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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 43.

Sentinel. The type was removed to Dublin

and the paper thus suppressed, and the pro-prietor's whole business ruined. The excuse

of the Government is their pretended suspi-cion that an imbeclie placard inviting a pub-lic meeting at a time and place named, of a

branch of the Invincibles was printed in the

The Pall Mall Gazette says that no more op-

it, even for English taste.

Dublin, June 2.—Thomas Caffrey, the fourth of the Phonix Park murderers brought

to the gallows, was hanged in Kilmsinham

Jail at 8 a.m. to-day. During the farewell

interview with his mother yesterday Caffrey

roke down completely. The crowd outside

the prison this morning was very small,

numbering only about 50 persons. Among

there were the mother and brother of the

prisoner and a woman who had been present

at all the executions of men convicted of the

murder of Cavendish and Burke, and prayed

Dublin, June 2.—Ceffrey is said to have written a letter to his mother last evening,

saying, "I hope you will never have cause to

blush for my name. As I am paying the

penalty of my crime in this world, I hope I

won't have to suffer for it in the next."

Five members of the Republican Brother-

hood have been arrested in Waterford on a

charge of being connected with the conspira-

Archbishop Croke today visited Tipperary

The town was gaily decorated in honor of the visit, and an address was presented to

which he replied from the altar of the Parish

The promoters of the Parnell fund hope to

Castleban, June 2.—The inquiry into the

raise £30,000, of which sum America is ex-

was continued today. The Crown counsel

NORTH ADAMS, June 2 .- A family of fifteen

Irish immigrants, unable to speak English,

who were shipped here from Boston recently

been discovered on the verge of starvation in

Beeron, June 3 .- About 1,000 people lie-

tened to an address by Thomas Brennan, late

Secretary of the Irish National Land League.

Boston. Though a number of Catholic clergy-

men were expected to be present, but one,

Rev. John O'Brien, appeared on the platform.

of the people to a proper understanding of

the land question, and while not advocating

DUBLIN, June 4 -Davitt, Healy and Quinn,

who were sentenced in February to six

Davitt, Healy and Quinn look well. The

time of their release was not intimated

beforehand, and no ovation was given them.

London, June 4. -Mr. McCoan, M.P., in a

withdrawal from the Parnellite party, says

the party, besides offence at Parnell's action

cannot, therefore, conscientiously remain in

McCoan says the aims of the four or five

gentlemen who obviously force Parnell's

hand have been developed beyond the policy

of honest land reform and federal home rule.

He says he cannot continue to maintain even

nominal relations with veiled communism

and rebellion, and asserts that there are

others in the party who think as he does, but

are cowed by fear for their seats in the

House, which is hard to understand in honest

men. Mr. McCoan says he will not shrink

from asking the judgment of his constituents

Dublin, June 4.—In the Letterfrack murder

conspiracy case, Donnelly, Connolly and two

men named Faherty have been committed

for trial on a charge of murdering Constable

Kavenagh, and a man named Lydens and

five others committed on charges of treason-

An evening despatch says no arrests have

yet been made, and it is believed that all the

persons implicated in the conspiracy have

TIPPERARY, June 4 — Archbishop Oroke says he would not be able for many reasons to ac-

cept any more addresses during his visita-

tion of the arch diocese or to participate in

Kerry Sentinel, arralgued to-day, admitted

that the placerd requesting persons who de

meeting wis printed in his office, but the

work was done without his knowledge.
London, June 4, —In the Home of Com-

felony and conspiracy to murder.

any popular demonstration.

on his action.

fled to America.

In a letter to the Freeman's Journal Mr.

flammatory speeches were released today.

life could be prevented.

a miserable tenement wholly destitute of fur-

pected to furnish one half.

for the condemned men.

Chutch.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Mr. O Kelly answered that he considered be matter ended. DUBLIN, June 1 .- The work of the Tukes Committee is rapidly drawing to a close. It has thus far dispatched 46,000 emigrants from the counties of Mayo and Galway. LONDON, June 2.—The most important re-cent Irish event is the seizure of the Kerry

Execution of Caffrey!

office of the paper. Dates show this to be an afterthought. The warrant was dated April 9, the placard was posted on the walls of Tralee May 20, and the selzure took place May 21. MESSES, DAVITT, HEALY & QUINN

RELEASED!

LUNDON, May 29 .- Mr. Harrington. M.P. proprietor of the Kerry Sentinel, suppressed last week, has started for Ireland in order to give the Irish executive an opportunity for justifying in his person the Government's

action in regard to his newspaper.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A movement is being organized to hold a mass meeting of Irleh Catholics in this city to protest against the Pope's ball relative to the participation of Bishops and Clergy in the Parnell testimonial fund, and is causing a stir among . Irish-Americans here. There is a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of such a course. The more conservative are urging that action be delayed, while other leaders insist on immediate action. A meeting will be held tonight to decide whether a mass meeting will be called. The priests urge that no laymen nor prelates should engage in any crusade against the head of the Church.

LONDON, May 30.—The Government's bill relative to agricultural holdings in England has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 30 .- In the House of Com. mons this afternoon the bill empowering the local authorities in Ireland to improve the dwellings of the laborers passed a second

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Patrick O'Brien, Michael Hynes and Patrick Slater, who were arrested for printing and forwarding to Dublin stated that they would furnish evidence contradesmen, circulars drawing attention to the necting the prisoners with treason felony trials which had taken place during the last and murder. eighteen months and to persons who served on the juries, which were regarded by the authorities as calculated to intimidate jurors, were committed for trial today on charges of with just money enough to pay the fare, has intimidation and criminal libel.

DUBLIN, May 30 -At a meeting of the Irish National League held here today, Mr. Har- niture. Six of them were sent to Beaver Mills he was quite dead. rington announced that 389 branches of the to learn spinning, and their condition became Lesgue had been formed. Mr. Sexton made known to the operatives, who assisted them a speech, in which he referred to the success and notified the authorities. of the League in America. Referring to the Pope's circular, he declared that his interference in the Parnell testimonial indicated a perilons and intolerable intervention in the future political course of the Irleh people, and that the priests should maintain a dignified allence, with which, he said, Parnell's Brennen advised moderation and education admirers were satisfied.

Bublin, May 31 .- The Lord Lieutenant has refused to reprieve Caffrey, one of the Phonix Park murderers.

LONDON, May 31 .- In the House of Commous this afternoon Mr. McCoan, M. P., for Wicklow, stated that Mr. O Kelly, M. P., for Roscommon, had sent him a challenge through Mr. O'Brien, because of a remark he made concerning O'Kelly's suspension from the House.

Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. Kelly be requested to appear in his place to morrow because of the complaint made by Mr. Mc-

Messrs. O'Brien, Parnell and Shell objected to the reference of private quarrels to Parliament. Mr. Sheil thought it would antice if Messrs. McCoan and O'Kelly were bound over to keep the peace:

Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by 250 to 19,

In making this statement, Mr. McCoan said he addressed his constituents during the Whitsuntide recess and his speech wis reported in the Freeman's Journal. In referring to the suspension of Mr. O'Kelly, he said the House was at least supposed to be composed of gentlemen. Mr. O'Brien wrote him subsequently, asking him, on behalf of Mr. O'Kelly, whether he accepted the responsibility for the report. Mr. McCoan said he had given Mr. O'Kelly an opportunity to withdraw the quertion, but he had not done

LONDON, June 1.—A special court has been constituted to try the dynamiters. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice, Justice Brett, of the Court of Appeal, and Justice Grove of the Court of Common Pleas.

DUBLIN, June 1 .- Edward Harrington, editor of the Sentinel, and the printers of that paper, have been summoned to answer to a charge of printing a poster on the 19th u!time inviting persons who desired to join the "Invincibles" to attend a meeting on the

following day.

Mr. Corran, Divisional Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, Mallon, Chief Detective, and Juror Field, have received letters threatening them with vengence.

Loudon, June 1 .- Mr. Gladatone stated in the Horse of Commons this attarnoon that there was at present no chance of offering the good offices of Great Britain to France and China looking toward a settlement of the sired to join the Invincibles to attend a

Torquin affair.

Mr. O'Kelly stated that he thought the quarrel between himself and Mr. McCosn was

A. The server of the server of

ment would represent that the registration of a new act of claims at Washington by the

Alabama Claime Commissions was in viola-

tion of the intentions of the Geneva Conference. Lord Fitzmaurice replied that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere in the matter in any way.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the commanders of men-ofwar in Madagascar waters had been instructed to consult as to what measures were necessary to protect the lives and property of British subjects in Madagascar.

Dublin, June 4.—The existence of a conspiracy to murder at Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, has been discovered and a number of arrests are expected.

James Carey and other informers who testified in the Pronix Park trials have been pressive act was over committed under Na- notified that they must indicate the places poleon III. Earl Spencer is at last overdoing out of the country to which they wish to be sent. Carey protested he would remain in Dublin, but the authorities pointed out that he would receive no police protection, and Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden were in 1870 on no condition would he be allowed to regulded by the Prussian general staff. main in Ireland. It is inferred from this Sheridan and Tynan are collapsing.

The memorial to the Government praying one of the Phoenix Park murderers, be commuted, has been signed by seven jurors summoned during the recent commission, including two who served on the jury which convicted Kelly.

Tipperany, Jone 4 .- Archbishop Croke replying to an address presented him last night said he had aimed carnestly to advance the cause of constitutional freedom for Ireland and relied upon the good wishes of his countrymen, although he might incur the displeasure of those whose ignoble interest it was to perpetuate poverty, and suffering.

SCOTCH NEWS.

DEATH FROM DRINKING NITRIC ACID.-James Gow, a brass-founder, residing in Glebe Park. Kirkcaldy, died on Monday forencon from the of truth before the eyes of Grevy and his fiscis of drinking a quantity of nitric acid. DEATH OF A CENTENABIAN, - A woman such an impression has been aroused as will

named Mrs. Etizabeth Coyle or McLachlan has just died in Greenock at the age of 102 years. She was very feeble of late years, but murder conspiracy in the county of Mayo still in a perfectly healthy condition.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WISHAW .-- On Saturday a lad named Ebenezer Clark (12), residing with his father, James Clark, at Overtown Toll, was killed while at work in the Coltness iron Company's, No. 9 Garrongill Pit. It appears that the boy, along with his father, was bury shearing at the face when a fall of coal from the roof came unexpectedly away, burying him underneath it. When extricated

Mr. Geo. Robert Stephenson, of Glencaladh, Tighnsbrusich, who has done taking up his residence there to forward the Genea to Bordighera, all the mountain passes, interests of the fishermen in the district, has sent six of their number-viz., Alex. Lamont, James McArthur, John McDougal, Donald McKellar, Hugh Mackinnon, and Archd. Whyte-on Monday the 21st inst., at his own expense, to the International Fisheries Extibition in London.

