreal Garrison Artillery, will increase the force in the Northwest to nearly 8,000 men. The New Brunswick pro-visional battalion of eight companies, with the St. John School of Infan-try, will number 461, and the Bruce Battalion about 320. Already there The New Brunswick proare, including mounted police, some 5,500 men in the North-West, and some 300 remen in the North-West, and some occasility of the And Private Moore of the Grenausers; ornits are being forwarded for the police. It Fitch and Private Moore of the Grenausers; is intended to reinforce Gen. Middleton at Capt. E. T. Brown of Boulton's Horse; Gun-is intended to reinforce Gen. Middleton at Capt. E. T. Brown of Boulton's Horse; Gun-d Gen Strange at Edmonton with ner William Phillips of A Battery, and Capt. the troops about to be sent forward, and it is John French. Our wounded are :- A Battery not unlikely that the policy of starving out the rebels will be resorted to. Colonel Otter is strongly entrenched at Battleford, and will probably remain there until the insurgents at Batoche are smashed and General Middleton can join him for an attack upon the Indians.

OTTAWA, May 15.—The following is Gen. Middleton's official despatch read by Hon. Caron in the House of Commons this afternoon :---

Since my last evening's despatch to you I bave ascertained some further particulars of our victory, which was most complete. I have myself counted twelve dead half breeds on the field, and we have four wounded halfbreeds and two Sioux in the hospital. Among the wounded half-breeds are Ambrose Joubin, a councillor, and Joseph Delorme. As far as I can ascertain, Riel and Dumont left as soon as they saw us getting well in ; but I cannot ascertain on which side of the river he is, but think it must be this side. The extraordinary skill displayed in making the rifle pits at the exact proper points and the number of them is very remarkable. Had we advanced rashly or heedlessly, I fear we might have been destroyed. I reconnoitered to my right front with all my mounted men, with a view to withdraw as many of them as possible from my left attack. On my return to camp I forced on my left and then advanced with a cheer and dash worthy the soldiers of any army. The effect was remarkable. The enemy in front of our left was forced back from pit to pit, and those in the strongest pit facing us found themselves turned and our men behind them. They next sauve qui peut and fled, leaving blankets, coats, hats, boots and trousers, and even guns, in their pits. The conduct of the troops was beyond praise, the Midland Battalion and 10th Royals vieing with each other, well supported by the 90th and flanked by the mounted portion of the troops. The artillery and Gatling also assisted in the attack with great ehaved so well hon all appear invidious to mention a number of names; while there are always some who, by good luck, are brought prominently before the eyes of the commanding officer, those I shall submit to you later on. My staff gave me every assistance and are most energetic and zealous. The medical arrangement under Brigade-Surgeon Orton was, as usual, most excellent and efficiently carried out. I have to record the death of three officers and five men, but they died nubly and well. I found no want of ammunition by the enemy, or food. In spite of what has been said to the contrary, we found large quantities of powder and shot. Nearly the whole of the rebels' families were left, and are encamped close to the river bank. They were terribly frightened, but I have reassured them and protected them. There is a report that Gabriel Dumont is killed, but I do not believe it, though I think it likely he is wounded. One of the wounded is recognized as Donald Ross, one of their council. Yesterday evening, just as the action was finished, the Northcote and Marquis steamers arrived up, the latter having twenty-five policemen on board. It appears the Northcote had a hot time of it, as the rebels fired on her very heavily, and though the was well fortified, the rebals managed to wound two men' slightly. The Northcote got on a shoal for a short time, but managed to keep off the enemy and to get off herself. Finding that, owing to the barges alongside, they could not go up the stream again, they decided to run down to the Hudson's Bay crossing, where they got rid of them and returned. At the Crossing they found the other steamer and came back together. This morning I sent a letter addressed to Riel as follows:

act the judicial authorities in the district where Riel was captured have the power to try a man for life, but appeal to the Manitoba Bench is provided. He could not be tried by a court-martial under present circum-stances. General Middleton had promised in a letter to Riel that he would be protected until the Dominion government decided on his case.

MORE REBEL PRISONERS.

Half-breeds keep coming into the camp, and the objects of the expedition are evident-ly accomplished so far as the half-breeds are concerned. The general has given orders that all shall be courteously treated, and his instructions are carried out. Monkman is in irons. He is accused of inciting the Indians to rise. Quite a number of women and children are camped in proximity to the village. Manuel Champagne, Pierre Parantieran, Pierre Henrie and Pierre Barbe, four of Riel's council.surrendered themselves and were taken on board the steamer Marquis. The whereabouts of Dumont is as yet unknown. He left the village on Monday, in company with Riel and some members of his family, going down the river. They took nothing with them but the clothes they wore, and, unless aided by friends, will have to come in. He was undoubtedly the soul of the rebellion so far as the fighting went. It was his idea to got Big Base to attack the was his idea to get Big Bear to attack the troops in the rear, but his scheme miscarried. He is said to be wounded in two places. Nolin, now in prison at Prince Albert, is said to be one of the chief instigators of the trouble. Alex. Fisher, the so-called lien-tenant-governor, is a prisoner. Other prisoners are : Eneas Poitras, William Fiddler. Alexis Gervais, Francis Tourand, Patrick Tourand and Maxime Beebois.

THE LOSS OF THE TROOPS.

The doctors' list of casualties on Saturday report eight killed, as follows : James Fraser and Richard Hardisty of the Ninetieth ; Lieut. A. W. Kippen, Surveyors' Corps; Lieut. W. Fitch and Private Moore of the Grenadiers; -Wm. Fairbanks, thigh ; M. Cowley, thigh ; Carpentier, right knee and left leg ; T. Stokes, Major Dawson, leg; Captain Manly, foot; Captain Mason, hip; Private Brisbore, forehead, slightly; Eager, jaw; H. Millson, chest; A. Marshall, in ankle; Barber, in head; Cantwell, hand and thigh; Quigley, right arm; Cook, arm; Stead, arm; Scoble, arm ; Bugler Gaghan, hand ; Corporal Foley, ide. 90th Battalion-Corporal Wm. Kemp, right eye ; Rulph Barton, left hand and neck Erickson, left arm; Allan L. Young, left thigh; Sergeant Jackes, head; Sergeant-Major John Watson, hand ; Corporal James Gillis, leg; Private F. Alexander Watson, neck and chest. Midland Battalion-Cap-tain Helliwell, shoulder; Sergeant A. E. Christie, right arm ; Lieutenant G. E. Laidlaw, right calf ; Private Wm. Barton, left hip; Corporal E. A. Helliwell, face; Color-Sergeant Wm. Thomas Wright, on left arm; Private M. Dally, left hand. Boulton scouts —Wm. Hope, right arm. French scouts G. R. Allan, right shoulder ; R. S. Cook, left thigh. Surveyors-Captain Wm. Gardner, in shoulder; A. D. Wheeler, shoulder. Three, D. Pringle, Mr. Vinen and John Macdonald, were struck by bullets on the steamer Northcote, none badly.

THREE MORE DEATHS REPORTED.

A despatch from Clarke's Crossing received this morning says Private Coale, of the 90th, wounded in the Fish Creek fight, died this morning. Sutebridge is very low indeed. Sergeant-Major Watson, of the 90th, and Private Alex. Watson, of F Company, same corps, have also succumbed, adding three more names to the death-roll of Winnipeg's crack corps. Dr. Roddick reports all the others as doing well.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

twelve Indians, and that many more would die of wounds.

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A later telegram reports that the priest who came into the camp yesterday reports the total killed of rebels as 157. The list of wounded is not known, as they are scattered everywhere without any medical attendance.

Amongst the dead are White Cap's sou, sent from our camp at Clarke's Crossing with a message to the rebel Indians. He was found on the field along with Councillor Ross, both having been torn in fragments by the Gatling gun.

Gen. Middleton bas given orders to hold all troops here until further orders. Fears are entertained as to the recovery of Corporal Leithbridge, of the 90th Battalion, wounded at Fish Creek. The transport service between Swift Cur-

rent and Battleford has been suspended as Indians are reported on trail intending to plunder supplies.

THE GARRISON ARTILLERY.

MACKAY'S HARBOR, May 1S .- The train with the Montreal Garrison Artillery crossed "the gap" at S a.m. to-day, heing the first to make the through journey from Ottawa to this point, which was reached at 11 o'clock. Lt.-Col. Oswald had the honor of driving the last spike fastening the rail that connects our North-West with our seaboard provinces. The ceremony was concluded amid the hearty cheers of the men, both of the battalion and the railway workmen. The road from here forward is good. They will get to Port Arthur to-night, and expect to reach Wianipeg tomorrow afternoon.

A telegram was received by the minister of militia at Ottawa yesterday, stating that Col. Ouimet has rejoined his battalion, which is with General Strange, cast of Edmonton, marching on Fort Pitt, Col. Ouimet having made a forced journey across the prairie from Calgary.

GOVERNOR DEWDNEY EXONERATED FROM ALL BLAME.

A gentleman who arrived nere to-day from the North-West states that in a conversation a few days ago with Mr. Forget, clerk of the North West Council, the latter said it was too bad that the government should blame Governor Dewdney or attempt to throw the responsibility of the rebellion on him, as the owner by no means rests on his shoulders. Mr. Forget said that last fall he was sent to Batoche to see Riel and Dumont and learn from them what terms of settlement could be effected. He dined with Riel and Dumont at the latter's house, and the result of his mission was reported to Governor Dewdney on his return to Regina. Mr. Forget impressed on him that matters must be attended to at once if rebellion was to be averted. These facts Governor Dewdney immediately laid before the Dominion government beseeching them to take immediate action. Here the responsibility so far as Governor Dewdney was concerned ended.

NEW YORK, May 18.-It is sold Riel came here secretly some time ago and endeavored to get assistance from the Fenians, but was unsuccessful.

BOUND FOR ST. JOHNS.

OTTAWA, May 18.-Major E. L. Bond, of the Prince of Wales Rifles, is in the city on business with the Militia department in regard to the movement of his battalion from Montreal to St. Johns, Que., where it will go into camp for a couple of weeks.

WILL BEER RUIN GLADSTONE

HOW HE NARBOWLY ESCAPED DEFEAT-WEATHERING THE STORM.

LONDON, May 14.-The government to-night weathered the second storm this week. It s ill has to face Sir Arthur Bass' amendment re-specting the taxation of beer. Sir Arthur will lead a large Irish and other Liberal defection, and the publicans' interest will also divert some dozen of Scotch votes, which, added to the strength of the united RIEL ALREADY PREPARING FOR midable opposition Mr. Gladstone has yet been

THE CRIMES ACT.

PARNELLITES INDIGNANT AT AN ATTEMPT TO RENEW THE ACT.

NEW YORK, May 16 .- A London cable letter says :- The cabinet quarrel over the ad-visability of renewing the Irish Crimes act culminated this evening. A minority, head-ed by Mr. Chamberlain, advocated the abandonment of the act, but the government decided to propose a renewal, in a modified form. for two years. The Parnellites are ingreatly mitigated form, will throw the influence of the home rule vote in the English constituencies with the opposition.

Another cause of estrangement between the Parnellites and the Ministry is the interforence of the Government through Erington's agency at the Vatican in the appointment of a Catholic Archbishop for the Diocese of Dublin, to succeed the late Cardinal McCabe. United Ireland laments the success Errington has achieved with the Holy Father, and says the rejection by the Vatican, through Errington's influence, of Dr. Walsh's name, and the substitution of Dr. Moran's, is a blow at the independence of the Irish episcopacy and Irish clerical rights. The prayers and longings of the Irish prelates, priests and people seem, says United Ireland, unavailing at Rome sgainst the secret machinery of the English Government.

A KENTUCKY CRIME.

LOUISVILLE, May 13 .- While Josiah Hoskins, the jailer of Bell County, was returning from church at Pineville on Sunday, accompanied by several of his children and Thomas Napier, the party was fired upon by Andrew Johnson, a notorious desperado. Hoskins, his little daughter and Napier were killed.

BEAT HIS DAUGHTER TO DEATH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.-Lotta Cook, aged), died on Monday night from the effects of a terrible beating the roceived from her step-father, A. Cuofro, a fresco painter. The latter was arrested and admitted that he had broken a heavy coal shovel over the girl's head.

A NEW AND INCURABLE DISEASE. SEWARD, N.Y., May 14 -A terrible and deadly disease prevails all through Seward valley. It first attacked Samuel McRoberts, who died, and since then funerals occur daily. The throat swells the and tongue is then paralyzed. The patient cannot eat, and subsequently be-comes double sighted. No one has recovered from the disease, which is very contagious.

THE PLYMOUTH EPIDEMIC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 .- Physicians from here who visited the infected district at Plymouth say the reports of the epidemic have not been exuggerated. They found four or five persons ill in one house, with three or four in one room, and in other instances two or three dead persons in the same house. They assort that the disease is typhoid lever.

A VESSEL QUARANTINED.

QUEBEC, May 14 .- Information has been received from St. Thomas, opposite Grosse Isle quarantine, that a large steamship could be observed from there at anchor at quarantine, carrying a yellow flag from her masthead. The nature of the sickness aboard the steamship has not yet transpired.

NO TIME TO DEAL WITH IRELAND. LONDON, May 15.-Concerning the business of the session, Mr. Gladstone said to-day that the government intended to deal with the Scotch crofters' bill, the Scotch secretary bill, and the Irish crimes act. He regretted that during the present session it would be impossible to deal with the local government of Ireland bill and the bill relating to the purchase of land in Ireland. Referring to the crimes act, he said he would state, with-

MILLIONS AT STAKE. HOW ALEXANDER FRASER MARRIED AN

INDIAN GIRL. QUEBEC, May 16.-In 1788 a wealthy mem

ber of the Hudson Bay Company, named Alexander Fraser, then living in the Canadian North-West, married a dark eyed Indian girl, Angelique Meadows. Notwithstanding the fact that this union was never sanctioned by any legal or religious ceremony, it constituted in the territory in which dignant: They have warned the ministers it occurred a legitimate marriage. At his that any attempt to renew the act, even in a death Alexander Fraser left behind him an enormous sum of money, together with the valuable seigniorics of Temiscouata, Mada-

waska, River du Loup, and the six milles acres, yielding thousands of dollars annually in rents. After his death, in 1843, Mr. J. B. Bouliot, of River du Loup, was appointed curator to his estate. Being called to account for his administration of the estate and sued by Mr. William Fraser, of Biver du Loup, who claimed to be a legal heir of the deceased, Mr. Pouliot replied that he was ready to render an account, but he did not know to whom he had to pay. Mr. Thomas Jones intervened in the case by an opposition, which denied that William Fraser had any right to any part of the succession, and claiming to be entitled to the same him-self, on the ground that his mother, Marguerito Fraser, was daughter of Alexan-der Fraser and issue of his second mark der Fraser, and issue of his so-called mar-riage with Angelique Meadows. The validity of the union was attacked by William Fraser, and Judge Caron, presiding in the Superior Court, having given judgment in favor of the pretensions of Jones and declaring the Indian marriage valid, the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the decision

of the Court below. Jones has instructed his attorneys to appeal from this last judgment to the English Privy Council, which he ex-pects will decide that the marriage of his grandmother, Angelique Meadows, was valid and legitimate. The amount at stake is be-lieved to be \$2,000,000.

READ THIS

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

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON BURTON AND CUNNINGHAM.

LONDON, May 18 .- The trial of Cunningham and Burton was concluded to-day. The court was crowded, the Lord Mayor and Minister Phelps being among those present, charge was clearly against the prisoners. The judge explained the nature of the charge and expounded the law on the subject. He then analyzed the evidence, calling the jury's attention to the fact that Burton's statement was not made under oath, and therefore entitled to very little credence, if there was any

they had told their landladies concerning it, and the unsatisfactory explanation Cunningham had since given of his relations thereto. The jury then retired and remained out fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. The court at for life. The announcement was received by the spectators with applause, which the court

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been dis covered whereby this hitherto incurable disease s eradicated in from one to three applications, s eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-coint of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 39 tf press having intervened. Defier's position is press having intervened. Defier's position is

suppresed.



DEGIERS GETS A PULLING OVER THE COALS.

THE CZAR ONLY WANTED TO GIVE GLAD-STONE & WAY TO BACK OUT-HE IS DETERMINED TO HOLD EVERY POINT-DR GIERS RESIGNS, BUT HIS OFFER IS REFUSED --- HIS POSITION A SHAKY ONE.

ST. PRTERSBURG, May 13.-The Russians now have 120,000 men between the Caspian Sea and Horat. According to best military estimate Russia's position is practically unassilable. It would be madness for an Angle-Indian army of less than 250,000 men to attempt to operate in Central Asia against Russia, The following plan of operations in Central Asia has been drawn up by General Gourko and will be put into execution in the event of war :-First, the principles of the campaign would be those of the Moscow campaign of 1812 against Napoleon. Second, the Russian commander would strictly avoid any general engagement until the Anglo-Indian army was drawn into the interior at least 600 miles beyond Candalar. Third, three Russian corps d'armee, each of 30,000 strong, would await an Anglo-Indian advance in strongly defensive position, echelon-ed along the Kushk and Murghab rivers. Fourth, 25,000 Cossacks at the first sign of a British advance would work at the first sign of a British advance would swarm through Afghan-listan, arouse the whole country, proclaim Ayoub Khan Ameer, and harass Brit-ish communications, burning supplies, raiding round the British army, stampeding camp fol-lowers, &c., but avoiding a serious engagement. Fifth, a corps of observation of 25,000 men and 15,000 Cossacks to be stat oned at Chikish Lar 15,000 Cossacks to be stat oned at Chikish Lar on the Caspian, ready to march to Theran the instant the Sinh of Persia should show the slightest sign of aiding the English. Sixth, when the Auglo-Indian army has been drawn far into the interior, worn out by the difficult country and worried night and day by Cossacks it would be attacked simultaneously by 90,000 men i forwing three Kossien cores diamage men, forming three Russian corps d'annee. Seventh, in case of a British defeat a Russian advance would be followed by the immediate construction of a railway and made very slowly but surely.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18 .- The Czar reads carefully the debates in the English House of Commons, and has expressed great astonishment at Earl Granville's construction of the concessions which DeGiers is alleged to also many ladies. The prisoners wore an ment at Earl Granville's construction of the anxious-look and followed Judge Haw concessions which DeGiers is alleged to kins' chargo with intense interest. The be ready to make. The Casr recently summoned DeGiers to Gatsching and opened the conversation by saying "De Giers, you have been promising far too much." De Giers re-"Sire, my statements have been explied. aggerated in London." The Czar rejoined, "My statements have been exaggerated in my own ministry of foreign affairs; the case trath in the statement, it was astounding that | is this, you have been hammering away at me no witness was called to support it. The for the last five weeks to obtain my consent judge drew attention likewise to the fact that to a sort of quasi arbitration on the material Cunningham and Burton had frequently points in order to save (to use your own been seen together, and dwelt upon words) a point d'honneur for England. I told been seen together, and dwelt upon words) a point d'honneur for England. I told their connection with the trunk, what you that as a very last resort I was ready to agree to this merely to enable Gladstone to back out of a cul de sac with grace. Then you go and tell Granville, Thornton and De Stael that I was pepared for real arbitration. Then your statement is in turn exaggorated in London, until at last every hody seems to once sentenced both men to penal servitude take it for granted that Russia is ready to yield and disgracefully submit to a foreign de-cision on matters that concerns solely Russia and Afghanistan. No, De Giers, I shall never give up any single essential point nor allow any reflection to be placed upon Gen. Komaroff who throughout has acted with dis-

BATOCHE, May 11. MR. RIEL,-I am ready to receive you and your council and to protest you until your cases have been decided upon by the government.

(Signed)

MAJOR-GEN. MIDDLETON. I cannot, of course, be certain, but I am inclined to think the complete smash of the rebels will have the effect of breaking the back of the rebellion, and will, I trust, at any rate, dispel the idea that the half breeds Indians can withstand the attack of and resolute man properly led, and will tend to remove the unaccountable scare that seems to bave entered into the minds of so many in the North-West as regards the prowess and powers of fighting of the Indians and halfbrieds. There is not a sign of the enemy on either side of the river for miles.

[Nigned,] FRED. MIDDDETON, Major General.

WINNIFEG, May 18 .- His Lordship Chief-Justice Wallbridge has given an opinion that c) enter some excitement, and one which some think may lead to Riel's being summarily disposed of by the volunteers, who fear he may escape pumshment if his case is transferred from a military to a civil tribunal. His Lordship is reported as saying that, according to the law, he would have to be tried in the district or province where he was cap-tured. He could not be brought to Winni-Prg or sent to Ottawa. The Dominion gov. ernment might issue a special commission and appoint judges to try him, but the trial Wenter have to take place in the province half-breed woman told him the loss would be of a parliamentary grant to the Frincess where Ried was captured. Under the present at least eighty killed in the village, and Beatrice.

THE FATE WHICH HE EXPECTS.

HE DENIES THAT HE WAS LEADER OF THE of council, in which Albert Monkman, now held a prisoner, is heavily implicated in the rebellion. He is shown to have taken a prominent part in the meetings, and had command of a number of men at Duck Like. He has been put in irons. Among others held are Fisher, the rebel governor, two Tourons from Fish Creek, Lamontagne, the rebel musketry instructor, Jackson, Riel's score-tary, Dumont's lieutenant. Father Fourmand estimates the rebels' loss in killed at sixty. The wounded rebels have been sent back to Saskatoon with our own on the steamer Northcote. Riel charges Lawrence Clarke, of the Hudson's Bay Com pany, with having precipitated the revolt. Riel denied that be was the leader of the rebellion and asserts his innocence. He says he into the hands of General Middleton, as from them he claims to be able to prove his innocence. He expects to be hanged and spends most of his time fasting and praying.

THE MARCH TO PRINCE ALBERT.

The troops reached a point eighteen miles north of Batoche at a place called Gariepy's Crossing, on Thursday night, and crossed to the west side on Friday morning, when the march to Prince Albert by the old trail was resumed. Father Fourmand, reported shot some weeks ago by the rebels, is still alive, having overtaken the column on Friday with another man. They passed Gabriel Dumont THE PITTSBURG MYSTERY SOLVED. on the way to Bateche from a hiding place in the prairie. George McLcod a Prince Albert courier, reported to General Middleton that while on his way from Batoche to Prince Albert on Wednesday afternoon, he met three Indians about twelve miles behind Lepine's Crossing. He was talking to the Indiana when Dumont appeared on the edge of the bluff and asked McLeod what he wanted. McLeod asked him to give himself up, saying the General promised him a fair trial. Dumont replied that he had taken up arms and intended to fight, and would not be taken alive. Dumont only had a few Indians with him. A large number of Indians and half-breeds accom panied McLeod to General Middleton. The latter sent them back with an escort to obtain their arms, which had been cached in the The prisoners were then discharged bush. and told to go home.

THE REBEL LOSS.