MEMORIAL OF THE AFRHAN WAR .- A hand. some obelisk of red Peterhead granite has dynamite assessination, did not see how an just been erected on the esplanade of Edinexemplification of the doctrine of a life for a buigh Castle by the officers and men of the ling Germany and Italy. It is creditable that First Battalion of Senforth Highlanders (late 72d) to the memory of the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the 72d months in Kilmainham jail for making in-Highlanders who fell in the Afghanistan campaigns of 1878-79-80. In all, 106 names are on the obelisk.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER .- On Sunday afternoon, Gilbert Park, a farmer, residing with his brother-in-law, Thomas Kirk, farmer, at letter to Mr. Parnell, informing him of his Fetherhill Farm, parish of Dunlop, committed suicide by hanging. He was found suspended his reason for savering his connection with by a rope from a wooden beam in the stable. Deceased, who was 51 years of age, had been in his affair with Mr. O'Kelly, is that its aims in feeble health for some time, and his mind and methods have long ceased to be those to slightly affected, but no suspicion of such a which he subscribed three years ago. He purposed had been excited.

ABSCONDING OF THE TREASURER OF A YEARLY Society .- On Faturday morning considerable excitement was created amongst a section of the working classes in Coatbridge who are in connection with the Caledonian Yearly Society, as the treasurer, Alexander Henderson, spirit merchant there, had absconded with about £240 of the funds. On Friday night the dividend ought to have been paid. but a notice was posted that it had been postponed until Monday, and on Saturday it was discovered that Henderson had absoonded. From inquiries made it appears that there is a deficit of about £240, which will cause a loss of about £1 8s on each share. The loss will be sadly felt by the working people in the society, who depend upon the dividend drawn at this time for the payments of their rents. No clue has been got as to Hender-

son's whereabouts. REV. MR. DANAHER ON IBISH DISTRESS .-An Irish distress fund concert was given in he Town Rall, Hamilton, on Monday night. There was a crowded attendance. The Bev. Mr. Danaber, who presided, was supported by the Provost and several of the Magistrates, and the programme was sustained by ama teurs representing the most of the denomina tions in town. In opening the proceedings, the Bev. Chairman said it was humiliating icr Irishmen to have so often to appeal TRALES, June 4 -- Harrington, editor of the for public charity on behalf of their countrymen. He denied that Irishmen were to blame for the depressed state of the country, and while they were not there to revive bitter memories, he said there was one asoribable cause, viz, the relations of the people to the soil. He was glad to say quartel between himself and Mr. McCosn was a personal affair, and outside the jurisdictions of the House. He said he cared nothing for sever a quasilon as to whether the eaviest of the House nor for the opinion of the House nor for his own honor. Mr. McCoan having refused to applogise for his language, was outside the category.

Mr. Glassione and the should promite not carry the matter farther; if the refused he should promite not carry the matter farther; if the refused he should be compelled to do so.

Mr. Kannard saked whether the Govern—upon the law for yindication of his wood.

And the promite of the House nor for the opinion of the House nor for the opinion of the House nor for his own honor. Mr. McCoan having refused it to spold from her would terrify the said were aware of the willingness of the black to standard service to the crown has been the first t

BISMARCK'S TRAP.

How France is Hemmed Round by Foes-Fruits of the Triple Alliance dollke's Stay at Bordighlera-Work. Assigned to Italy-Conquered France to be Parcelled Ou: Among Her. Neighbors-Bevelations of the Prigaro? Which Are Making a Stir in Faris.

Paris, Jude L. Three salient facts are now exciting the kopes or the fears of every think-ing man in Europe.

First-The triple alliance now constitutes sort of supreme tribunal of Europe, which is capable of enforcing its will or caprice upon any or all other European Powers and without the consent of which no European question can be decided.

Second -That in the event of war the vast armies of Germany, Austria and Italy would constitute so many parts of one gigantic and perfectly elaborated machine, every minute movement of which would be directed by the German general staff, just as the armies of

Third-That just as Prussia welded together that extradition proceedings against, Walsh, the North German Confederation in 1866 Sheridan and Tynan are collapsing. German Chaccellor now welding together a that the death sentence of Timothy Kelly, still greater military and political unit, equal in extent to the Empire of Charlemagne and intended eventually to embrace the whole of Central Europe, Italy and the countries cont'guous to the Danube and the Balkans.

A WEAPON AGAINST FRANCE.

PARIS, May 31.—Under the heading "Le Secret de Blamarck," the Figure yesterday published an article declaring that France must arouse herself from feter and frivolties that absorb her undivided attention. Never has France been menaced with greater paris than now. Never before has she found herself more isolated and entechied-never bafore has she been surrounded by more powerful and more inveterate foss. Bismarck's plans and secret of the triple alliance have at last been set in nakedness Ministers; and we have reason to believe create a foreign ministerial party.

"What are the dangers? asks the Figure. We can ro longer conceal the fact that the tricle alliance is not only an accomplished fact, but a wespon directed against us. We must not forget the words uttered on April 12 by Signor Mancini in the Italian Chambers:— Copportunities, not distant, perhaps, will enable Italy to use her strength in the service of a great cause.' Moreover, we must not disregard the strictly professional voyage that Count Von Moltke, in spite of his eightythree years has just accomplished along the Corniche road and among the weakest points of our Italian frontier. It is not for a simple distraction that the old German strategist, eat and fatigue, came to study, from all the topographical undulations, like a general making himself familiar with a future battlefield.

SCRVENING THE GROUND. "In 1860 a cimilar silent voyage was made along our then eastern frontier, and last year Count Von Moltke's pleasure trip led him through the St. Gotbard and Brennes passes towards the opening in the rear of Belfort, and to the two great military routes connect in extending his mysterious inspection this year to the Col de Tende and Vintimilie, the helmeted octogenarian who so powerfully seconds the plans of the Chancellor was merely satisfying an old man's caprices and

seeking to catch a sunbeam? THE CRIPIS IN ITALY;

"At the same moment the Italian Govforms a political revolution in which it is Catholics in Bome.

difficult not to recognize the hand of the Ger- The Moniteur de Rome, which is declared to difficult not to recognize the hand of the Gerenjoyed a sure majority of 300 votes suddenly this subject, says: "It is necessary to remark, collapsed, as if under the influence of first of all, that the letter from Rome was adsome powerful and unknown will. The dressed to the Bishops and clergy of Ireland, principal elements of the Left, supreme a few and not to the members of Parliament any principal elements of the Left, supreme a few days ago, were suddenly eliminated to give more than to the members of the League. place to elements of the Right. These sud- The Holy See has taken good care not to enden tactics can only be explained on the ground that Italy must henceforth make her policy conform to the spirit, character and

tendency of the policy of her two allies. BECCACILIATION WITH THE POPE.

"Italy must renounce her radical and Irredentist policy, and must obey the orders from Berlin which require her to reconcile herself with the Pope. Bismarck's plan in fact pivots on this reconciliation of Italy with the Holy See and upon the moral support which the Papacy re-established under favorable auspices would lend to the triple alliance. What return does Italy get for all this? Here we touch upon a question that for France is a burning one. Official documents exist showing that Kaly is 'now perfectly free to seek compensation in another direction' In which direction and to whose detriment? No extraordinary perspicacity is required to answer these questions.

SCATTERING THE RHEMY.

"Moreover, it is at the suggestion of Bismarch that our forces are scattered about all over the surface of the globe and are now frittering away their strength in Seneral Congo, Madagasoar, Tunis and Tonquin, and our blundering government has fallen into the trap set by our bitterest enemy.

THE PRIZER

"Germany's pelitique pour boire commences with herself. She will first annex what is left of Lorraine with Nancy, which already of the Supreme Pastor who presides over the appears on German steff in ps in Tentonic government of the Catholic Church may

ney two inviting morsels that Blamarck tempted her with twelve years ago bpain will be promised Roussillon and, parhaps, a etrip of Gascony."

WALLED IN.

If this version of the Figuro is correct if would seem that the Man of Blood and Iron has at last encircled France with an irresistible girdle of bayonets until her position is analogous to the prisoners of medieval days, the walls of whose cell slowly but surely closed in on every side until the victim was crushed out of existence by the overwhelm ing weight of masonry.

MOST REV. DR. CROKE AND THE LATE LOUIS VEUILLOT.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Eugene Veulilot, brother of the late Louis Veuillot:-

The Palace, Thurles, 20th April. My DRAB MR. VRUILLOT-It is but right that Catholic Ireland should share in the bsreavement which the Church sustains by the death of your illustrious brother. His departure for heaven leaves a void which will not readily be filled; for he was a man such as is met with only once in an age.

Your brother was one of the few Continental journalists who thoroughly understood the religious, political and agrarian condition of our unhappy country, and consequently he strove to advocate the just aspirations of our people in the midst of their trials and poverty. And grateful freland, whilst deposing in spirit a memorial crown on the tomb of the regretted deceased, will not forget to send up to heaven her fervent prayers for the re-

pose of his soul. In your brother's death, my dear Mr. Veuillot, we deplore, with you, the loss of a good Christian, a heroic athlete of the true faith, an illustrious writer, the first journalist of our century, and the sincere friend of our country. The "master" is no more, but his disciples, the Univers and the French press, will continue to give us their approval and support; for, in defending our rights, they fight for a people whom nothing can ever turn from the way of truth, for a people whose faith no evil influence can darken, or chill its love for God, the Holy See, and Mother-

Be pleased to accept for yourself, your excellent family, and your admirable staff, the expression of Catholic Ireland's condolence, with my own.

T. W. CROEF, Archbishop of Cashel.

SWINDLING IMMIGRANTS.

SARATOGA, N.Y., June 4.—This morning twenty-five young women, English and Swedish immigrants, arrived from New York by boat and train, sent out by White & Beastedt, New York, to accept situations in hotels and boarding houses represented to have been obtained for them. On their arrival they found that no places had been secured and that they had been the dupes of swindlers. Each girl had paid \$1 (broking) and \$2.50 boat and car fare. They were told this would include berths and meals on the bost. but they had neither, and they arrived here without food since Sunday at noon, and

THE ORGAN OF THE VATICAN.

A Declaration that Pope Leo Intended no interference in Irish Politics—The Circular not addressed to the Irish People. Roms, June 5 .- The letter addressed by the

Prefect of Propagands, Cardinal Simeoni, to the Archtishops and Bishops of Ireland, has formed during the week the chief theme of ernment, by a sudden coup de theatre, per- | conversation amongst the English speaking

man Chancellor. The Depretis Cabinet that be the organ of the Vatican, in treating of crosch on the political domain, and not to enunciate the least judgment upon the course pursued by the actual directors of Irish agitation. The Holy See does not pretend to any direct action over Mr. Pernell and over his friends. But it has no wish to abdicate its legitimate authority over the Bishops and the pariet pricets of Ireland."

In reply to Mr. Mayne's expression : - "We will take our theology and not our politics from Rome," the Journal make: " Has the Holy See ever protunded to impose a policy on Ireland? Never! But let the Irish leaders re-pect, as they say, the Roman theology. Now, Roman theology repudiates secret societies; it repudiates conspiracies." But Bome has never pretended to impose a policy on Ireland Mr. Mayne has only to read attentively the letter in question to be convinced of this. The Holy des has always recognized the right the Irish have of making known their grievances and their legitimate ci-ims in a peaceful and legal manner; what it disapproves is the use of violence, and having recourse to revolutionary methods. Furthermore, these instructions which have been attacked have not the character that com- persons would attribute to them."

The Oservatore Romano treats the question, in reply to a Liberel paper, in a dignified and clear style. After referring to the Holy, See as a spiritual guardian and guide, the Generos-tore says: "For what concerns other questions, that is, those merely political, the duty

THAT PLENARY COUNCIL.

Cardinal McCloskey Refuses to Speak.

BISHOP LOUGHLIN. OF BROOKLYN, KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT.

New York, June 4. The Herald's Rome correspondent has reason to believe that letters issued by the Propaganda are on the way to New York, summoning all American Archbishops to Rome to receive Papal instructions. and make preparations for a Provincial Council of the whole American Church to be held next year in the United States. Are bishops will be required to report on the state of politics and ecclesiastical affairs in America. especially in regard to Ireland. The chief object of the council is to lighten the bonds connecting the Catholic Church of America with Home and concert disciplinary measures tending to ender the mode of spiritual and social ille of Oatholic ecclesiastics more authore and severe than under the juff sence of the Democratic and Republican institutions it has become lately. The greatest importance is attached to this Council by the Vatioan. Inquiries in the city show the probability of a Pienary Council having been discussed for some time, but the authorities of the Catholic Church refused to say anything on the subject. Rev. Dr. McDonald, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, states that there is no proof whatever that the Cardinal has issued a proclamation forbluding priests to attend or participate in the

Land League meetings.

New York, June 5.—In relation to the despatch received vesterday from Rome concerning the Papal summons to the American Archbishops to meet at the Vatican, for the purpose of making preparations for a Council of the whole American Church next year a New York Herald reporter called on several members of the clergy to obtain their views and solicit further information.

When the reporter called at the Cardinal's residence it was at first found impossible to have a message conveyed to His Eminence, to Archbishop Corrigan, or even to Father Farley, the Cardinal's private secretary. Later on, however, the reporter, after stating the business on which he came, received a message, purporting to come from Cardinal Mc-Closkey, to the effect that he desired to say nothing whatever upon the subject. It was added that he was the only person who could

speak regarding it all.

One of the clergymen attached to the Cathedral told the reporter that nobody in this city, except the Cardinal, could say with absolute certainty whother a Pienary Council would be called or not, because the instructions of the Propaganda were always kept inviolably secret, except in so far as their fulfilment might render their disclosure necessary. "I believe, however," the reverend gentleman continued, "that such a coun oil will be called, and its effect upon church discipline in this country cannot but be very widely felt. The Holy See would not be likely to take such a step without the most careful thought of the probable result, and you may be sure that all the Archbishops of the United States will be required to give an account of the exact state of the Church in. their respective provinces. It is quite plain to my mind that the Propaganda and His Holiness have determined to do all in their power to put a stop to the interference of the clergy in political or other non-religious questions, and the summoning of the Archbishops to Rome will be a fitting preparation for the work to be done by the proposed Council.

"What could be gained by calling the Archbishop to Rome in advance of the Counoli ?"

"I am inclined to doubt that this will be done. Why should the Propaganda do that when full and free communication can be had by mail or by massenger? No. I think the system that governs the calling of the Councii of Balt more will also be applied on this occasion. It is doubtful if even the Cardinal knows anything definitely yet. The authority of the Propagands in the matter arises from the fact that it is supreme over foreign missions, and America comes under that classification. Probably the first. official communications will be those said in: the Herald's despatch to be on their way here

"Oan you mention any particular fact in support of your belief that the Council will be called?"

"Well, as the Herald has announced, there was to have been a Provincial Council of the State of New York held to a short time, but. at the special request of the Cardinal it was postponed indefinitely. I do not think this would have been done M it were not for the fact that His Eminance: had some intimation of the intention of the Church authorities to call the Pienary Council. Of course you will readily see that it would be useless to have both the councils citled, as the pleasey one would naturally doeverything the other one could do with greater power and influence, and reaching a very much greater number of the faithful."

A reporter called in the evening at the toute of the Right Ray. Bishop Loughlin, of Brookien, and was immediately ushered into the library, where the prelate sat before m desk covered with piles of letters and documonta.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" the Bishop a ked, looking up from a voluminous manuscript.

The reporter explained briefly the nature of ble mission, and assaid the Sishop a copy of the capte despaton. The first glance seemed. to shor sughly awaken the Bishop's interest. He rend the despetor sloud, slowly and carefittingly be said to be purely negative, so fully, to the last word. "You must take this.

ORAPTER XVI.—CONTROLD.

BY THEIR PROITS IT SHALL HOW THEM.

All their oblidish glybty deserted them.

They gathered and talked quickly finsteed of playing they here shylytaway without answering then the Protested their without acked them. Keep out of their way and never answer backs was the charge constantly repeated in the ears of the stille contessors of the faith, and they charge it contessors of the faith, and they chester perfectly. Dear children! may they never lose in later years that faith which they suffered so early in life. Herewith, one who watched and admired their constancy sends them loving greeting

When the first examination for primes took place in Minischool mr. Torke, wearn span and made an address; and when it was to over he and Father Rasle walked away to

gothers obliged to go away to be gone month," the priest said. "I must go to-night." But I do not went to leave my flock to the wolves." There is no help for it. though. The bishop wishes to see me at Brayon; and I must visit the Indians on Old-

attilu L'advise you, sir, to get as quietly as you can, and let no one see you go or know you

are going," Mr. Yorke said. you do not imagine that any person would

"I do not imagine, but I am sure that the Know Nothings would do anything," was the reply. "It is not safe to give them an opportunity for mischief.".

Still the priest looked incredulous. "I cannot see why they should touch me," he said. "I have done nothing to provoke them. They insult us, they tell lies, and I not resent it. Do you know the stories that have been brought to me this week? I find them amusing." He laughed pleasantly. 4800 how they represent the church! A Catholic man, they say, wanted to steal a hundred dollars. Now, to take so much at once would be a mortal sin; but to steal ten cents would be only a venial sin. So my brave Catholio stesis ten cents, and, after a week, ten cents more, and so on, till he has the hundred dollars. By this means, he secures his money, and is guilty only of a shousand venial sins, which he gets forgiveness for by giving the priest flity dollars. That is one of Mr. John Conway's stories. Here is another that was published in the Herald, with my name and the others in full.

You know that Mrs Mary O'Conner's husband lately died in Californis. Well, the Herald away quiet, why, I have. I have no wish or says that the poor widow came to me, weeping and lamenting that she had not even the consolation of seeing her husband's grave; and I told her that, for fifty dollars, I would have him buried here. She had saved thirty dellars, earned by washing, and she brought up Irish Lane, with the usual result. No one it to me. Three days after I told her that came out or answered them, and they could her husband's body had been miraculously brought, and I pointed out the spot where it was buried, down here behind the church. But I warned her that she must not dig there, as it would be a sacrilege, and that, if she aid, the body would disappear. Here's an-ther: Patrick Mulligan confesses some sin to me, and, for a ponance, I tell him to give himself twenty-five blows with the discipline. Patrick goes home, gets ready for his penance, and suddenly remembers that he has no discipline. It is late at night. He puts his head out the window and sees that Mrs. Mahony, next door, has forgotten to take in her clothes-line, and a fine new clothes line it is. Pat blesses the saints. creeps down stairs, steals the clothes line and, going back, cuts it into a beautiful dis cipline. After he has plously beaten himself he burns the cord all up, that he may

"Now, sir," the priest concluded, it is not likely that I am to be attacked for such stories as that. Of course, no sensible person believes them; cr, if people should Joubt | goes on." they can easily find out the truth."

"The truth, my dear sir, is precisely what they do not wish to find out," Mr. Yorke replied. "They want to be exasperated, and, since you will not afford that a pretext, they will welcome any lie, and no questions asked Moreover, you are not to think that such slanders originate with the low only, and influence only the low. I came upon a book the other day written by Catherine, Beecher You have heard of the Beechers, of course i The title was Truth Stranger than Fiction: un Narrative, she calls it, of Recent Trans excisions involving Inquiries in regard to the principles of Honor, Truth, and Jus-Sice which obtain in a distinguished American University. That university is in Connecticut; and the affair was one which created a good deal of stir among the Protestant clergy a few years ago. Miss Beecher seems to prove clearly in her book that certain eminent doctors of divinity and profes gors, with ladies of their families, rained the reputation of a distinguished and innocent woman. But what does bliss Beecher herself do in the preface to this very book wherein she appears as the champion of 'honor, truth and justice, spelt with capital letters? She goes out of her way to speak of the Catholic clergy, and asserts that, since their ministrations are efficacions, no matter what their -characters may be, there is no special necossity, on this account, to limit admissions to this office to these only who are virtuous and devont.' Now, the sentence is artfully worded to evade the charge of slander; but simost mil non-Catholics, interpret it, as the writer wished they should, to mean that, in coll.ining a Catholic priest, it is not considered of any consequence whother be to a man of good character or not. It has been so interpreted by every person whom I have asked to read ris. I give you shother instance: Doctor creMartin took apon himself to send Enith some anti Catholic books, which I returned to him without letting berees there. I glanced into one, and found it divided into paragraphe, each contained a charge against your church filinatiated by an anecdote. I read one para graph, headed A Church without a Holy Chott. Di course; you were charged with not be-95 : disving in anotherstion; and the aneodote was of a man who became a Profesiant after the daying been a Casholic forty years. When about this new teachers told him of the Holy Whost, he exclaimed, Holy Chast! What wise is that? I have been in the Catholic Church 600 a forsy years and I never heard of a Holy Ghosti Now, sir, this, of course, seems to : " wouldiblio; but a Protestant doctor of divin

1) keeps such books, and gives them to peodie: I leto read, and repeats such falsehoods in his We remonst. You see what you have to expect! " a Bhall I, then, publish a card deny low the as truth of these stories?" Father, Bander stked 1 with an expression of face which showed his if it is granking will read it if you do. within

with creply. "You must leave all to time. At present, for you to be accused is to be condemped. Who was it-Monterauleu?-who rave. If you are accused of having stolen the towers of Notre Dame, holt at once?' That is your case. Whatever they may charge you with, consider yourself convicted."