A despatch received this evening seems to show the fatality amongst the rebels at Batoche to have been greater than first reported. Father Lauzon reports having buried | rapidly. sixty four bodies of half-breeds alone, and a

called upon to encounter, and many Parlia-nentary prophets say that it will end disastrous-ly, and that beer will be his ruin for the second time in his political life. Should be, however, ILE DENIES THAT HE WAS LEADER OF THE REVOLT-MONKMAN HEAVILY IMPLI-CATED-DUMONT REFUSES TO SURREN-DER-THE REBEL LOSS AT BATOCHE-THE GARRISON ARTILLERY ON THE MOVE-COL. OUIMET WITH THE 65TH. WINNIPEG, May 18.—Among the rebel papers captured at Batoche are the minutes of council, in which Albert Monkman. now sorvive this vote, which will be t ken on Thurssolves to resign if defeated by Sir Massey Lopes' amendment which sought to charge the cost of the new registration of v ters to the Exchequer instead of the local rates. Every Liberal understood therefroe that if he voted with Sir Massey he vied not only to save his immediate constituents from a handsome ax, but also to overthrow the Lab ral party. This consideration undoubtedly kept many waverers in line, but the element that really turned the tide of battle was the vote of the Irish Liberals Just effore the division the whips saw that the day was lost without the fift on Liberal votes from Ireland. The I ish members sav their power and drove a hard bargain with the govpower and drove a nard dargain with the gov-ernment. At the last moment Mr. Gladstone consented to give the bribe demanded, and it was announced that the government would pay out of the exchequer £40,000 toward the ex-penses of registration in England and £15,000 toward those in Ireland. This concession was bellion and asserts his innocence. He says he toward index in the fault. This concession was can prove that he wanted to go back to the United States, but would not be allowed to do so. He expresses himself pleased that the books and papers of the rebels have fallen into the hands of General Middleton, as from as really desperate. As it was the Government obtained a majority of only 22 in a total vote of 538, which the defection of the fifteen Irish Liberals would have changed to au opposition majority of ei ht. Moreover, the Government, by giving the £55,000 really granted the very gray men of the Tory amendment, as it makes not the slightest difference, in principle, whether the whole or a part of the registration costs are borne by the Imperial exch quer. In other words, the Government voluntarily surrendered to wooid surrender by compulsion, and defeated itself to avert defeat.

CHICAGO, May 12 - The three Italians arcontessed to the perpetration of the murder this afternoon. They in a measure absolve Jarado, who was arrested in New York. They state that he witnessed the deed, however, and demanded a share of the money taken from Caruso as the price of his silence and then aided them in sbipping the body. Detectives declare that the confession is sufficient to cause the hanging of all three men. All particulars are known to the police. The murder was perpetrated solely to obtain \$300 or \$400 which Caruso had in his posses-Bion.

CABLES CONDENSED.

Turkish officers are still planting torpedocs n the Dardunelles.

The Australian contingent has sailed for 10me from Saskim.

Victor Hugo is ill with heart disease and congestion of the lungs. He is sinking

John Bright has written a letter approving

out entering into details, that the government intended to embody various provisions in that act which they deemed to be both valuable and equitable. (This statement was greeted with groans by the Parnellites.) It would be the duty of the government to press the house to pass the bill into law. Were the conditions more favorable, the government would be most anxious to deal with the question of local self-government in Ireland and that of land purchase. Both were measures towards which the government felt they had unfulfilled obligations.

> BLOODSHED BEFORE THE ALTAR. CALLAHAN, Fla., May 18. - A bloody fight occurred in Hocking Grove church yesterday between the West brothers and the Langford brothers. The fight arose in consequence of the publication during the last campaign of letters of a personal character. In the melce William Langford was killed and Geo. Langford fatally wounded.

"COMBATTING."

The old notion of "combating" with medicines such diseases as lung inflummation has given place to more enlightened views. The system of the late Dr. Hughes Bennett is lescribed as "ireatment by restoratives directed to further the natural progress of the disease and supporting the vital strength." The Lancet states that the Doctor had 105 cases of uncomplicated inflammation of the lungs which he treated on this principle without a single death.

IVY AND WOODBINE.

Many ignorant people refuse to permit the vy and woodbine to clamber over brick buildings, in the belief that its presence renders the walls damp and creates unhealthiness. The opposite is true. These vines absorb all moisture there is in the bricks and mortar, and the pressure of the foliage acts as a shield, turning severe driving rains away from the walls. The vines derive must of their sustenance from the ground and do not give out moisture from the rootlets that cling to the walls.

RATHER EXPENSIVE.

The cost of the last Lord Mayor's pageant was \$19,200; \$8,570 on dinners, \$5,125 on the procession, \$2,180 on decorations. \$300 on music, \$1,325 on printing, and \$1,675 on gen-eral expenses. Of this sum the new Lord Mayor contributed \$10,000 and each of the Sheriffs \$5,000. These figures lead London Truth to remark that there may possibly come a time when the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs will be elected for some other reason than that they are prepared to spend money on such tomfooleries.

OUR FUTURE.

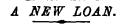
A Pittsburg writer makes the assertion that in fifty years, or perhaps in balf that time, coal will not be carried from the mines to its place of destination in bulk, but only its actual hoat energy will be transported, and that by wire, a process which, he says, can be accomplished by converting the coal into heat, the heat into motion and the motion into electricity; a storage battery in Cinom-nati would take it up as fast as generated at heat, or changed into light.

NO OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION ON THE REBELLION.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR,-Is it not a most remarkable thing that no proclamation by any recognized authority of the Dominion has as yel appeared addressed to the Indians or halfbreeds in the North-West? I supposed hostilities should be preceded by a declaration of war, as against foreigners, or proclamation against our fellow-citizens in revolt, and which proclama-tion should recite the causes forcing the Govermnent to such measures, and calling back those who are in revolt to their duty ; then every possible means should be adopted to bring such proclamation to the knowledge of those implicated. They should ai-so be notified what action will draw upon them the punishment accorded to public enemies, and to what extent acts already done will be condoned. Hitherto our action appears unfortunately in such a way as to incite to continuance in rebellion. Men who have no terms offered to them may well presume it is not intended to show them any mercy if defeated, and will, as the best alternative, continue to fight. And then again, there is no official account as yet before the public of the Duck Lake fight; the merits of the whole case are very much involved in that affair. A few months ago the American Government had a difficulty on hand very analogous to ours, in the Oklahoma Boomers, and how did they proceed? They sent one of their generals and a force of cavalry to the neighborhood of the Indian reserve illegally occupied by the Boomers, and there issued a proclamation clearly stating the case on the part of the public and what they expected the Boomers to do. If not, the whole force of the United

States would be brought to bear and forcibly dispossesses them. Such a course looks like common sense, and as a consequence the Boomers have either vacated or are about to vacate the land in dispute, and not a shot fired.

May 8th, 1885. CANADIAN.



SIE LEONARD TILLEY GOES TO ENGLAND -THE FLOATING DEBT TO BE CONSOLI-DATED.

Sir Leonard Tilley and his deputy, Mr. Jurtney, left by the Delaware and Hudson train yesterday, on route for E gland, with the intention of floating a new loan. The Gazette this morning gives the following particulars of the purposes to which the loan is to be devoted. The fluxting debt of the Dominion Government is understood to amount to \$18,000,000, while the amount required for capital expenditure this year with the cost of the North-West expedition will reach \$8,000,000, half of which will be required for the subsidy payments and balance of loan to the C.P.R. Of the loan of 1560, which matures July 1, five million has been extinguish d through the suking fund. Twenty-five millions remain, of which it is be lieved that \$20,000,000 will be retired by an exchange in o a short date 4 per cent. bond at par. The new loan will therefore be in the neighborfocted.

BERLIN, May 18 -- It is reported that England has ordered two hundred automatic torpedoes at Schwartzkoff.

LONDON, May 18 .- The Times, referring to the Afghan papers, says much useless correspondence and mischievous irritation would have been avoided if the government had discovered carlier that the Ameer did not

want Pendjeh, LONDON, May 13.-The £11,000,000 credit bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons this afternoon. It is runored that the Russian rep y raises a difficulty in regard to the basis of delimitation. It is said that DeGiers has asked whether England will accept responsibility for the acts of the Afghan frontier tribes nominally u der the control of the Ameer. It is evidently the intention of Deffiers to leave Russia freedom to extend her frontier on the first excuse of tribal disord-is. A despatch from Tirpul says the Afghans expect England will avenge the defeat of the Afghans by the Russians or indemnify the Ameer for his losses

LONDON, May 18.-It is authoritatively stated to night that Russia demands Maruchak and Zulfikar Pass, the possession of which the Ameer considers vital to the integrity of the Afghan frontier. The Post claims that Lord Dufferin has written an alarming letter describing the disastrous effect produced in India by the yielding policy of the government, but this latter report is not generally believed.

In the House of Commons this evening, in committee of supply on the vote of credit, Lord Randolph Churchill moved a reduction of two millions for the purpose of calling attention to Saturday's blue book on the Pendjeh incident. He said the indignation jen incident. He said the infiguration aroused by the perusal of the despatches was shared by the country at large, and even by liberal newspapers. He maintained that De Giers had said nothing to justify Mr. Gladstone's statement in parliament that it had been agreed that no further advance should be made on either side. He declared Mr. Gladstone's statement of March 13th was a fiction and a phantom, without the smallest justification. After further discussion, Lord Churchill asked leave to withdraw the motion. Mr. Biggar insisted upon a division, and the motion was rejected by 74 to 11.

Mr. Gladstone replied to Churchill amid continuous noisy conservative interruptions. When the noise reached a climax Mr. Gladstone stopped several minutes, then, in a broken voice, remarked that this new kind of political warfare was little matter to him whose personal presence was a question of months rather than years. The opposition remained silent during the rest of the speech. Mr. Gladstone said he was unable yet to explain fully the Anglo-Russian agreement of March 17th, but believed it to be a covenant. of the most sacred character.

TIRPUL, May 18 .- The Ameer, in a proclamation, compliments the Afghan troops on their gallantry at Pendjeh, and lays great stress on the value of a British alliance. Reinforcements are said to be daily arriving at Herat.

PARIS, May 18.-The Siecle (Brisson's, organ) extols the patriotism of the British Parliament and Mr. Gladstone in their efforts. nati would take it up as fast as generated at houd of \$30 000,000. If the Finance Minister to preserve peace. It advises Russia not to taken and converted buck into motion and invoit \$250,000 a year in interest will be ef. make Gladstone's position untenable by offen. sive measures.

IS THIS POSSIBLE!

بسريك يعيدن المرادين

Report comes that General Grant's im proved condition is due to the fact that he is using a "simple vegetable preparation" forwarded by one of our consuls from South warded by one of our consults from South America, and sent him by the Surgeon-Gen-eral! Is this possible! By an "unauthor-ized" remedy? Shocking! And yet, if this "simple vegetable prepara-tion" were owned and advertised by any one

as a specific for this terrible disease, certainly the Surgeon General would not commend it, nor would bigoted physicians prescribe it !

Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day, as the late Dr. J. G. Holland stated in Scribner's Monthly, were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were at first discovered or used in memoered, were at first discovered of disca in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd persons, knowing of their virtue and foreseeing their popularity, secured fand advertised them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them !

Isn't this absurd !

We believe that a remedy, if properly made, is just as effective when put up, adver-tised and sold in bulk, as when doled out to patients at enormous expense by their physicians.

Why not?

6

If General Grant is getting better through a simple unauthorized vegetable preparation where is the vaunted exclusive skill of the medical profession !

Apropos of the suspension of some very prominent members by the Medical and Chir-urgical faculty of Maryland, for endorsing advertised remedies, the Baltimore American (April 25) says that " when a patent medicine goes on year after year widening its circle of believers, it is a pretty fair evidence that there is merit in it. The regular doctors may ignore it and expel any of their members who use it, but when they do so their action looks more like envy against a successful remedy than a true desire to protect the public." The failure in the Garfield and Grant cases, the American thinks, and properly, has knocked professional pretensions higher than a kite.

But this is not a singular instance of un-professional power over "incurable diseases." That "simple vegetable preparation" now everywhere known as Warner's safe cure, was once an authorized remedy; was pronounced a "god send" to the medical profession for the cure of kidney and liver disorders, malaria, general debility, spring feebleness, female irregularities, etc., by many leading physicians, but when the formula was fully perfected, and the medicine was put up in bulk and advertised so that every sufferer might know of it and treat and let their patients die rather than to use it!

This is certainly a strange proceeding, but it is on a level with all the rules and regulations of a code which has gone so far as to forbid a physician displaying beyond a certain size his name and profession upon his sign.

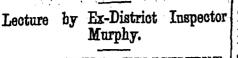
But the world moves and merit wins the light !

BABES.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A MORE TERRI-

BLE TRAGEDY-A BOY'S HEROISM.

LITITZ, Pa., May 15.—The full details of the suicide of Mrs. Hiram Pfautz and her determined effort to drown her five children. show one of the most heroic efforts to save life on the part of her ten-year-old son Harry on record in this section of the State. The mother, who was the wife of a rich farmer and an educated woman, had become melancholy and demented through religious matters. Yesterday she wanted her seven children to go with her to a mill dam a mile and a half away to gather flowers. The oldest did not go, their father being away from home. Mrs. Pfautz and her two sons, two daughters and a babe went to the dam. The boy Harry led the way. They sat a while near the deep water, when Mrs. Pfautz asked Harry to pick up a stick near the dam. He stroped to do so, when the mother swiftly and noiselessly rushed up behind him and pushed him in. She then rapidly seized the other three children and tossed them in one by one, and then jumped in herself, babe in arms. Harry, an expert swimmer, quickly got out and hauled his brother, aged seven, who had clung to a board ashore. Harry then jumped in and safely brought his sister, aged nine, ashore. Nothing daunted, he once more plunged in, grasped his mother, who still held the babe. The mother exclaimed she wanted to die, but the boy bravely held on and begged her not to resist. By almost superhuman effort he succeeded in getting the mother and babe safely out of eight feet of water to the shore. Meanwhile the other children stood speechless on the bank. The next moment Harry dove in for his three-year-old sister, who had sunk the third time. Harry found the body at the first dive, and brought it up and out to the bank, closely pressing the little one to his breast. He at once commenced rolling the body of the girl, but finally burst into tears when he realized that his little sister was dead. His mother, who stood shivering on the bank with the wet children, implored Harry to run back to the farm to get a rash. She promised not to, but the boy concluded to take the three children back with him, leaving the mother and babe alive with the dead child. The three children went home in their wet clothes, and there told the horrified father what occurred. He quickly drove to the scene, but there found no one. The moment that Harry and the children had gone the mother seized the dead child and her babe and again leaped into the water and sank to rise no more. The water was drawn from the dam and the bodies recovered. Coroner Hone, of Lancaster, held an inquest this afternoon and returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The three children, who so narrowly escaped death, are confined to their beds. They were considerably bruised by striking rocks on the bottom of the dam. The wife was formerly a school teacher, but during the past few years became melancholy and finally deranged.



A SCATHING INDICTMENT.

" DUBLIN CASTLE JUSTICE."

A lecture on "Dublin Castle Justice" was delivered in the Round Room Rotunda, Dublin, by Mr. Thomas Murphy, ex District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary. There was a large attendance and the audience was extremely enthusiastic. On the platform were several members of Parliament and other representative citizens. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., presided.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said : I do not think it necessary in any audience of Irishmen to tell them who Mr. Murphy is, or to bespeak for him a hearty and generous Irish welcome (hear, hear). Not merely Ireland, but humanity, is indebted to him for the courage he displayed in face of all the dark powers of evil in exposing the heinous sink of Dublin Castle. Mr. Murphy, for doing this, had borne his sentence and his degradation, but when all is over I venture

to think it will not be a sentence or a degradation to Mr. Murphy.

THE VINDICTIVE POLICY.

Ex-District Inspector Murphy then came forward and received a most enthusiastic reception. He said: Lord Spencer (great groaning), true to that policy which had consigned innocent men to the scaffold, true to that policy that had consigned men to long terms of imprisonment and jail discipline, to find out after the lapse of weary months, or perhaps years, that they were innocent of every offense; true to this vindictive policy of repression and persecution, had thought proper to deprive him of the very small appointment which he had held. Not only that, but Lord Spencer had assailed his character in every conceivable way, and from almost every possible direction, in the House of Commons, in the public press, in official documents and in private ones as well. A charge was preferred against him (Mr. Murphy) in a manner wholly unprecedented and contrary to the rules of the constabulary force. The regulations required that when any member of the force had been guilty of an offense against discipline, a day should not necessarily be permitted to lapse until two courses were adopted. In the first place, the offending member was verbally informed that he was to be reported. In the second place, a charge in writing was framed against him, which he was called upon to admit or deny. that every superer night know of it and real which it was done officially and himscli, then the profession turned upon it All that was done officially and let their patients die rather than to use [above board; but in his (Mr. Murphy's)] case not less than seven days were allowed to lapse, and during all that period he had been attending to his duties, thoroughly unconscious that it was the intention to accuse him of any breach of discipline. It was only on the 16th of September, three weeks after the alleged occur rence, that he for the first time learned the mean, underhand and disreputable line of action adopted in his case. County Inspector Sheehan (groans) had then admitted that THE DROWNED MOTHER AND on the 31st of August, 1884, he entered into a private, secret and confidential corre-spondence with Col. Bruce (groans) in reference to him (Mr. Murphy). He admitted that he had received a private letter from Col. Bruce in reply, and that in consequence of that letter he wrote a long and meander-ing sort of report—that he had watched him (Mr. Murphy) until his appearance was no longer clear in the darkening evening, and

that during this interesting vigil he saw him staggering three times, and therefore concluded that he was intoxicated (langhter.) In the case of a man whoso had been determined upon, it ruin would be, of course, absolutely impossible French a just man? He clung to the idea for him to stagger through any accidental that French was a born ruffian, that he prophysical cause whatsoever, and assuming that he had slipped upon an orange peel and come down suddenly all in a heap--a con tingency to which the most rigid abstainer was liable (laughter)-this would be, according to the views and liberal theories of Col. Bruce and County Inspector Sheehan, conclusive proof of the hopeless and deplorable state of intoxication to which he (Mr. Murphy) had reduced himself

a court composed of their own officers, who are dependent upon them for their daily bread, to commit, irrespective of the evidence, an official against whom they enter-tained a mean and cowardly grudge (hear, hear.) On the one side there were several witnesses to prove that he was perfectly inno-cent, and on the other side there was one witness. Notwithstanding this vast prepon-derance of evidence in his favor, the court, in the exercise of their discretion-he did not think it was a wise one (loud laughter)found a verdict against him, and on the re-ceipt of their finding, Colonel Bruce wrote a minute teeming with misrepresentations.

CAREY AND SPENCER.

The result of all this was that he was removed, as it was emphatically termed, from the force. [A Voice-And bad company (loud laughter).] It is not a little remarkable that Lord Spencer had used in his case the very word which the in-famous Carey rendered so notorious (groans). Carey removed his victims by the mife without the intervention of any form of trial or inquiry, but he thought the im-partial historian would be constrained to relate that Lord Spencer occasionally removed them by the rope (loud and continuous applause) first having subjected the un-fortunate creatures to all the tortures incidental to a protracted legal investigation, but from the judge who wept as he pro-nounced the fatal sentence to the hangman who, with a curse upon his brutal lips, kicked the poor wretch into eternity, the whole pro ceeding was, as far as strict justice was concerned, a delusion, a mockery and a snare (loud applause).

SPENCER'S WELL BELOVED.

The real cause of his (Mr. Murphy's) removal, and he gloried in it, was that from him emanated the information which resalted in "the exposure of James Ellis French (loud cheers); that obscene bird who revelled in filth in Dublin Castle; that fetid scoundrel on whom Castle honors were liberally showered; that confidant of success-ive Viceroys. Lord Spencer was plunged in desolation at being deprived of the services of his trusty and well-beloved James Ellis French (loud laughter), accordingly he had wreaked his vengeance upon him (the speak er), who in some way or other he suspected of being the cause of bringing about results so very intolerable. Communications had been made to him which left no doubt upon his mind but that French was the monster that a judge and jury had recently pronounced him.

FRENCH PROMOTED.

He was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that French's habits were equally well known at the depot and in the Inspector-General's office, Dublin Castle. He sen two communications in the nature of round robins, one to Lord Spencer and the other to Colonel Brackenbury, the Under-Secretary for Crime, and he posted them at Clones. He waited patiently, but the only result that he could see from these documents was quite the opposite to what he expected, for James Ellis French was suddenly appointed a county inspector over the heads of men long senior to him in rank and service (loud ap plause).

THE JUST MAN.

In August, 1883, he addressed a gentleman of whom the Irish race had good reason to be proud, he referred to Mr. Healy (loud cheere). This was followed by the appearance of an article in United Ireland (cheers), the editor of which, Mr. O'Brien, had a lasting claim to the gratitude of every Christian (applause), and James Ellis French, the darling of Dublin Castle, who went up like a rocket, came down like a stick (laughter). They were forced to prosecute French, but from the judicial bench he was described as a just man that had fallen (loud laughter). He (Mr. Murphy) would like to ask when was James Ellis French a just man? He clung to the idea gressed in wickedness as he advanced in age I maturity, and every day became

member for Mallow, while the delective power was directed to obstruct him and screen those villains whom he was endeavoring to expose (groans). In conclusion, he asked did not the treatment which Lord Spencer had accorded him (Mr. Murphy) show a practical sympathy with those abom-icable crimes which had raised the finger of scora in every country in the world against Dublin Castle ? (hear, hear, and applause).

NARROW ESCAPE.

• • ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten years ago] was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and -Kidneys

"Extending to the end of my toes and to

my brain ! "Which made me delirious !

"From agony ! ! ! ! "It took three men to hold me on my bed at times !

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose. Morphine and other opiates ! "Had no effect ! "After two months I was given up to

die ! ! ! ! "When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

the pain. The second dose cased so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute add painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known. "I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they sold. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I pooled at him, but he was so carnest I was induced to use them again.

again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been

sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to

be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, "Or daughter ! ! ! !

"Can be made the picture of health ! "with a few bottles of Hop Bitters !

137 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

NATIONAL CULONIZATION.

The national lottery of colonization, under the patronage of Rev. Father Labelle, has another grand drawing of prizes on Wednesday, July 15th. The efforts made by the Rev. Father and the committee of gentlemen who have given their time and attention in assisting and promoting the object, deserve full recogni-tion at the hands of the public. The prizes offered are well worth the risk of the amount paid for each ticket, the object of the lattery being to secure funds to aid in settling the large and fertile country north of the Ottawa river. It is the intention, as soon as sufficient funds are subscribed, to build a railway through this district. The tract of country which this railway proposes to traverse can be confidently stated as equal in fertility to the best parts of the Province of Queboc. It is covered as a rule with hardwood, maple, elm, oak, birch, &c., a sure sign of a rich soil. Already a strong current of colonization has set in through this tract of country; over 10,000 souls have established themselves there since five or six years, and twenty-five townships and parishes have been partly settled. But this movement cannot continue without the aid of a railway. The last settlers are now at eighty miles from St. Jerome, the nearest railway station; they cannot be expected to go any fur-ther if they have not railway facilities. Besides, it is necessary to increase the width of the init is necessary to increase the width of the in-habited portions of the Province, in order to ensure in the future and maintain for ever the importance of the route of the river St. Lawrence as the main commercial highway of the Domin-

The fact, however, that I, an Irishman, ion. Sir Charles Tupper, in speaking before the dared to have an opinion of my own and that tribute to Father Labelle and his noble efforts "I may state that the Rev. Father Labelle a gentleman known to many hon. members of this House as a patriot of the finest type, and as a whole-souled enthusiast, who throws him-self into any work in which he may be engaged with such ardor as to inspire confidence in the with such and as to hispite connected in the men with whom he comes in contact, thus lead-ing them on successfully into the most profitable careers — this gentleman has devoted the last few years of his life to peopling this large, fertile, productive section of the country. I am almost a fraid to section of the country. I am almost airaid to state the number of people he has sent into that country, but I think I may venture to say that he has taken at least 10,000 people within the last three or four years into this previously al-most unknown country. These people are mak-ing happy and prosperous homes for themselves in what was a desert and a wilderness. As he fills one part of the district he goes on to fur-ther outposts; but he has reached a point ther outposts; but he has reached a point where, he says, a railway is absolutely neces-sary for the prosecution of the important and valuable work in which he is engaged. I be-flieve that if these 10,000 people had not gone there that it these follows people had not gone there they would either have been struggling with poverty in their former homes, or seeking prosperity in another country. I believe there is no member of the house who will not regard such a work as that as of the greatest possible importance to Canada, and that the resources of such a country should be developed as only

HAVE YOI

PRESIDENT EGANS POSITION.