They had by this time resched the priests and outrages as were committed last night. home a little cottage close to the corner of and bring the perpetrators of that to punish the two atreets. Mr. Yorke declining in the party of the two atreets. Mr. Yorke declining in the party of the two atreets. Mr. Yorke declining in the party of the perpetrators of that to punish the two atreets. Mr. Yorke declining in the party of the priest of himself with dignity, on the two punishes of himself with dignity of the tips of his left hand fingers in an argumentative manner, and spoke slowly and himself very well concerning these difficulties. It always palmame, in such periods, done. But when a community becomes income our institutes. As for me I would rather their most spored interests and when they find

he says, to here men express doubt concerning on institutes. As for me I would rather that their most spirited interests and when they find suffer from the license of freedom than they that the laws are not stringent enough to at compression of authority. War is better than ford them security from and insidious for we cannot expect that they will act with that calmoss and deliberation which is to be deliberation.

"Ab! I know him," Father Rasie said brightly. "I happened to travel once in his him. ... Catholic Christianity degrades the mm, the minister said. The Catholic cannot hold any communication with God., If he should be cast away on a desert laland, he would be without God. All must come to him through the Church. He has in himself no power to reflect the divine motions. You mistake, says Father John; and I can show you how by a familiar figure. Suppose that every man in the world should insist that his timeplece was correct, and should refuse to regu-late it by any other. Of course, the chrono-meters would all wag their several ways, no two alike, and there would be a ceaseless wrangling as to what was the time of day, and every man would think that he carried the sun in his pocket. To the dogs with the

meridian and the almanac! my watch is right That is Protestantism. Now, the Oatholic has his spiritual dial also; but since he knows that it is a fallible instrument, he keeps it regulated by the great clock of the Church. The consequence is truth and harmony. Every Catholic conscience ticks, alike; and when the meridian gun of the great regulator, is fired, every man says, 'lt's twelve o'clock..; Amen!'." Mr. Yorke's warning was well timed, for

the event proved that; Father Basic would scarcely have been allowed to leave the town without molestation had it been known that he was going. No one knew it, however, but the priest's housekeeper, Mr. Yorke, and the man who drove him over to Brayon that night. "I do not think that any precaution was needed," Father Basic said to his companion, as they drove through the dewy woods by starlight. "But since it was as easy to come

right to throw my life away." .Mr. Yorke did not know what had happened till Patrick told him the next morning. The crowd had gathered in the strests. it appeared, and taken their neval promenade up Irish Lane, with the usual result. No one not see a face in the windows, even. But it the patience of the Irish was not worn out, that of their persecutors was. Since they could not provoke an attack, they would make one. From Irish Lane they had marched to the priest's house, arming themselves

with stones and brickbats. "There isn't a whole window left in the house, sir, said Patrick; "and there is a stone lying on Father Raele's bed, where it was thrown through the window, that would have killed him if he had been there, as they

thought he was." We trust that certain expressions which Mr. Yorke made use of on hearing this story willnot be remembered against him on the day of final reckoning. They were not plous expressions, nor mild, nor, indeed, very poliched ones; but they were strong. He put on his hat with an emphasis which left a large dent not be known as a thief, goes to used with a in the crown, refused to take any breakfast clear conscience, and sleeps the sleep of the and started for the town.

"What does he mean to do?" wife, wringing her hands. "I must go after him. "Oh! if Carl were here. Girls, it is of no use to oppose me. I must know what

The breakfast was left untouched, and the whole household ga hered about the mother, coaxing and soothing her. Patrick should go down, they said, and keep his master in

"What protection would an Irish Catholic be to him?" cried the lady.

Betsey would go, she declared, standing with arms akimbo and her fierce head raised She would like to see the man that would stand in her way when she was roused!

But, no; Betsey was too puglistic. If Mr. Yorke were to see her, he would be irritated. Some one more conciliating and politic was

Clara cut the matter short by appearing in walking dress. She would go down and see what the trouble was, and sand a messenger home immediately.

Meantime, Mr. Yorke was in no danger whatever. People were, indeed, more goodnatured than usual after the success of the night before. He encountered mocking spiles, but no threats. His first visit was to one of the selectmen. What are you going to do with the rascals who broke Father Basie's windows, last night?" he demanded, without any ceremony of greeting.

The man assumed an air of pompous indifference. "I do not propose to do anything," he said. "If they were brought before me, as a justice, I should try them. But I am not called on to take any step in the matter." "Perhaps you were one of them," Mr.

Yorke said bitterly.
The man's face reddened. "I shall not take any notice of vonr insults." he said. "It is well known that those windows were broken by a few rowdles who cannot be found out. The town is not responsible for them. And even if they were known, the feeling of the community is such that they would not be punished. People are so

much excited against the abuses of popery,

and the interference of the priest in our pub-

lie schools, that they are willing to see every

Catholic driven out of the town. If there was ever a moment in Mr. Yorke's life when he regretted being a gentleman, it would be safe to say that this was that mo-To talk with such a man was folly. But if some murcular Christian had entered the scene opportunely, and applied to the towa Cfreer's back a score or so of such legical corclusions as be was fitted to understand, or had cultyhtened his crantum by propounding to it an argument from an unenswerable dut, Mr. Yerke would, doubtless, "have left the office with a smills of sevene satisfaction, and a conviction that the dramatic proprieties had ben sustained. No such purson appearing,

EXPYESSION. His nigt visit was to the Bev. John Conway. The minister had just finished his ! breakfast, and came into the room with a comfortable. deliberate air, rather exuperating to a men who was not only indignant, but fasting. His unified look showed that he expected an at-

he went away with any thing but an amiable.

By an off rt, Mr. I rke greeted him courtecusly, then bean; "I come, sir," he said, "to ask you to raise your voice and

They had by this time recohed the priests, such outrages as were committed last night.

done. But when a community becomes in- bonse was blown up with gunpowder, and consed by encroachments which threaten left a p their most secred interests and when they find Yorke.

blookheeds In Mr. Yorks house forth, "I came here to talk common sense." brightly. "I happened to travel once in his Decold Slimmer howed under the minister's company. We were in a steamboat, and lower cyclids, and such went over his face; some minister entered into controversy with but he had more self-control than his visitor, or he had not that sense of outraged justice and decency which it that i visitors mind, made forbearance a vice, consequently he said nothing for a moment. There was, indeed, no more to be said. Mr. Yorke rose and went to the door, but stopped there., Though appeal was in vain, warning might not be.
"I warn you, sir," he said—"I, a Protestant

that your course is not only dishonest but impolitic. You are working so as to secure the final triumph of those, you hate and to bring about your own ruln. These anti-Oatholic mobs are not Protestant, except that they protest against all religious restraint. They hate Catholicism most, simply because it is the strongest religion. You miristers think, perhaps, that you use them; but you mistake. They use you, and they despise you. They apeak of you fair now, because you stand between them and the law and give them a certain respectability. Indeed, their only power is derived from you. But when they shall have orushed Oatholicism, if they ever do, they will use the same weapons you have placed in their hands sgainst you. Do not hope that by the course you are taking you are going to make Baptist or Congregational, or Methodist church members; you are going to make in-

A sense of too utter carlessness of his mission had restored Mr. Yorke to calmness. He spoke firmly, but without any excitement, and, having ended, left the house, and walked quietly homeward. Olars, coming down East street, and looking anxiously right and left, saw him, and dodged out of sight. With her foot propped on a door step, she made a writing desk of her knee, hastily pencilling a line to her mother. While she wrote, three several families peeped and wondered at her through their blinds. She looked about for an Irish boy-saw one, and sent him with her message

"Run like the wind till you come in sight of the house," she charged him, "but walk slowly up the avenue, or they will think that you bring bad news, and be frightened."

"All right, mamms !' Clara had written. Everybody I meet is as quiet and innocent looking as a cat that has been stealing cream. I saw papa this minute; I am going up to see Hester, and will be back before dinner."

Mrs. Yorke kissed and feasted the boy who brought the news; Melicent searched for old clothes, and sent him home with garments enough to last him a year, and both nearly cried over him, "Poor little persecuted dear!" Betsey bestowed on him a pie, and the two Pattens, having nothing of their own to give, stole each of them a cucumber, which they slyly slipped into his pocket. People who lived with the Yorkes always thought as the Yorkes did. There was never more than one party in their house. Their domestics were partisans, their dependents

Edith went out into the garden, and gathered some flowers for the lad, talking with him Inna day, after meanwhile. It was a calm rain storm. The sky had started to likely to eat of all the fruits in the garclear away, got so far that there was all about itself. A lovely, dreamy softness overhung the scene, and the drops of rain day, when the Creator looked, and saw that did not flash.

The boy gazed at Edith with admiration. Her head was bare, and she were a blue dress. with loose sleever, and a little crisp white rods close around the throat. She stood half-knowledge. on tiptoe, and stretched her arms to reach a branch of red roses. As she caught it, a shower of drops fell over her head and face. "Asperges me !" she whispered,

"Oh i she's real pretty," the boy said afterward to his mother. "She has dimples in her elbows just like baby."

When the wreath was made, Edith hung it and walked down to the gate with him. Try to be a little saint, and not be angry, no matter what may be said to you," she said. "If you are afraid, say the 'We fly to thy patronage, O holy Mother of God,' and she will take care of you. Good by, dear."