The following letter from Dr. J. D. Hanra-han, State Delegate of the Irish National

League of Vermont, and President Egan's re-

MY DEAR SIR :- Having received several communications, both from yourself and Mr.

Walsh, I thought it was but right that you

When I first made an effort to organize

branch of the League here I was met with

the assertion that the officers had sold out to

the Republican party. I have not been able

to remove that impression yet, and at present I have little hope of being able to

However, I can assure you that my heart

and soul are in the cause, and whatever per-

sonally I can do shall be done, and I yet

hope, by making a supreme effort, that I may be able to make some kind of a showing

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9, 1885.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA,

MY DEAR DE. HANRAHAN :--- Your es-teemed lottor of the 4th inst. has reached me,

and I have to thank you, not only for your

promise to forward the League movement in

your State, but also for the manly candor

with which you inform me of the slanders

that are in circulation regarding the

officers of the Loague. The fact that such

out" to the Republican party-or any other party-being made against the respected Treasurer of the League, the Reverend Dr.

O'Reilly, of Detroit, against my predecessor,

Mr. Alexander Sullivan, and, I may add,

against myself, is proof of the utter unscru-

pulousness of a certain set of political bummers, and of the lamentable ignorance

and prejudice of a certain other classof our

countrymen who believe them-if indeed any

The Reverend Dr. O'Reilly and Mr. Alex-

ander Sullivan need no words of mine in

their defence. Their antecedents, their pure

and devoted patriotism, their utter unselfish-

ness of character-so different from that of

the creatures who attempt to malign them-

are so well known throughout the length and

breadth of this land, that no man of ordinary

intelligence, no Irishman worthy of the

name, could be got to give ear to their

For myself, I took no part in the Presi-

dential campaign beyond casting my indi-vidual vote. I did write a letter, replying to

attacks directed against me by the democratic

organ of this city, attacks too, which were entirely unwarranted inasmuch as I had up

to the time of their appearance made no pub-

lic pronouncement of my political views what-

soever. This letter I submitted, before send-

ing it to the press, to one of the most promi-

nent Democrats in this State, and he consid-

ered that the circumstances justified its publi-

cation. In the letter in question 1 stated in

correction of the published misrepresen-

tations, the reasons why I, as an individual, preferred Mr. Blaine to Mr. Cleveland, but

I also stated distinctly my position in the following unmistakable words : — " When, however, at Boston I accepted the Presidency

of the Irish National League, I considered

that whatever my private opinions might be, I was thence precluded from taking any active

part in American politics. Accordingly I

have abstained from taking any part, nor shall I take any so long as I hold the office.

That position I strictly adhered to through-

out the entire campaign. I never by word or writing attempted to influence a single vote,

but on the contrary, when again and again I was asked for my advice, I invariably de-

This is my position."

clined to give it.

there be who do believe them.

slanderers.

charge as that of having "sold

l am very truly, &c., J. D. HANRAHAN.

previous to your National Convention.

should receive some kind of an answer.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 4th, 1885.

ply, will undoubtedly be of interest :

Hon. Patrick Egan,

do so.

MAY 20, 1885

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Oramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the

heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-

Loss of appetite, flesh strength? algia? Bnd

Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

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

ofskin? Then

HA BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous 813-tem, and finally pneumonia, diarthæa, bloodiessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one-it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other com-plaint.

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

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

THREE GOOD POINTS.

SWEARING FALSELY AGAINST CUNNINGHAM AND BURTON-EVIDENCE OF THE CHARGE BEING TRUMPED UP AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

LONDON, May 15.-Every seat to day was occupied at the trial of the dynamiters at the Old Bailey. The judge entered, followed by Alderman Savery and Under Sheriff Metvalf, each bearing a bouquet like a prima donna. Twenty fashionable ladies gazed longingly at the flowers. The counsel on both sides looked pleased. The prisoners seemed undismayed.

The jurymen do not look like men to be intimidated. They seem profoundly interested in the case. Each has paper and a quill pen and takes copious notes, one juryman especially questioning witnesses for himself after the lawyers for the defence. It is believed that this inquisitiveness promises a disagree-ment of opinion. The prosecution will probably finish to morrow, when the defence will begin, and occupy perhaps a day and a half. It is hoped that the case will go to the jury

on Saturday. Three good points were made for the de-fence to-day. Several of the police who were on duty at the Tower on the day of the explosion were examined. One admitted that between the time when Cunningham visited the room where the explosion occurred and when the gates were closed ten minutes elapsed, and he could easily have gone out in the meantime. It had also been sworn before that Cunningham bought an overcoat at Shoreditch large enough to wear over his other overcost, the theory being that he carried the dynamite to the Tower in that way. A sensation was caused in court when the prisoner asked to put on the greatcoat and it was found that it would not go over the smaller overcoat. On the contrary, it fitted him neatly when he had not the smaller one on.

Again, about tor found

A WOMAN'S AGE.

A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional disorders which wear upon the nerves and vitality, and which, if unchecked, are liable to change the most robust woman to a weak. broken-down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the sex, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dol-lar. By druggists.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

CHATHAM, Eng., May 12.-Barnard's Music Hall, the Mid Kent Club House, Bull Inn, large printing works, and a number of other buildings, were burned last night. Loss, £200,000.

JUDGE AND ACCUSER.

When Colonel Bruce received this communication on the 4th of September, he wrote and despatched to the County Inspector the identical charge which he was to bring against him (Mr. Murphy), and which the County Inspector reproduced in his own handwriting, and called upon him (Mr. Murphy) to admit or deny (groans). Now, the conduct of Colonel Bruce in this respect was simply scandalous (hear, hear). Bruce instead of handing French over to the Crimi-was to be the principal and final judge of nal law, the Government screened him and the proceedings, and notwithstanding that, he constituted himself accuser as well. But this model colonel did not stop there. He

patted County Inspector Sheehan on the a communication to the Inspector-General, back, and told him the evidence was clear and presumably sufficient, but still he should look out for corroboration-advice which he (Mr. Murphy) would show was not lost on the mind of the County Inspector. An investigation was held in the Constabulary barracks, Nenagh, on 16th September, 1874, and when the County Inspector discovered that all the witnesses who were produced for the prosecution were, one after waggon to bring them home. Suspecting his the other, swearing that he was perfectly in-mother he implored her not to do anything nocent of the charge imputed, he applied for nocent of the charge imputed, he applied for a summons to obtain the evidence of a man named Simon Pyne (laughter), a decayed, old policeman who spent his evenings in the County Inspector's kitchen, and when he was not in that odorous locality he was to be found with his back against the gable-end of a public house (laughter). It was only when he wanted corroboration, which in this unfortunate country is often a synonym for perjury of the foulest and blackest dye, that he applied for a summons to procure the attendance of the man Pyne,

AN ORDER TO CONVICT.

On the second day of the inquiry he observed that the president received a letter with the usual Castle marks on the envelope. He read it, hand handed it to the other member of the court, who read it and returned it to the president with a broad grin, saying in an undertone, "It is satisfactory to know what we have to do." Laughter and ap-It at once occurred to him that plause.) they had been directed to convict him, and having regard to their subsequent demeanor he was satisfied that such was the case. [A Voice-So is everyone (applause).] They might think such action as this on the part of a government improbable; but he himself, when serving in County Limerick, was compelled to bear a message to a certain bench of magistrates in the County Limerick telling them to convict certain persons who were arraigned before them for riot. and not to send them for trial to assizes or quarter sessions, when they would have had some chance of obtaining justice at the hands of a jury of their peers. Surely a Government that is capable of sending an order of this kind to a bench of local magis-

and more acceptable to the gang who experimented in the science of government in Dublin Castle (applause). Lord Spencer screened, sheltered, and protected the vile official performers in every way he could. All the vengeance of the law, all the Viceregal wrath were poured forth on what he might term the mere stage supernumeries, wretches like Pillar and the blind basketmaker : but the principal villians-the stars of infamy-were allowed to escape scot free (hear, hear).

FRENCH SCREENED BY GOVERNMENT.

On the day after the article appeared in United Ireland every officer named in the round-robin was telegraphed for. Mr. Maguire and Mr. Bell gave conclusive evidence against French at this private inquiry ; but, nal law, the Government screened him and used him as a species of battering ram against United Ireland (cheers).

On the day of French's arrest he addressed and received a telegram summoning him to Dublin. He was there received in a surly manner by Colonel Bruce, and then sent to Mr. Harrel, who said "there was no know-ing where these inquiries night end" (hear, hear). He retired perfectly satisfied that his disclosures met with the disapprobation of Colonel Bruce and Mr. Harrel. Colonel Bruce had full evidence of the crime, but he made himself an accessory after the fact, and did not produce a single Constabulary witness against French-on the contrary, he had the audacity to go into the witness box himself and give him a good character (hear).

BLOOD MONEY,

When murders were perpetrated in the country, when secret societies were alleged to be in full swing and in active operation, they remembered the extraordinary and in some case highly censurable means that were adopted to get convictions. Protract-ed inquiries, such as those held in Dublin Castle, were held throughout the country. Thieves, perjurers, and many leading infamous lives, even murderers themselves were ostentatiously paraded in the witness box (hear, hear), and when innccent men were doomed to death and penal servitude, what was the action of Earl Spencer ? He scattered blood-money in every direction Every district inspector, every head consta ble, every sergeant, and every constable who assisted in the hanging of his fellow.coun tryman, or sending him to penal servitude, was the recipient of money rewards. Confidential circulars were sent broadcast and His Excellency was even pleased to send his autograph letters to many. George Bolton (groans), who had filled important public positions, had been in the habit of exposing to a select circle of friends a couple of autograph letters with which Lord Spencer had favored him, thanking him for the service he had rendered to law and order (groans.) He (Mr. Murphy) did not mean to infer that when a crime had been com mitted every legitimate effort should not be made to bring the perpetrators to justice (hear, hear); but what he complained of was that when officers of Dublin Castle gave themselves up to crimes most foul, the matrates, who are supposed to be independent chinery at the disposal of the authorities was of them, and to administer justice uninfla-enced by any bias between the Crown and the accused, would not shrink from telling out of abominable secrets was left to the hon.

railway communication can develop it. The tickets for the 1st series are one dollar each, the highest prize in the series being \$10,000; in the 2nd series, 25c, the highest prize

in this series being \$2,500. Tickets can be procured by addressing the secretary, S. E. Lefebvre, No. 19 St. James street, Montreal, where all necessary information will be given.

IRISH GRAND JURIES.

DUBLIN, May 12.—The passage of the Irish Local Government bill, at present under con-sideration of the English Cabinet Council, would afford a strong measure of relief and re-move some of Ireland's most bitter grievances. The bill provides for popularly elected councils in each county, which would administer the business at present attended to by grand juries. The grand jury system of Ireland is an ano-maly and an anchronism. It has no existence either in England or Scotland, and its continuance in this country is a cruel wrong under which the poor taxpayers throughout the coun-try, year after year, silently smart. The grand jury in this country is a relic of the old feudal system, and has the feudal disregard for the wishes of the people. The jury is composed of landlords and retired officers elected nominally by the lieutenants of counties, but in reality by the Governmeut. This body, not elected by the taxpayers and irresponsible in its actions, levies the county cess for poor rates, road im-provements, etc. It has all the functions of a county council; but unlike a county council it cannot be impeached. From the constitution of this body is is not hard to surmise in what direction the taxes are spent. The improvements are all for the benefit of the landlords' property, and while public roads are neglected, semi-private avenues leading to castles and mansions are kept in the best condition.

DISASTROUS AVALANCHE IN ICE-LAND.

LONDON, May 12 .- Advices from Iceland state that fifteen dwellings, with their inhabitants, were swept into the sea by an April avalanche, and that twenty four persons were drowned. The avalanche destroyed 50 fishing boats. The loss in one village alone reached £20,000.

that opinion was not of the regulation pat-tern, dictated by certain conventional party bosses, was sufficient to bring down upon me the venemous malignity of a class of Irish-American politicians and of certain prints that call themselves Irish-American, solely that they may trade in Irish votes. But for that spirit of resistance to tyranny and dictation which is ingrained in my very nature I would not to day be an exile from home and friends. Without egotism, I think I may say that I have made sacrifices and incurred risks in my opposition to English tyranny and dictation in Ireland that few persons have faced. sacrifices and risks that the persons who go around slandering the workers for Ireland are by nature incapable of understanding ; and whatever part I may take in public affairs on this side I shall, I trust, always be found an uncompromising enemy of tyranny and dictation from whatever quarter they may be attempted. For men who honestly differ from me on

questions of politics, whether Irish or American, men like my friends Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, Hon. P. A. Collins, Hon. M. A. Foran, Hon. M. V. Gannon, my townsman, Mr. John Fitzgerald, your good self and many others I could name, I trust I shall always entertain the most profound respect, but for those who would by their unscrupulous intol-erance drag the cause of Ireland in the mire and deliberately belie and defame the good name of their countrymen when they venture to exercise, honestly and independently, their legitimate rights as citizens of this free country, I have no other sentiment than that of

contempt and loathing. I remain, my dear Dr. Hanrahan. Yours Faithfully, PATRICE EGAN. DR. J. D. HANRAHAN, State Delegate I. N. L. of A., Rut-

land, Vt.

RIOT AT THE GAMBLING TABLE. SAVANNAH, May 2.-At Walthurville yesterday a number of colored mill hands, who had just been paid off, indulged in a game of poker. The pot amounted to \$40 or \$50, and as the gamesters were all flushed with liquor they were considerably excited. One accused another of cheating; words followed, and as the accuser drew a knife, the man who had been charged with cheating drew a revolver and fired. The bullet entered the forehead, and the victim fell a corpse the cards and stakes. The across friends of the dead man arose to avenge the murder while those of the slayer rallied to his defence. Each side was well armed with knives and revolvers, and in the fight which followed five were killed and four badly wounded. Other hands came up and took a hand in the struggle, and it eventually assumed the preservous of a riot. The fac-

COMING INVASION BY LOCUSIS. WASHINGTON, May 12 .- The entomologist of the agricultural department says the country will soon be visited by two great broods of locusts of 17 and,13 year varieties. This will be the first time in 221 years that they have appeared in conjunction. They will not prove greatly destructive, and the injury they will inflict will probably be confined to fruit trees.

and second in the

tion which started the trouble fled pursued

by a posse of police. If any of the fugitives

are captured lynching is certain.

coat, it was admitted by Inspector Abber-vine that he did not find it till two days after the effects had been taken to the police station. The defence's general theory will be that anybody might have put the detonator there and that Cuuningham was not in the Gower street train, but another man was, whose photograph was exhibited in court. The case is one of mistaken identity, they will say.

The defence will prove an alibi for Burton, and hope to show that he had no connection with any of the explosions. The prosecution tried to show that nobody but one gentleman and lady with a child got out of the Tower after the explosion took place and before the gates were closed. The defence elicited on cross-examination that many others got out. There still remain points against both prisoners, such as their equivocation when arrested, their having identified the bags, their failure to account for their movements. their inability to show reason for being in London. Solicitor Quillian and Mr. Meany are most industrious workers for the prisoners' acnuittal.

(Latest)

In the trial of Cunningham and Burton this morning Mary O'Brien, a newspaper vendor, swore Cunningham was in Miss Connor's lodging house where he had a room at the time of the explosion on the Metropolitan railway between Gower street and King's Cross. She sold Cunningham a newspaper at his lodging house on the night the explosion occurred and saw him there from 7.30 to 10 o'clock. The explosion occurred at 9 o'clock. Katherine White, who lives at Miss Connor's house, confirmed the testimony of Mary O'Brien. The counsel then submitted that no evidence had been adduced showing the existence of conspiracy. The judge declared the question must be decided by the jury.

THE REGISTRATION ACT.

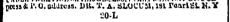
LONDON, May 12 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon on the motion of Mr. Lope (liberal-conservative) to insert a clause in the Registration act charging the expenses of registry on the general treasury being called up, Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed it. The motion was rejected by a vote of 280 to 258, a loss of ten votes by the government from last night's tally, and of but two for the opposition. The government's majority was obtained, it is thought, by a threat that they would resign if defeated. A number of liberals, who desired to abstain from voting, were com-pelled to vote on the appeal of the liberal whips. Mr. Gladstone announced his intention to introduce a bill to authorize a general election in November. The registration bill was lead a third time.

STETIN BEY ALIVE.

VIENNA, May 13. -Stetin Bey, who it was believed was killed with Gen. Gordon in Khar-toum, is, according to letters received by his relatives here, alive and a prisoner in the Mahdi's hands.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. LONDON, May 13 .- It is reported that the cabinet is discussing a scheme of local self-government for Ireland, which is likely to have immediate consequences of an important character.





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gentleman last Thursday night against the amendment to the registry bill. Churchill alludes to the premier as "this unhappy man," "this melancholy personage," and "this incapable malicious sneaky whig." D00 incandescent lamps per week. NATIONAL PILLS ar coated, mild but thorou are the best Stomach an Pill in use

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THE MONTREAL COLLEGE CON-VENTION.

It is announced that the 9th of September next has been definitely fixed for the re-union of the old students of the Montreal College, of the old students of the Montreal College, instead of the 17th of June as at first pro-posed. On the occasion of this change of date there have been effected in the or-ganization a few modifications which it is de-sirable to make known to those taking an interest in this family feast. The members of the different committees waited upon the Superior of the Seminary to have him accept a more extensive part in the direction of their operations. The Superior, in words of affection and kindness, stated that the Semi-

nary charged themselves with all expenses and thus take all pre-occupation of personal responsibilities Then, to give the Committee on Invitations a greater facility to perform their duties, an-other sub-committee was named to especially look after the members of the clergy. It is composed of Rev. Mosers. A. Marechal, Vicar General, President; M. P. Deguire, S.S., General, Freshent; M. F. Deguire, S.S., Director of the Montreal College; M. Z. Racicot, Secretary; M. R. Jasmin, parish priest of Beauharnois, and J. Salmon, parish priest of St. Gabriel's. The name of the Rev. Father Tassé, of Longueuil, was added to the three first dignitaries of the organization. From the beginning of this enterprise the idea was to give a place of distinction to those whom their dignity and position singled out among the old students. The circumstance appeared favorable, and the idea will be executed. In consequence, amid great applause, the title of putron of the re-union was attri-huted to their Loudships the Arch bishops and Bishops, to the honorable judges and senators, and to the honorable members of parliament who once belonged to the institution, and the title of dean to those of the exstudents in favor of whom age reclaims the homage of a particular distinction. It is un-necessary to add that no one will be obliged to contribute anything towards the expenses. A most pleasant re union will, therefore, be looked for on September 9th.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

HOW THEY BORE THEIR SEVERE SENTENCE

LONDON, May 18 -- When sentence was prononneed in the dynamite case Cunningham maintained his self-composure, but Burton broke down and solbed when the verdict was re, dered. When the prisoners were asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, Canningham pro-tested that he was innocent. He said he was tested that he was innocent. He said he was willing to accept penal servicude for life, but they could not touch his soul. Barton simply declared he was innocent. The judge, in charging the jury, said the presences had been abby defended and their trials had been fairly conducted. The bag and coat found at Charing Cross station had been identified beyond question as the prop-erty of Barton. Barton's statement, in which be addited by the barton's statement, in which he admitted buying two bags about Hampton, was incensistent with the statement of the defence which denied that Burton had been at Southampton at the time or had bought bags Burton's explanation of how he had come into possession of Cunningham's trunk was unsatisfactory. The strength of the case against Cunningham was his presence in the Tower Cummignum was mis presence in the lower at the time of the explosion, coupled with the discovery of the detonator in his trunk. In senteacing the prisoners the judge said they had been covieted of a crime as bad, cruel and wicked as had ever entered the heart of man. It could not be too well known that the Queen nor her advisors could be intimidated by any such means. The humanity of those in charge of the prosecution alone provented them from indict-ing the prisoners for high treason, on conviction for which their lives would have been for-

feited. Cunningham and Burton maintained a cheerful appearance after being taken back to prison, and chatted freely with the wardens. They still insist they are innocent. Extra guards have been stationed at Newgate. The prison-ers will be removed to different prisons to-morrow,

system and ought to be cut of it ; hence the folly of using medicines to keep down the cough, as the cough remedies sold in the shops merely do, without taking means at the same time for removing that state of things which makes cough necessary .- Hall's Journal of Health.

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1 TE FARM.

The present spring there is an unusual scarcity of early varieties of potatoes. Seedsmen report that the early kinds are going off rapidly, and in some cases they have advanced prices to retain a part of their stock later.

Salt has from time immemorial been recommended as a manure for asparagus. Undoubtedly it is good, for one of the effects of salt on rich soil is to make all its plant foud available. Market gardeners find that heavy coverings of manure are very important. They add salt later, and in doses heavy enough to aid in repressing weeds.

The change from dry to green feed should not be made too suddenly in spring. Cattle turned from the barnyard on full feed of grass will be liable to eat too much and die. For this reason it is a good plan to let cows pick a little grass daily as soon as it affords a bite, though they will need extra rations of meal or grain to keep up their flow of milk. Grass and clover seeds may be made a good catch with osts provided the latter are sown early and thinly. This grain, however, is not as favorable for seeding with as barley, The attendance in the pu which is off the land two or more weeks earlier, giving the young plants a better chance to grow. It often happens that clover in oats is all right until a few

days before harvesting, when the oat roots suck out all the moisture and leave the clover catch to perish.

The potato and tomato, being both members of the same family, may be grafted into each other with success so far as growth is concerned. A gardener who tried grafting the tomato on a potato plant had a crop of tomatoes above ground and one of potatoes under-neath. The latter, however, were not good, as the potato leaves were needed to give character and maturity to the crop. Considerable complaint is made by West-

ern fruit growers of the ravages of the apple curculio. This insect is similar in its work to the plum curculio, but is distinct from it. Jarring the trees does not dislodge it as it will the plum curculio, aside from the fact that apple trees, after a few years, attain a size which makes jarring impossible. Keeping pigs in orchards to eat the fruit as it falls is the best remedy for this

as it is for the apple magget. Good ripe fruit should form part of the daily diet of all. It is especially a specific against worms from which so many children lie. A youngster who has a plentiful supply of fruit in its season will make his stom cha most inhospitable place for those parasites. It is not generally known that the juices of fruits, and especially those of acid character, are more speedily fatal to stomach worms than are medicines really porsonous, and which injure the child in the effort to relieve him.

Much is said in the papers about breeding pure fowls; but probably the most desirable as well as the cheapest improvement may be made by farmers themselves in selecting eggs for setting from the hens which are known to be the best layers. In the same breed there will be wide differences in this respect, as every observing farmer knows. Often the cross-bred fowls will produce specimens of extraordinary laying qualities, and by breeding from these this desirable characteristic may be perpetuated.

yet the same persons were never noticed to have had a cough, or never observed it themselves, until within a few days of death. But such instances are rare; and a habitual cough, on getting up and on going to bed, may safely be set down as indicating consumption begun. Cough, as just stated, is originally a curative process-which offends, that which is foreign to the system and ought to be out of it; hence the to flavor it, and pour round the pudding.

BREVITIES.

There are 17,000 dentists in the United States. The number of bananas on a bunch aver-

ages 110.

West Virginia has two tin mines in successful operation. The Bank of North America was the first

bank of the United States. It commenced business in 1782.

In is estimated that 50,000 gallons of wine are consumed at the sacrament tables in the United States every year.

Fresh mackerel were so plenty in New York last week that they were sold at 1 or 2 cents each, and thousands were given to the poor.