She leaned on the gate, and looked after had gathered, and her expression was not, as quiet; in menner and speech as ever, but it was the quiet of a strong and vivid nature fully awake, but not fully satisfied, perplexed, yet self-controlled. So much had happened to her in the last year ! She had been called away suddenly from childhood, and study, and vague, bright dreams to confront a positive and quite unexpected resulty. Unless she should make a vow never to marry, then she was to merry Dick Rowan, that was her conclusion; and having once made up her mind in that respect, she thought as little about it as possible. Perhaps her only definite thought study had now become impossible. wanted to be in continual motion, to have work and change. A deep and steady excitement burned in her cheeks, her eyes, her lips. Her plety, instead of being tender in danger, that seemed to her desirable. She almost regretted she had home and friends to bind her. If she were still with Mrs. Rowan, in the little house that was under that clay bank, then she would be free. and perhaps they would kill her. She had would break in and kill them all. Her im-

agination hovered ceaselessly over this subiaot. Seeing her uncle coming, she waited for him. " We must make up our minds that we have not seen the worst that they will do, little girl," he said. "There is no law." the smiled involuntarily.

"Wby, are you pleased at that,?" he ex. claimed. and the same with the same and the same dying, for one's faith uncle Uncle Charles," she said,

of I see what you have been reading Crasha w's St. Theresa : Farewell, house, and farewell, home She's for the Moors and martyrdom.

Do I guess and quote stightly, mademoiselle!"
She only smiled in reply But well she knew that she had been reading from a deeper book toan Crashaw.

A few nights after, the Catholic school

left a perfect wreck. "Of course!" said Mr. "The teacher has taken the children into the galleries of the church," Patrick said

"The church will be destroyed then," replied his master. It was not destroyed altogether at once, bowever, but every window in it was broken.

This was done in broad daylight, just after a summer sunset. Mr. Yorke; put himself before the mod, entreating them to forbed, even trying to push back the foremost ones, but without avail. "Don't listen to him! His

plece is a Catholic, they oried. "To the Two or three gentlemen drove up in their buggles, and sat at a safe distance while the work of destruction went on, and several women lingered on the outskirts of the crowd. In a neighboring street out of sight Edith Yorke stood with Clars, and listened to the sound of breaking glass. For a moment, natural indignation overcame plety in her heart. "Oh! if I were a thousand men on horse-back," she exclaimed. "I'd like to ride them down, and trample them under foot! Then the next moment, "Oh! how wicked: I

am ! "You are not wicked!" Clara said angrily. "I won't have you talk such nonsense." Olara was in that state of mind when she

must scold somebody. Of course the authorities took no notice of this affair. The teacher had the glass reset, and continued her school. Mr. Yorke wrote to Father Basie, advising him not to return to Seaton for a while, and a lull succeeded. And now the Yorkes took breath, and felt not outte alone, for Carl was coming home, and Dick Rowan would soon be there, and Captain

CHAPTER XVII. BYEUAT.

"Most characters are too narrow for much variety," says Walter Savage Landor; and, we add, so much the better for them! for that variety is often a bitter dower to its pos-B68807.

Cary was coming down. .

A man of one idea may be called an acute sector of humanity. He is clear-willed, and uncompromising; he walks over people who stand in his path, and will not listen to the opinions of others, except in order to controvert them; and he usually accomplishes something that you can see. The man of two ideas widens his arc a little, and turns out for and listens to people now and then. The man of three or more ideas lives and let live, believes that some good may come out of Nazareth, and not only listens to others, but is sometimes convinced by them; and his path curves somewhat, hinting at an orbit. In him you first perceive that growing humanity aims at the circle; and as, with the crescent moon, we may see the full moon faintly outlined, so this man perceives more than he is. For it is not true, at least not here, what Carlyle says, that "what a man kens, he can.

But there is another kind of man, rarely seen, who rounds the circle. He has eves and sympathies for zenith and nadir, sunset and sunrise, and every starry sign. His thought enters at every door, feeds at every table, and listens to every tongue. Nevertheless, to the few of one idea and the few of two ideas, and the countless throng of those who never had an idea, he is, oftener than not, a fool, or a knave, or a lunatic. He is eccentric, inconsistent; worse than all, unpractical. den. For, though original sin may have nothing let but a pearly fleck of cloud that i touched them with blight on the one just netted the sunshine—then had forgotten | cheek, on the other, to his eyes still lingers that paradisian bloom it caught on the sixth that lay on every leaf and flower shone, but all was good. This perfected nature, theredid not flash. make it a sun, is appreciated and halled by him only from whose one limit to the other stretches the connecting glimmer of prophetic

We do not pretend to say that Carl Yorke had one of these universally sympathizing natures: but he was various enough to be hard to get attuned, especially since his programme had once been interrupted and his harmony temporarily disconcerted.

When a man has looked upon happiness as his first object in life, he finds it hard to give round the child's neck, his arms being full, it the second place, or to leave it quite out of his plans. Moreover, we do not repent till we have transgressed, and it must, therefore, be far more difficult to save the tempted than the slaner. Of actual, helicous transgression, Carl was innocent; but he had slipped around the outer circle, where first you lay the oars saids, and the smooth-backed waves become him. Her cheeks were as red as the roses she your coursers. Then a man fancies himself a god: not Neptune himself seems greater. One formerly, one of suuny calmness. She was as may more easily tear himself out from the central whirl than draw back from that smooth outer circas.

Besider, there was doubt. He who can do many things must needs choose, and, where circumstances are passive, choice may be difficult. Carl inherited his father a talent, and had more than his father's force. He sketched and painted exquisitely, and, when he drew the portrait of one he loved, the picture breathed. Many alady, disappointed with the stiff presentment of her beauty achieved by other artists, had entreated bim in valu to

become her limner. "Rausome paints my nose, and hair, and was that Dick might have waited awhile bashoulders all right," one said. "I cannot fore speaking, and let her study more; for find fault with a line. But for all the soul She be puts into them, my head might as well be a milliner's block. I suppose it is because that he thinks that a fine body does not need any soul. Such a contrast as I saw in his studio the other day! He had two or three portraits of Mrs. Clare, painted in and tranquil, had grown impassioned. To three portraits of Mrs. Clare, painted in die for the faith, to suffer torments for it, to be different positions, and he displayed them to me, going into ecstacles over her beauty. 'Res, yes,' I answered; but I' was not en-chanted. 'She is one of the few daugerous women, he said, meaning that the power of her loveliners was irresistible; but I could not understand his enthusiasm. Prescarcely been to Mass that year without sently, I espled, in the corner of the room, on thinking how glorious it would be if a mob the floor, half-hidden by other pictures, a face that made me start. I did not think whether or not the leatures were perfect, the hair profuse, the tint exquisite. I saw only a luring, fascinating creature, who with head halfdrooping and lips half-smiling, kezed at me over her shoulder." There was no red and white. The face looked out from shadows getting your moral perspective arranged, you midnight garden at a midshimmer, when must seel uncomfortable; but once started in the moon and start ware in the life, all will arrange itself." It was a sultry olouds, or from the shoulding a suppose that I should fall?" he asked. arras of a lonely chambert in some wicked

to anything else you have here. I thought that Mr. Kansome did not seem to be much delighted by my-praise. I did not paint it' he said. Carl Owen Yorke, did. Of course, I could not say any more. The situation was embarrassing "Would you think that face the same as these?" Pointing to his portraits of Mrs. Clare. I could see no resemblance. They are the same! he said, looking mortified. And then I knew what he meant in saying that she was a dangerous woman.

seying that she was a dangerous woman.
Why did you paint that, Mr. Yorke?" the
lady saked abruptly, furning upon Carl.
"In order not to, be attracted by it," he replied-gravely. "Did it not leave on you the
impression of something snakelike? In
painting that, I broke the spell. Alice Mills
told me to paint it. She said, 'You are fasclusted only by that which you cannot are cinated only by that which you cannot analyze. Catch the trick, and the power is gone. She was right. She is always right.

Nothing is so shallow as an evil fascination. Yet, in spite of every promise of success, Carl turned saide from art. He had found out that the artist, above all, needs happiness. One can study, think and work when the beartstrings are strained to breaking; but he who, with his hand upon the pen, the brush, the chorded string, or the chisel, waits till those subtile influences which he is gifted to perceive shall move him must have every pulse stilled by a perfect con-tent. Pain distorts his work It untunes his music, blurs his colors, dead-ens his thought, and makes his chisel swerve. Nor is this in purely natural art alone; for the artist whose struggling soul ignores all else to grasp the supernatural gives only a blunted ray through a turbid medium.

The pencil failing, there was diplomacy, and literature, particularly journalism. Something must be done. His idle and simless life had become a torture. Therefore he studied and read, giving much time to languages. "Linguages," he was wont to say, "are as necessary to a man who would always and everywhere have his forces in hand, as a string of keys is to a burglar."

A conversation which Carl held with Edith, just before she left Boston, may have been instrumental in arousing him. The two stood together in one of the lance windows that lighted Hester's library. Hester and her mother were up-stairs, and there was no one else in the room but Eugene Oleaveland and his little brother, Hester's child. The little one was gravely and patiently striving to pick up, with dimpled fingers, a beam of pink light that fell on the floor through a pane of colored glass in the window arch, and Eugene was as gravely explaining to

him why he could not.
"And so," said Carl, after a silence, "Mr. Bowsn is yourideal man."

It was his way of intimating his knowledge of existing circumstances, and he spoke carelessly, watching the children.

"I have no ideal of man,", Edith replied briefly; and, after a moment, added: "A person may be excellent, without being ideal." She thought a moment longer, then said: "Men and stars have to be set at a certain distance before they shine to us. am not sure but Tennyson could make

s fine hero of a poem of Dick. He has heroic qualities. I do not analyze nor criticise my friends, but I perceive this in him; he is capable of proposing to himself an object and following it steadily. Every one is not."

Carl Yorke's countenance changed. And ret he knew well that she had not dreamed of reproaching him.

"What are you studying Spanish for?" Miss Clinton inquired, fretfully, one day. "You might as well learn to dance the minnet."

"When one has so many castles in the country one would like to know the lan-

guage," he said. "Pshaw!" exclaimed the old lady. "Don't quire. I know they will all be kind; but all waste your time. No language with a gut. tural in it is fit for a well bred person to speak. Besides, to speak Spanish properly, my own heart starved, and these last hours were the starved and these last hours. you must wear a slouched hat and a stiletto, or a ruff and a feather. I have no patience with this mania for tongues. English and French are enough for any sensible person. Italian is boned turkey. What book is that

you have brought in?" " De Maistre, Les Loirees de Saint Peters

Miss Olinton laughed disagreeably, "The prophet of the past,' is it? Who is it says that he has 'une grande vigueur, non de raison, mais ds raisonnement'? Are you studying sophistry or Ultramontaniem? Apropos, there are pretty doings in that absurd little town where your people live. That ungrateful paper which you used to edit has been abusing your father like a pick cocket, on Edith's account, I suppose. You wouldn't tell me but Bird found out; and she says that he doesn't dare stir outdoors."