The population of Great Britain exclusive of India, Australia and Canada, is about 36,000,000; including all the empire, about 250.000.000.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that a telephone company can remove an in-strument from the premises of any man who swears through it.

A New York chemist asserts that in every 100 pounds of green tea used in this country the consumer drinks more than a half pound

The attendance in the public schools of England has risen in a few years from

2,000,000 to 5,000,000. Juvenile crime has greatly diminished in consequence. An experienced theatrical trainer, an Eng-

lishman, says that American girls learn the elements of the profession much more readily than do their English sisters. A Nevada woman took a fall of 385 feet off

a ledge the other day, brought up in a tree top, helped herself out, went home and cooked dinner as if nothing but a circus procession had passed by.

There is a house in Dublin, Ireland, which is worth at the most only \$40. Eight families are crowded into it, who pay a rent of \$410 a year. The owner, it is said, is a gentleman of wealth who lives abroad.

In answer to a question, What is the high-est note ever reached by a tenor singer? The World says tenors have been known to sing E in alt, but it is a question whether they sang the note in falsetto or from the chest. Statistics show that murder in this country

has reached an astonishing degree of frequency, and that the sacredness of human life is held more lightly every year. In 1883 there were 9 350 murders ; the number increased to 13,397 in 1884.

It is stated as a fact that when the Governor of Georgia gives a state dinner one course is always baked 'possum. The Governor avers that roast pig is juiceless diet as compared with 'possum, and prophesies that 'possum breeding is a coming industry.

Among the present English ministers there is only one ex-journalist, Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Courtney, who recently retired, was a leader writer on the London Times. Nearly every member of the French Min-istry, on the other hand, has been a journalist.

A patriotic Philadelphian sent to the World's pedestal fund the other day the handsome sum of \$100, and with a modesty equaled only by his munificence declined to give his own name as the donor, but desired that the contribution should be credited to General Grant.

ened on Broadway. An incident happ

reason to think that in this case the child had carried the disease to any others. At length Dr. Cameron learned, from the mother of two quite recent cases, that two elder children of hers had been ill of this disease several weeks before, that no medical man attended them, and that they went back to this very sobol as soon as they were well enough—that is to say, of course, while they were shedding their poisoned skin—and this without any at-tempt at the disinfction of their clothing. The people were exceedingly dirty, and to the want of proper isolation and disinfection of these two boys is attributed the spread of the disease to no fewer than fifteen persons. There is also a strong sus-picion that two other children, attending another school, took the disease from playing with these children, who lived near. There seems no room for doubt that the poison of scarlet fever may lie for a long time dormant in the clothes, and, perhaps, also on the persons of those who have been in contact with or in the near neighborhood of those suffering from the disease, as well as in the clothes and on the persons of those who have themselves had the ailmest. A case similar to this occurred in the same borough a few years ago, where a child, —after attending the Aldmondoury Board School, —was taken with scarlet fever, although every case was isolated as it occurred. At length it was found that a girl, whose brother's skin was peeling from a slight attack of scarlet fever in the common room of the house, was actually going to and

from school. When her attendance at school was dispensed with no further case of scarlatina occurred. -British Medical Journal.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Navigation on the river has been resumed, and the steamers are coming into port almost in a line and before the wharves could be cleared of ice for their reception. The early importations of rierchandize have been mostly sold to arrive on through bills, and prices

have undergone no material change, but are generally steady. There has been a fair movement of goods to all points, and there are good business prospects for the remainder of the month.

FLOUR AND GRAIN,-The domand for flour this week has been active and prices at the close are easier. During the latter part of 54 50 and of superior extra at \$4.60. Spring extras are quoted at \$4.30. Wheat has not been as active as during the previous week, and prices have been a little irregular. Barley is du'l and nominal. No. 1 is quoted at 63., No. 2 at 65.0, No. 3 extra at 62.0 and No. 2 = 52 at 68 ; No, 2 at 65c, No. 3 extra at 62c, and Phovisions, ETC -- Business is quiet and No. 3 at 58c. Oats are easier, with sales of prices heavy. Bacon sells in ton lots at Sigcar lots at 421c to 43c. Peas we rather for long clear, and car lots are quoted at 75 casier; No. 2 offered at 71c, with 70c bid, 1.5 Sc. Hams firm, with sales of smoked in a Rye nominal at 70s to 72s. Commend is small way at 12c; sweet pickled are quoted quoted at \$3.25 a barrel, and Oatmed at \$1.40

to \$4,45 m car lots and \$4,80 to \$5 in small lots. Bran cusier, with sales at \$12 and 812.50 on track. BOOTS AND SHOES -The leading factories are fully employed. Manufacturers are busy with their fall samples, also on sorting orders which are reported to be below those of last year. Just now things look brighter. A eading house which, was previously working

for the militia department, has received the order for foot wear for the Prince of Wales Regiment. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- A fair supply of new butter is coming in and Town-

ships has sold at 17c to 19c, Brockville and Morrisburg at 16c to 18c, and Western at 14c to 15. There is some demand for good old butter. Poor grades of old stock seem to be unsaleable. Cheese-A few lots of new are arriving and quotations range from 95 to 94c. Eggs-Receipts during the past week were not so large as previously, but the mar-ket is unchanged. Sales at 12c to 124c. Pro-

visious-A brisk trade was done in pork and

of cloves in that city about 30 bags, for which \$161 is offered. Pearl sago is firmer, owing to scarcity of pearl taplocs. IRON AND HARDWARE .- Pig iron and heavy metals generally are in the same position as last week. There were fewer sales of pig iron here, buyers having bought largely and anticipated their wants last month Mail advices state that most metals are firmly held, and manufacturers seem able resist the pressure for lower rates; Tin is firm, and sales reported for future delivery are at steady prices. Nails have been going out pretty freely. British metal cables are :--Warrants, 42s; Middlesborough No. 3 foundry, 33s; London ingot tin, £85 5s; best selected copper, £48 10s, and Chili bars, from, £44-15s. LEATHER. -The trade of the past week has

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been fairly safiefactory, there being a mod-erate demand for most kinds.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKET.

There was quite a number of butchers present at the Viger market this morning, but very few large sales were made. The choice catlle were offered at rather high prices, and the second class did not appear to be in demand. Calves had good enquiry and some brought high prices. Spring lambs were not very numerous, but sufficient to cover the demand. The receipts were about 350 head of cattle, 80 sheep and lambs, 60 about 500 head of cattle, 30 sheep and famos, 60 spring lambs and 150 calves. Prices ranging for cattle on the hoof from $3\frac{1}{2}c$ to $4\frac{1}{2}c$ for medium and $5\frac{1}{2}c$ for choice; sheep and lambs on scale $4\frac{1}{2}b$ to 5c per lb.: spring lambs, S3 to S5, and calves \$1.50 to \$5.50 for common and S6 to \$7c for choice, each.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The condition of the wholesale trade remains unchanged. In some lines a fair move is reported. Orders are chiefly for small lots, and prices are unchanged.

BUTTER .- The trade remains in a demoralized condition, and prices are easier. There is a moderate jobbing demand, with sales of nice fresh rolls at 104c to 13c. Choice tub is quoted at 14c. Eggs are rather firmer with a good demand, case loss sold at 14e during the past few days. Checse is steady at 111c to 12c for small lots of old and 11c to 111c for new.

GROCERIES -There has been a moderate movement this work. Teas remain very tirm, sugars are rather stronger; granulated are quoted at 64c, and Canadian refined 44c to ble. Fruits quiet and prices steady.

HIDES, SKINS, ETC.--Trade is fair and prices unchanged. Dealers are still paying 9. for No. 1 green steers, Sie for Ne. 1 cows, and 71c for No. 2. Calishins are in moderate

or long clear, and car lots are quoted at 73 at 101c. Lard quiet and steady. Mess pork is quoted at \$15. Hops dull. Beans dull at 75: to St a bushel in lots, and SL10 for small quantities of hand picked.

SEEDS. -- Business is quiet and confined to sm 41 lots from store. Red clover sells at \$11 a cental. Alsike unchanged at \$10.50 to \$12.50. Timothy steady at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cental. Wook-About the only business is in

small lots of coarse wools at 16 to 19a. Selections are worth 18 to 19c, and ordinary 15 to 16c. Supers are steady at 21 to 22c, and extras at 25 to 26c.

MARRIED.

NEVILLE-McWILLIAMS.-At St. Ga-briel's Church, by the Revel. Father Salmon, P.P., on Monday, the 11th inst., Mr. Frank Neville to Miss Rose Ann McWilliams, all of this city. [Omagh (Tyrone, Ireland) papers please copy.] 111-2

DIED. ROE-On the 10th inst., at Quebec, Anne

Carsley's Advertisement. FOR FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY

-GO TO-

S. CARSLEY'S.

FOR GOOD WORK AND LOW PRICE -GO TO-

S. CARSLEY'S,

The largest stock of Straw Goods in the city to select

Black Straw Hats and Bonnets.

White Straw Hats and Bonnets. Colored Straw Hats and Bonnets.

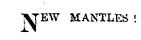
Biack Chip Hats and Bonnets.

Colored Chip Hats and Bonnets.

- White Chip Hats and Bonnets.
- Fancy Braid Hats and Bonnets, every shade and cols
- S. CARSLEY'S.

Stock of Crape Bonnets complete, in every quality and price

CRAPE VEILS! CRAPE VEILS



S. Carsley's Ottoman Silk Mantles. S. Carsley's Broche Silk Mantles. S. Carsley's Striped Silk Mantles. S. Carsley's Sicilienne Silk Mantles. S. Carsley's Plain Silk Mantles, S. Carsley's Plain Satin Mantles. S. Carsley's Satin Sultane Mentles S. Carsley's Terry Velvet Mantles. S. Carsley's Broche Velvet Mantles. S. Carsley's Silk Chenille Mantles. 8. Carsley's Lace Mantles. In Great Variety.

S. CARSLEY'S,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street.



MAY 20, 1885.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

COL. OTTER REPORTED TO HAVE AGAIN FOUGHT POUNDMAKER WITHOUT OR DERS.

TORONTO, Ont., May 19.-Much excitement was caused here to-day by the publica-tion of the following despatch :- St. Paul, Minn., May 19.—Despatches from Winnipeg state that Col. Otter yesterday attacked Poundmaker, and after a severe battle captured him and took 129 prisoners. The battle was fought on Eagle Hills, and Col. Otter made the assault against orders. There were 21 Canadians and 19 Englishmea killed. No trace of the teamsters taken by Poundmaker a week ago was tound. It is suprosed they have been massacred. An enquiry was at once made at Winnipeg, and from the reply received it is believed that the story is a hoax. Nothing is known there of the alleged battle. The latest advices from Battleford stated that everything was quiet and that Otter was awaiting the arrival of Middleton before moving.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 19.-The hope is generally expressed here that the Dominion Government will not repeat the error of showing leniency to Riel.

A LIBEL ON THE 65TH.

IOHONTO, May 19 .- High Constable Bisonneite, of Montreal, and Detective Hodgins this morning arrested E. E. Sheppard, the proprietor of the News, for criminal libel, at the instance of Major Dugas, 65th Batt., arising out of charges of drunkenness, filthiness, &c., made against the officers and men of the 65th, in published interviews with Sergt. Nelson, of the Grenadiers, and Dr. White of the Body Guards. He was afterwards released on bail.

FIRST SIGNS OF CONSUMPTION.

It is not as generally known as it ought to be that, in the large majority of cases, consumption begins with a slight cough in the morning on getting up. After a while it is perceived at night on going to bed; next there is an occasional coughing spell some time during the night; by this time there is a difficulty of breathing on any slightly unusual exercise, or in ascending a hill; and the patient expresses him-self with surprise: "Why it never used self with surprise: "Why it never used to tire me so !" Next there is occasional coughing after a full meal, and sometimes "casting up." Even before this, persons begin to feel weak, while there is an almust imperceptible thinning in flesh, and a gough, loose bowels, difficult breathing, swollen extremities, daily fever and a miserable death. Miserable because it is tedious, painful and inevitable. How much it is to be wished that the symptoms of this hateful disease were more generally studied and understood that it might be detected in its first insidious approaches, and application be made at once for its arrest and total eradication ; for certain it is that in very many instances it could be accomplished.