"It is not true that he is afraid," Carl said; but he is insulted. In Seaton the pen is mightler than the sword, without doubt. I would like to see it tried if the horsewhip might not in this case be mightler than the

" You see, now," the old lady said, "what mischlef all these religions make. The basis of every so-called religion is hatred of every other so called religion. And you are pouring over De Maistre! Pshaw! Bead The Age of Reason. Here it is."

Carl was stlent a moment, struggling with himself. Then he said, " I have gone round the circle and come back to a faith in faith and the eneers or arguments of the athelst have no more effect on me. I have found that mocking is neither noble nor manly, still less womanly; and I look back on my days of scepticism as on the freaks of a presumptuous child, who fancies itself wiser than its parents, when it is only more foolish. I have done with Tom Palne and his brotherhood."

It is always hard to even room to exhort our elders, and especially so when they are onr intimates: and Carl snoke with such an effort that his words seemed to be a passion-

Miss Olinton looked at him a moment in ellent setortenment, then langhed shrilly. ": What is this that hath happened to the son of Then changing suddenly, she Kish 9 , 11 rang her bell. "Bird," she said, when that person appeared. "I want you to read the paper to me. There is a beautiful case of polsoning this evening. Young Mr. Yorke is too blous for secular reading. He has turned preacher, Bird. You and he one sing those who do not demand their thoughtfulpealms together." "Alice, I accept one dogma of your church,"

Oarl said afterward to his friend. "I must believe in purgatory, for I am in it." "I am rejuloed to hear it," she re

plied, exet looked at him , sadly tine would so gledly have epared him any pain. "Purgatory is the high road to heaven. Ot course, while you are

to one a third under the said, area of a lonely chamber in some wicked. "If our say that you will fail, in one special control is a lone of a lone of the property of the said, area of a lone of the property of the said, area of a lone of the property of the said of said "L' ours say that you will fall, in out sense, ber that I have a word to say, about it. I such a face. 'It is wonderful!' I exclaimed. place to the fruit. Each great success, being your influence to put a stop to shall fight hard before you are made a martyr 'Why do you hide it? It is by far superior unique of its kind, comes in its own way. magic to me.

You cannot count surely but success mu aid, not without impatience. She looked up vividly. "You have all eternity, Carl!" He made no reply. "Let me quote a favorite of yours," ah

said

That low man goes on adding one to one,
His hundred's soon hit,
This ligh man, air,ling at a million,
Misses a unit.
That, has the world here—should he need the

That has the worldhere—should he need the left the world mind him!.

This, throws himself on God, and unper gering, shall find him.'"

Luddenstand you," he said with a slight shrug. "But, do I look an apostle?"

"You might be," she answered. "You could influence a class which the preacher cannot reach. Religion has been too much

confined to assertion or to those who under estimate the power of the beautiful. What we want most how any Christians who can outshine sinners in grace, inscination, and learning. In these reckiess days, people will not receive a check from those whom they know would gradly impose an utter prohibition; but one of their own might put a limit. We want scholars who will acknowledge that there is a point beyond which speculation should not go and reason cannot. We want accomplished leaders in society who are not ashamed to prostrate themselver before God; and we want gentlemen to encourage modesty in women. You see there is a large field.

"I am glad," Carl exclaimed, "to hear Oatholic own that's rich and cultivated person cando some good in the chu on besides giving money. From all the sermons I have heard with you the impression I have received is that clean linen and a knowledge of the alphabet are obstacles to grace. Never onde have I heard talent or culture spoken of except with approbation,"

"Oh! you exaggerate!" she said. "It is true, the poor need constant comfort and the rich constant warning; and it is equally true that the greatest ignorance, combined with charity, must be more pleasing to God than the finest intellect and learning without onarity."

There is precisely the point," Carl said eagerly. " And my experience and belief are that the finer the mind and the culture, the greater the charity, and vice versa. ' Tout com. prendre c'est; tout aimer.' I like Bir Thomas Browne's thought : 'Those highly magnify him whose judicious inquiry into his works returns him the homage a learned admiration."

She made no reply. They had been ou walking, and they now reached Miss Mill' door. "Are you ill?" Carl asked, noticing that she looked unusually pale. "I am rather tired," she answered faintly

Good by !" When he turned away, she stood looking at him through the side light, and, when he was no longer visible, she went up stairs to her chamber. She was very tired, and very itl. Her impulse was to lie down, but she hesitated, then refrained. "All is ready," she said, looking about her. "I do not think

that there is anything to do." She put up a small trunkiul of clothing with feverish haste, rang her bell, and ordered a carriage. "Drive to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in South Boston," she said to the driver. And, sinking back, knew no more till she had reached her destination,

"I think I have come here to die," she said to the sister who received her. "And have a few wishes. Send back word immediately where I am. I did not tell them, for I could not bear any struggle. My worldly affairs are all in order, and I have no last words to say to any one. Let no person come near me but the sister and the priest, and do not mention any person's name to me, nor tell me who comes to inmust be given to God alone. No earthly

being has any claim on them." Perhaps in all her life she had never before spoken so bitterly, but her words were true. She had given to the poor, and worked for them, and their gratitude had been but the 'lively sense of favors to come.' She had been solicitous for friends, had mourned over their sorrows, and sympathized with them always, and their selfishness had grown upon her unselfishness. So sweet had been the sympathy and love she lavished upon them, they had never stopped to inquire if she were impoverishing herself. or if she also might not wish sometimes to receive as well as to give.

But the thought of how keen would be the revenge of this utter withdrawal at the lime when they must have been startled into thinking of her in some other way than as pensioners, never entered her mind. Besides that momentary and almost unconscious complaint, she had but one thought: God alone had loved her, and she must be alone with him. She could no longer do anything for any person; and since no one belonged to her more than to any other, nor so much as to any other, nor so much as to others no one had any claim to intrude now.

The sisters were faithful to their charge. Of the many who came with tardy devotion, she heard nothing; of Miss Clinton, sitting in her carriage at the door, with two men waiting to carry her up-stairs in a coair as soon as she should have permission the attendants did not speak to her; of Carl Yorke haunting the place and sitting hour after hour in the parlor, waiting for news, she never knew.

One day, when Carl had sat there long, with only one prospect of news before him the priest came down, and entered the room. Oari litted his face from his hands and looked st him, but could not speak. "Let us think of heaven!" said the priest.

Ot some actively religious persons, we might think that they parody the paradox, and say : Give us the luxuries of plety, and we will dispense with the necessities; tut this woman had been other. No great work could be pointed to that she had done or attempted; her lite had flowed like an unseen brook, that bidded itself, is only guessed at by the winding line of verdore which betrays its presence. Bhe was one of those piteously tender and generous souls whom everybody makes use of, and nobody truly thanks. Seldom, indeed, do we find one to just and truly kind as to think for ness. It is the clamorous and the pushing who possess the sand.

of To be continued.

A man's wile should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is west and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pill she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too.

Mis. Laugtry will appear in St. John, N.B. coulthe eiblianous sava anologe . Prox dor sol darson, Mich. Sep. 25, 1885.

do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like W. L. CARTER-

ARCHBISHOP CROKE IN ROME

Grace well Received at the Vatican The Light let in on the Doings of Errington and the English Colony—No Condemnation from the Pope—The Archbishop tells His Holiness that the Parenall Fund is Goington Well—No Objection to an English Representative at the Vatican, but He must not Meddle with Irish Affairs.

Bous, June 1 Monsignor Croke, the Archbishop of Cashel, was in Rome only a fer days, staying at the Irish College, where he occupied a very modest room on the second floor, near the apartments of Monsignor Kirby, the titular Bishop of Lits, and formerly the Rector of the College, a somewith

The presence; in h Rome, of Archbishop Croke has been variously commented on both by the friends and foes of the cause of

The Errington party, to which Lord Howard, the Rector of the English and Scotch ollege, belongs, and also English minor prelates like Stonior, Stackpool and others were anxious to spread the story that the Pope had sent for Monsigner Croke in order to check him and stop, that agitation which seems to turn toward him as for the word of command. Mr. Errington has gone so far as to say openly and plainly in the circle of his trlends that it was high time for the Pope to select his own line, that he had to side with, Cardinal McCabe and stop the Parnell testi-monial subscription, in which all the profes-Errington, who is so olever at using the Boman press for his own purposes, even endeavored to have his own opinions printed in soms Vatican organ. He did not succeed.

According to the report of the same party (Errington), Monsignor Oroke, as soon as he arrived in Rome, was called to the Propsgands, and had a long interview with Cardidinal Simeoni and Domenico Jacobini. the Secretary of the Propaganda, and was quastioned right and left, and compelled to apologiss (no one says what for). His conversa-tion with the "Red Pope"—Cardinal Simeoni is styled so as Prefect of the Propagandawas written down carefully and communicated

to the Pope himself. The friends of Archbishop Croke, on the contrary, assert that he had never been ordered to Rome, but came out of his own will, and that his reception at the Propaganda was of the best kind, as was also his reception at the Vaticau. This is the gossip. Now let me state the facts.

It is a fact that in the month of April Cardinal simeoni wrote, by order of the Pope, to the Archbishop requesting him in the most kind terms to come to Rome, as His Holiness wanted to receive personally from him some information about Irish affairs.

As soon as Monsigner Croke could make it convenient he left his diocese and came to

His interview with Cardinal Simeoni was of the most friendly description. Archbishop Jocobini, Secretary of the Propoganda, was present, and when Archbishop Croke left for home he expressed the greatest satisfaction, both with his visit and his welcome at the Plazza d'Spagna. He had to wait his turn for the audience with the Pope, which took place on Friday last.

Of course, as neither the Pope nor the Archbishop would repeat what they had to to give a full report of their conversation. But it is well understood here in Rome that his Holiness was exceedingly kind to the prelale leader of the Irish agitation. The Pope asked how many in Ireland had availed themselves of the new legislation, and how they were estimized with it. He desired to ask, also, whether the agitation would stop and when, and the prelate naturally replied that the sgitation would never stop until Ireland had obtained full justice; that the subscription for the Parmell fund was going on well and would bring a fair sum of money.

expression of sympathy for oppressed Ireland, already manifested in his first letter to Cardinal MacCabe, and expressed his confidence that Bishops and priests bad done their best to keep their flocks within the strict bonds of justice.

Moreover, the reception of Monsignor Oroke at the Vatican must have been a very pleasant one, because Errington and his friends do not seem very much pleased with it. It is also asserted—I don't know on what foundation, but with some insistence-that Croke told the Pope that the Bishops of Ireland would have no objection to see an Eng lish representative et the Vatican; but they would strongly object to his dealing with Irish affaire.

According to this version, all the Irish Episcopate would never allow an English ambassador residing at the Vatioan to be also empowered as a representative of Ire-

The Archbishop of Cashel disappeared as soon as possible from Rome, in order to avoid the intrigues and goesip that are so easily set on foot in city like Rome.

EPP'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli. cation of the fine properties of well selected Occos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever, there is a weak point. We may escape many a jatal shaft by keeping: oursaives well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (} lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-"JAME: EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chamists, London, England." Also makers of EPP's CHOCOLATE Es-

Inductive reasoning-Mr. William Doodle "Yes, Miss Frost; I always wear gloves at night; they make one's hands so soft." Miss hat on?

A BONANZA MINE

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affection 4 housands testify. 128 ws

A housekeeper asks:-- What is the simplest way to keep jelly from moulding on top?"
Shut a small boy up in the pantry for a few

AROHBISHOP CROKE

SOMETON OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS OF SOME PATRIOT.

not be uninteresting to our readers at this juncture. The following sketch is abridged from cone published in the Chic go Tribune, over the signature "An Irishman." over the signature "An Irishman."

Archbishop Croke is now in his 55th year, but looks much younger. "He is a man of splended physique, and notwithstanding a life of ecolegistical and scholastic labor which might bave seriously told on any other man, he does not appear to be more than 45. He is in unimpared health and in the full prime of mental and intellectual vigor ... He was born in Castlecore, near Kanturk, in the County of Cork. His father was of the class known as gentlemen farmers, and his family had given many brilliant re-presentives to the Church, and to the professions. An uncle attained to the honor of Attorney-General of South Australia, another uncle was one of the most distinguished ecolesiastics in the South of Ireland for learning and piety. The future Arch-bishop received his scademic education in Charleville, Cork County, where his uncle, who directed his studies, resided. Like most of the spirited young men of the time desirous of entering the Irish priesthood, he refused to attend Maynooth College. When but thirteen years of age he entered the Irish College at Paris. He completed the course at an age when it was not deemed prudent by sors and priests and friends of Monsignor at an age when it was not deemed prudent by Groke had taken a prominent part. Mr. the ecclesiastical authorities to confer on him holy orders, and the young man went to Rome to periect his studies under the direction of the celebrated Jesuit Fathers, Passaglia and Peronne, at the Roman College. His carear here was a brilliant: one, and exceptional honors were bestowed on him. He was selected from the students to present the class address to Pope Pius IX. and the degree of D.D. was conferred on him.

After ordination he became a professor in Carlow (lay) College, and afterwards in the Irish College at Paris. While at the latter place Smith O'Brien, Richard O'Gorman, John Blake Dillon, and Martin McDermott waited on Lamartine, as the representatives of Ireland, to solicit the influence of France in support of their demands for the legislative independence of Ireland. The envoys visited the Irish College and were received with extraordinary honors by the students and the young men among the professors. Prof. Croke was the leader of the demonstration. Soon after an event occurred which called Prof. Croke to Ireland. A brother, while performing bis duties as curate for his uncle in Charleville, died of tamine fever contracted while attending to the sick of his people. Dr. Croke manfully stepped in to fill the breach, and for two years ministered to the spiritual wants of the dying victims of famine. It was about this time that Dr. Croke, in company with Dr. Barry-afterwards President of St. Patrick's College, Melbourne-visited Gavan Duffy in a Dublin prison, and proposed that as the Government had deprived the national newspaper, the Nation, of its lay editors, that he and Dr. Barry and a few other clerical friends would take their places and conduct the journal as best they could in ac-cordance with the ideas of the imprisoned did not necessitate Dr. Croke's acting on his brave proposal. Another incident of say to each other, it would be rather difficult his career at this, time. Is worthy of men-The people of his parish were tion. daily dying of hunger, and yet the landlords were collecting their rents in full. Dr. Oroke wrote a letter to the Cork Examiner advising the farmers to provide for themselves and families first, and then, if anything remained, to give it to the landlords. Dr. Croke was removed from Charleville to Middleton and while here the Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Murphy, died, and he was selected to preach the funeral sermon. He acquitted himself so creditably that he became a first favorite with the new Bishop, Dr. Kesne, who in 1858 appointed him president of the new Diocesan College of St. Colman's, at Fermoy, in the County of Cork. In a few years, under Dr. Croke's care, St Colman's became the most noted Catholic college in Ireland. He mingled in the sports and amusements of the students. could beat the best of them at foot ball handball or hurdling—was the champion athlete of his own college. Of course he was lionized by the students and by the people in the immediate vicinity of the college. He held the position of President of St. Colman's for seven years, and in 1865 was appointed parish priest of Doneraile, where the following year he erected a new church and convent schools. In 1869 he was appointed theologian to Bishop Keane, of Cloype, and accompanied that prelate to the Coumencial Council. His was appointed Bishop of Auckland, New 23-aland. He found things badly mixed in New Zealand, but by untiring energy and perseverance he found at the end of three years that every Catholic community in the Auckland

> Dr. Oroke was appointed Archbishop Leahy's Successor. It has been charged against Dr. Croke that he has proved himself by his political course since he became Archbishop of Cashel to be ungrateful-ungrateful to Dr. Cuilen. The charge is without foundation. He refused to permit Dr. Cullen to dictate his political course. If that is ingratitude, then he was ungrateful. He early declared his political independence of the Dublin prelate. Soon after he entered on his duties as Archbishop a vacancy occurred in the parliamentary representation of Tipperary. Cardinal Cul-len sent down Peter Paul McSwiney, a zealous Dublin Castle Catholic Whig, to contest the seat, and recommended him to Dr. Croke as the fittest man for Tipperary. Dr. Croke, knowing quite well that the people of Tipperary would as lief vote for Lord Beaconsfield as for Mr. McSwiney, refused point blank to give him any encouragement,

> diocese had a church, a parochial school, a pastor and a community of teachers. He

returned to Ireland in 1874, and preached a

series of charity sermons in Dublin at the

instance of Cardinal Cullen. While in Dub-

lin Archbishop Leahy, of Cashel, died, and

and McSwiney withdrew. When Mr. Parnell accepted the presidency Frost: "Ah! and do you sleep with your of the Land League, on a platform moderate and practical, Archbishop Croke gave his adhension to the movement, and has been a tower of strength to it, moderating, reconciling and prudently advising. When there was danger of rupture between Parnell and Gray, of the Freeman's Journal, Archbishop Oroke effected a reconciliation. When the Irish Bishops were about to censure the Ladies' Land League Archbishop Croke intervened.

हें के किसी कि के किस क्षेत्र के किस की किस के किस क When Mr. Parnell was liberated from the erring functions to order. These Pills counprison, the first congratulatory telegram he | teract the subtle poisons in decaying animal

speak for Irish Oatholics; he has saunted the Anglo-Irish Oatholics with their flunkeylsm, and has not falled to measure swords with the Papal Legate himself when he thought the

honor of his country, was at stake.

Soon after he was made Archbishop of Cashel he was invited by Bishop Moran, of Kilkenny, to preach a sermon in his cathedral on some anniversary occasion will The church, was decorated with the flags of many rations. The "Union Jack" was conspicuous. The green flag was nowhere to be seen. The first thing Dry Croke did was to point out the omission. The rebuked the flunkeyism that dictated the omission, and spostrophia d the absent flag in thrilling elequence, which not only electr fied his audience but all Ireland, and the litch race everywhere.

Of course Archbishop Croke is immensely popular not only in his own diccess, but throughout Ireland. His stondiocess is the most Catholic in the world, and is the best organized—nearly every man and woman boy and girl in it belongs to some religious society. He is a warm advocate of every movement for the amelioration of his people

BPRING TIME RAPIDLY FLIES, And as rapidly it seems the Wheel of Fortune is turned by Gen'ls G. T., Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., at New Orleans, La., in the monthly distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery Company. The next (the 157th) is the Grand Semi-Annual, when \$522,500 is souttered every which way in sums et \$150,000 down, on Tuesday, June 12th. Whole Tickets are \$10, fractional parts proportionately, and any information can be obtained from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Who will it be-to be enriched forever?

ECONOMIC SMOKERS.

It is a curious fact that; although the Scotch are greater smokers than the English, yet less tobacco is smoked in Scotland than in England. This is due to the canny character of Scotchmen. Owing to the large quantity of water in the ordinary tobacco sold, a pipe goes out before the tobacco in it is smoked out. The Englishman throws away this damp tobacco; the Scotchman carefully extracts it from his pipe and then, when it has dried, replaces it.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 65, writes: "I heartly thank you for the great boon I have obtained through the use of your wonderful rejuvenator, known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine. I am fully restored—feel like a young colt." Read the advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson.

AN IMPORTANT PRECEDENT IF ONCE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, June 1 .- The Daily News says : If one of the sons of the Queen should be ap- of a rightful condemnation of crime. pointed Governor-General of a great colony, the precedent would have to be followed in other cases. There could be no valid reason why, if the Duke of Albany was made Governor-General of Canada, another of the Queen's sons should not take the Viceroyalty of India and another be Lord-Lieutenant of

Our town Druggists say that Perry-Davis' editors. The subsequent release of Duffs Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep. During the hard times of the past few years, there were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine. 128 ms

> In sinking a coal shaft at Ogden, Iows, wood was found in a good state of preservation at a depth of 170 feet below the sur-

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, auts, bed-bugs, rate, mice lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough, on Rats." 15c.