It must be remembered that a cough is not an invariable attendant on consumption of the lungs, inasmuch as persons have died One of the disadvantages of a side-hill is that in drilling it up and down the seed is almost inevitably buried at different depths. We have seen wheat in which the alternate drill marks were plainly visible; those in which the seed was buried deeper going up the hill being winter killed, while the next width of the drill covered more shallow escaped. Barley covered unevenly will ripen

unevenly, so that it will be difficult to cut it when some is not too ripe or other portions too green to make the plumpest, brightest berry.

THE HOME.

Never boil coffee ; smash every coffee pot that has no strainer.

Parsnips fried in thin batter are a gastronomic delicacy.

A cup of tea or coffee taken very hot, immediately after eating will relieve periodic dyspepsia.

INEXPENSIVE PLUM CAKE .--- One half pound of butter beaten to a cream, then mix a half pound of moist sugar, one pound of currants, a quarter of a pound of mixed peel (or less to taste), cut very small, one-half pound of flour ard four eggs well beaten. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours. The cake should not be eaten now, and is better kept some days.

OYSTER SAUCE .--- Knead together into a thick paste three ounces of butter and two ounces of flour, add gently one gill of the liquor of the oysters and one gill of milk. Stir this with care over the fire until it thickens. Blanch nine large oysters, if preferred cut them in half; put them into the sauce and let them simmer gontly for about five or ten minutes, depending on size of oysters.

ESSENCE OF BEEF .--- Cut one pound of lean of water to simmer for six hours ; take it out and there will be about a teaspoonful of the strongest beef juice.

LEMONADE. - Take the rinds of four lemons. pared very thin, three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, pour on them one quart of boiling water. Take the juice of the lemons in another vessel and pour on it one pint of boiling milk; let both remain till the next day. Then mix the whole together. adding half a pint of raisin wine; strain all through a jelly bag until clear. The milk should be removed from the fire and used before the froth rises.

RICH POUND CAKE.-One pound of raisins, one pound of flour, one-quarter of a pound of flour rice, three-quarters of a pound of butter, nine eggs, one pound sifted white sugar, some almonds and pieces of lemon peel. Melt the butter to recent report on the health of Huders a cream, but do not let it oil; add the sugar, field. Scarlatina broke out among the leaving some to add to the eggs. Whisk the scholars at a particular school in that whites and yolks of the eggs separately (the whites should be beaten for at least twenty minutes); then gradually pour the eggs on to the butter and keep whipping all the time, adding the other ingredients by degrees. Bake in a slow oven.

SFONCE CAKE PUDDING .--- Butter a plain oval the lungs, inasmuch as persons have died in mould, cut in half eight to ten penny a case was brought to light by the sec. and in good request at up to \$304 for 5 p.c. [THINS (OMPANY") and on examination a large portion of the sponge cakes, placing them upright round the ond inspection of a child whose illness 104d c.i.f. New York. Purchases of unshelled Office, 23 Adelaide street Jungs was found to have decayed away, and mould; lay a few at the bottom. Add one- had been conceased, still there was no nutmegs reported in Singapore at \$37; stocks Please mention this paper.

a few days ago which serves to illustrate the mysterious origin of some fires. A girl was sweeping a room with a carpet sweeper, when she noticed smoke coming from it. On ex-amination she discovered that a match had been lighted by the revolution of the brush inside the sweeper.

The Earl of Selkirk, whose title has become extinct by his death lately at St. Mary's Isle, Scotland, was son of the founder of the Selkirk settlement in Canada. Paul Jones once dropped down on St. Mary's Isle and carried off the family plate while the Earl was away. It was recovered, and the family have it to day.

A London preser points out that the strength of the British army lies largely in voluntary enlistment, which gives fighting men for fighting and leaves the rest for peaceful pursuits. In England it has always been found that a rumor of war brings any number of recruits needed, whereas the United States are full of men who have left their country to avoid the army, many of whom are suited for nothing but the army.

The Kansas Supreme Court has been called upon to decide a point prabably never before raised. It seems that when the jury went ont one of the number proposed to open their deliberations with prayer, and thereupon pro-ceeded to pray "long and loud." The ver-dict was against the defendant, whereupon his lawyer moved to set it aside on the ground of "undue influence exercised by one of the jurymen by means of public prayer in the jury-room."

A French engineer has conceived an idea for enabling vessels upon the high seas to communicate with the shore by means of the existing submarine cables. He proposes that that these cables shall be supplied at con-venient intervals with short branches, the free ends of which shall be buoyed in such manner that passing vessels, provided with beef into small pieces, put into a covered jar the necessary batteries and with a key by without any water. Set the jar in a saucepan which to obtain access to the wires, may telegraph home.

A Washington correspondent who has investigated the subject says we may look for cholera, if at all, through Spanish channels, and our outpost of observation should be Havana. While there seems no occasion for alarm at this time there is every reason for extreme vigilance. The Secretary of State has instructed Consuls to notify the department by cable of any outbreak, and the information will be given at once to the Associated Press. - Chicago Herald,

THE SPREAD OF SCARLATINA.

The great difficulty of stamping out scaratina when it has once gained entrance into an elementary school is woll illus-trated by Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron in a scholars at a particular school in that borough. Every case at school was isolated as soon as it came to knowledge, and, so far as practicable, the clothing of every member of the family, the sick-room, and the bedding disinfected, and yet new cases kept from time to time appearing. The school was visited twice, by different persons, and although two to the school was visited two to the school was visited two the school waschool was

cut meats, prices being reasonable. Business Cleary, beloved wife of John Roe, aged to was confined chiefly to jobbing lots, but a few years. good-sized orders in pork were also placed.

DRY GOODS -Some houses report trade as not equal to last week, but on the whole, business is fair. Merchants state that the light sales during the inclement weather of the past will be compensated for by a better trade during the remainder of the month. The millinery establishments have been booking large orders. Some travellers returned, but departed immediately with freshly as

sorted samples. FLOUR AND GRAIN .- A fair business was transacted in flour on export and local account. Reported sales have been 200 bris. to 500 brls. per day principally for consumption. The market closes quiet and firm with a noticeable improvement in the demand. Grain arrivals of wheat at Kingston by water have heen fair. Here a cargo of No. 2 red sold at \$1.03 and 5,000 No. 2 white in store at \$1, on different dates. Oats changed hands in car lots at 41c, and 5,000 bushels at an outside point fetch 37c.

FURS. -Since the opening of navigation of-ferings of skins have been larger, principally muskrat and mink. The following are the city quotations for prime skins: Beaver per lb., fall \$2, winter \$2.50, spring \$3; bear, perskin, \$7 to \$10; bear cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher per skin, \$2 to \$5; fox, red, per skin, \$00; fox, cross, per skiu, \$2 to \$3.50; lvnx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.50; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large dark, 50c small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall 5c, winter Sc, spring, 12c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9 raccoon, 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk per skin, 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent. less.

GREEN FRUIT, MAPLE PRODUCTS, &C .-Supplies are more varied and business is brisk. There was a fair supply of strawberries from Charleston, S. C., and sales were proceeding at 35c per quart. Bermuda tomatoes were selling at \$1.25 per box. Valencia oranges were unchanged and steady at \$7.50 to \$8 per case. Lemons in boxes \$3.50 to \$4. Bananas were plentiful ; red at \$2 to \$2.50 per bunch, yellow \$3 to \$6. Pincapples were quoted at \$2.75 to \$5 per dozen for Havanas and \$6 for extra Porto Ricos, Canadian apples \$3 to \$4 per brl. Dates, 54c to 6c; skins 4c. Cocoa nuts \$5 per 100. Maple syrup easier at 60c to 70c per tin and sugar

at 7e to 9c per lb. GROCERIES-Generally speaking, business was only moderate. The opening of the canals was a considerable aid to the movoment of goods awaiting shipment. Tea and coffee were active, but sales were chiefly speculative on rumors of increased duties. On this market teas under 20c keep searce. Sugar on this market is firm, and fully } to } higher. Refiners are asking Gje for granu lated, and a bid of 6ge was refused in one instance. Beet sugar has advanced about 5s per cwt. from the lowest point, go ing from 9s 9d to 15s. Yellows have risen about to here within a few days. Molasses have advanced to about 30c in lots. Rice is firm at former prices. Spices -Singapore advices state that black pepper has come to

DUGAS-At Quebec, on the 9th inst, after a long and painful illness, J. V. Dagas, at the age of 42 years.

CASTONGUAY.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Mary T-resa, beloved wife of Ernest Cas-tonguay and daughter of Matthew Walsh.

LARKIN-At St. Columba, Sillery, 12th inst, Bridget Larkin, aged 27 years, youngest daugt ter of Daniel Larkin.

MURTAGH-On the 11th inst., at Quebec, aged 63 years, Honora Murtagh, widow of the late John Hynds.

BLUMHART-On Monday morning, at the age of 78 years, Mr. Benjamin Blumhart, an old school teacher. He was the father of Mr. W. E. Blumhart, Editor Proprietor of *Ja Press.*, and of Mr. E. Eug. Blumhart, of the firm of Blumhart & Riverin.

LOVETT-At St. Henri, on May the 13th, Michael Lovett, at the age of 49 years.

RYAN-In this city, on the morning of the 12th inst., William Ryan, aged 77 years, a native of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland. LING.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Ann Ling, aged 60 years, a native of County Kil-kenny, Ireland.

BURNS-In this city, on the 12th instant, Walter Joseph, aged 8 months, son of John Burns.

CRAVEN-In this city, on the 12th instant. Bridget McLaughlin, aged 44 years, beloved wife of Thos. Craven ; a native of Crossmalina, County Mayo, Ireland.

AYLMER-In this city, on the 12th inst., Patrick, aged 23 years and 7 months, only son of Thomas Aylmer, and grandson of Lawrence Jruven.

O'CONNOR-In this city, on the 14th inst. ohn O'Connor, bricklayer, aged 47 years and 3 months,

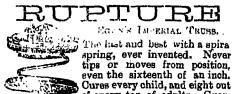
ROZON.—In this city, on the 11th inst., William Peter, aged 21 months, youngest and only son of Mary Ann and William Rozon, of P. O. Department. 115-1

SMITH-In this city, Bridget Starrs, widow f John Smith, and a native of Tattyreagh, County Tyrone, Ireland.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Katherine Mosgrove, widow of the late John Cunningham and mother of Edward Cunningham, grocer, in the 87th year of her age.

QUINN-At Longue Pointe, May 16th, Janues Edward, eldest son of James E. Quinn, aged one year and eleven months.

McGRATH-In this city on the 16th inst., Margaret McGrath, aged 43 years, a native of Waterford, Ireland. May her soul rest in peace. Irish and United States papers please copy.



even the sixteenth of an inch. Gures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults Guar-Pat'd U.S. June '94 anteed to hold the worst form Pat'd Con. Dec. '84 of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on uscless appliances, but send stamp for illus-trated circular, contains price list, your neigh-bor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL THUSS (OMPANY" Office, 23 Adelaids street East. Toronto. One

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	Carthagenian,	44	A. Macnicol.
í	Sibernian	"	R. P. Moore.
ιİ	Norwegian	**	J. G. Stephen.
	Hibernian	44	J. Barelay.
3	Austrian2,700	**	J. Ambury.
	Nestorian	11	D. J. James.
	Prussian	-4	Alex. McDougal.
1	Scandinavjan		John Park.
•	Buonos Ayrean3,800	(1	James Scott.
	Corean	"	C.J. Menzies.
	Grectan	44	G. LeGallats.
I i	Manitoban	61	R. Carrathers.
	Canadian	66	John Kerr
ŕ	Phœnician2,800	64	John Brown.
	Waldenslan	ц	W, Dalzjell.
	Lucerne	44	W. S. Main.
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and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Mont-

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March 10, 1885.

Sc W