ROPE WALKING EXTRAORDINARY

NIAGABA FALLS, N.Y., May 29. - Steve Peer, a ropewalker, of Drummondville, Ont. attempted to give an exhibition of his level headedness on the evening of the Queen's Birthday by walking on the cables of the railway suspension bridge. Starting at Clifton about seven o'clock, he succeeded without any apparent difficulty in reaching the top of the tower, and descended to the middle of the bridge. Many spectators viewed him with wonder, admiring his nerve and the case with which he skipped over the awful chasm on the single cable; but suddenly there was a bush, and anxious eyes followed his every movement. The truth was made known culled, longo intervallo, from hundreds of by the cries of Peer, who shouted for speeches—every hasty word, amidst thou help. He had fallen when in the centre sands spoken in restraint and noble exhortsbody attracted attention, and the next year he with one leg. Unable to raise himand sixty feet of epace below-in fact between life and death. Two men happened to pieced together so as to startle one with an be passing over the top of the bridge at the apparent unity and cotinuity. "Behold!" time, and finding Peer in his peculiarly dangerous situation, went to the rescue and restored him to his natural equilibrium. Steve seemed to be calm over nounce them?" the occurrence, and, picking up his pole, continued his trip to the top of the tower on the American side and down the cable, returning, however, by the foot bridge. This Peer is the same person who advertised last July that he would jump from the new suspension bridge into the river below, though he falled to keep the conditions of his advertisement, and neglected to jump.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had pisced in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent oure for consumption, Bronchitis, Ostarth, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering 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 directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 15--13 eow

Holloway's Pills .- No Mystery .- Whenever indications of faulty action, the first sensa-THOUSANDS OF ROSY LIPS

THOUSANDS OF ROSY LIPS

attest the many, virtues, of, the genuine the Paraelli testimonial, was started in Ireland to bowel complaints, billousness, and the host to bowel complaints, billousness, and the host in the property of an indicate the property of an indicate the property of the pr

THE ROMAN LETTER.

From the Dublin Nation.) There is evil and disestrous news from Rome. Never since the priceless treasure of the Faith was brought to our Irish shore has so terrible a stroke been dealt at religion in Ireland as it is our lot to chronicle today.

The deadly intrigues of England have tri-imphed at the Propaganda. The sword is umphed at the Propaganda. The sword is drawn on our faithful and 'devoted prelates and priests.

May the God of our fathers be with Ireland in this cruel moment! Now, indeed, must we show that our fidelity to religion and our historic devotion to the Holy See can come scatheless through an ordeal more trying than the blazing taggets of Elizabeth or the merciless massacres of Cromwell.

As we have through blood and fire held our Faith against England, so shall we at all human price hold our country against Rome. We will not desert our priests and prelates: they will not desert us. If force, spiritual or temporal, come to tear them and us asunder we will recall to mind how ere now those who in an evil moment were enabled to speak in the name of the Supreme Pontiff were (fortunately for Bome and for Ireland) resistedand successfully resisted—by O'Connell, with Catholic Ireland at his back.

A letter has been addressed by the Propagands to our Irish prelates in which, the in-conceivable outrage is offered to our country of mixing up crimes and disorders wholly shominable, and detested by all good Catholics and good citizens, with the justifiable and legitimate political wariare waged by the Irish people for the defence of their lives and the recovery of their just rights. Long has England tried to get the world to do what the Propaganda has herein at last done-that is to say, to class together, as of one and the same moral character, the lawful resistance of the Irish people to op-pression, illegality, fraud and destruction, and the execrable disorders (really the evil products and outgrowths of that oppression and illegality) which unhappily may attend upon

acute stages of popular exasperation.

What can the Propaganda say—what could be suggested by the British spy who for the past sixteen months has been traducing us and our prelates and priests in secret at Rome—in denunciation of crime that has not been a thousand fold more strongly said on countless occasions by curselves and by those priests and prelates? It shall not be said, for it cannot be said, that Catholic Ireland has so changed as to resent a reprehension of crime from a tribunal of God's Church. No, no, Monsignori; not so. Your offence against Ireland is that you have espoused the ancient and persistent calumny of our oppressors in dragging in a proscription of legitimate patriotism within the sweep

If England's word is to be held good at Rome on such a subject, let us face the consequence. Terrible were the crimes, frightful the disorders, during lusland's hapless condition in the eighteenth century. The bloody strocities of the law went often side by eide with the ruthless berbarities of the Tory" and the "Bapparee." England called aloud upon the world to execrate the wretches who were resisting the laws; the Irishman who sheltered a priest or who shot down a trooper, the peasant who stole to Mass on a Sunday or the peasant who fired the Williamite usurper's mansion, were "tarred with the same brush." Nay, indeed, the records of the period show us that, then as now, the priests and the laymen who were most innocent of complicity in disorder were foully declared to be the real" authors of all crime; while the people, because they would not love and obey the law, and give up alike the priest and the murderer, were declared to b. "sympathisers with assassination"

All the way right down through our history comes the same abominable effort of England to classify Irish patriotism with Irish crime.

Take the period of the Tithe War: Even apart from the scenes of bloodshed actually incidental to the struggle against tithes, agrarian outrage rose to a terrible pitch. Every circuit had its "bloody assize." Forth from the press of England — from the statesmen, the continuous roar of defamation, in which O'Connell and the Irish priesthood were held up as secret inciters and real authors of Irlsh murder, turbulence, and crime. Then, as to day, every passionate sentence that could be table act of omission or commission in the self, he hung between sky and two hundred heat and turmoil of a desperate conflict in a cause righteous before God-was patched and oried England-" behold the language and the deeds of the Irish demagogues, priests and laymen. Why does not the Pope de-

Nor was it only O'Connell and his lay associates whom England, according to her traditional custom of moral assassination, held up as accountable for Irish crime. Then as now, Irish priests by name, Irish prelates by name, were denounced to the Pope (in secret) by paid emissaries of the English Government. The late ever immented illustrious Archbishop of our great Western Diocese was able to exhibit proofs of a startling episode in the history of English secret intrigues with Rome. Vehement forts were secretly made by the English Government to prevent his elevation to the See of St. Jarlath. Lay "Catholica" were gent to Bome to stab his character; and he was confronted with a collection or compil otion of "inflammatory" speeches or letters to the press alleged to have been made or written by him or his associates and friends in Irish politics, as tending to show complicity in or en. couragement of lawlessness, outrage and crime! That compilation was an elaborate task. Who did it? Who had the newspaper files searched through? Who sent a British "Catholic" spy to Rome with the deadly in-

dictment in his bag? The English Minister of that day simply did what the English Minister of today has done. But in that day it was done in vain.

Today it has succeeded!

And the Propaganda talks to us of "pruthe blood is impure or the general health is dence" and "wisdom," forsooth ! In these impaired the human body is predisposed to temporal affairs we Irishmen have shown attacks of any prevailing epidemic. The first ourselves better stewards than the dissetrous counsellers of the Holy Father have done. For while we, who succeeded tions of deranged or diminished power, have done. For while we, who succeeded should be rectified by these purifying Pills, to a national inheritance; as, it were which will cleanse all corrupt and reduce all only in esse, have, step by step, been recovering and winning the ancient possessions and rights, prerogatives and influences, of our

world, reduced to temporal helplessness and insignificance !

One possession there yet remained which unwisdom and imprudence could alienate for a moment from the Holy See. One country -and we might almost say only one were it not for our suffering sister nation Polandthere yet remained where, in the hearts of the people and in the national spirit, there mingled fidelity to the Roly See and devotion to Fatherland. In 'Catholic' Italy the Pope may be robbed; in "Catholic" Poringal nune insulted in the public street; in "Catholic" Austria a Concordat trampled under foot; in "Catholic" France religion open-ly dethroned by popular vote; in

Catholic" Spain the popular heart also lost o or estranged from the Church. But in Ireland, as in Poland, there yet remained unshaken and indissoluble love of God and love of country. For God and for Country we today invoke all Catholic Irishmen to confront, in a spirit worthy of religious men and patriotic citizens, the attempt to reduce Irish Catholics to the condition of those Continen tal peoples who, first separated from their pastors, soon unhappily found other and less worthy guides, and ere long marched on to infidelity with the cry of "No Priests in Politics !"

Prudence, true prudence, must be our care just now, equally with firmness and deter-mination. We will hold tast our faith, no matter what may be the temptations or the provocations to which we may be subjected; but as for our country, on no account whatso ever shall we surrender or abandon its sacred cause. If Rome will enter into an unholy alliance with England against us, then, trusting in the help of the good God, we shall stand for the national rights and libertles of Ireland against Rome and England.

A ROOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorous nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messrs. J. R. Maxwell whose advertisement on page three is worth reading. 28 tf

Paris has about a thousand fires a year.

No preparation of Hypophosphites I have used our compare with Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for restoring strength to the nervous system. I think it the best medicine I ever used.

W. J. Hornen, Buffalo, N.Y.

"Do you realize-have you reflected over t-Angelina?" whispered Clarence to his betrothed, "Only two weeks more and we shall be one. But remember, darling, I am to be that one."

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, B.I.

To prevent mould on the top of glasses of ielly lay a lump of paraffine on the top of the hot jelly, letting it melt and spread over it. No brandy paper and no other covering is necessary. If preferred the paraffine can be melted and poured over after the jelly is cold, the Continent says.

Mr. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes:—1 have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best oil for horses I ever used.

Some weeks ago a woman eloped from Portland, Maine, with a young man. Her husband took it calmly and did not try to find her. Monday he received a letter from her, dated at Boston, in which she said: "So far God has blessed us with health, but John has no regular work jet."

A high mandarin in China, in his letter of thanks to Dr. Ayer for having introduced Ayer's Pills into the Colestial Empire, called them "Sweet Curing Beeds"-a very approlegislators, the agents [open and secret, eccle- priate name! They are sweet, they cure, and siastical and lay] of England—there burst a are, therefore, the most profitable "seeds" a sick man can lovest in.

MR. BLAINE'S RELIGION.

He would not for a thousand Prest-dencies speak a disrespectful word of his mother's religion.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch, for some reason not now made public, publishes the fol-lowing letter written by the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine seven years ago to the late Dr. J. King, of Pitteburg:

WASHINGTON, D.O., March 10, '76. MY DEAR FRIEND: I agree with you that the charge of my being a Catholic is very provoking, considering the motive that inspires it, and very exasperating when i see it comived at, if not in fact originated, by men who sat with me in the Presbyterian Bible class when I was a student and you a professor at Washington College. This charge is part and parcel of tactics of the Cameron gong to rob me of the Pennsylvania delegates, when, in fact, four-fiths of the R-publicans of the State desire my nomination. My ancesters on my father's side were, as you know, always identified with the Presbyterian Church, and they were prominent and honored in the old colony of Pennsylvania several generations before the Camerons ever blessed Hootland by leaving it. But, while thanking you for what you have done to set my Pittsburg friends right on the question, I will never consent to make a public declaration upon the subject for two reasons. First, because I abhor the introduction of anything that looks like a religious test of qualification for office in a Republic, where perfect treedom of conscience is the birthright of every citizen; and second, because my mother was as you well know, a devoted Catholic. I would not for a thousand Presidencies speak a distespectful word to my mother's religion, and no pressure will draw me into my avowal of hostility or unfriendliness to

the gentlemen who urged you to write to

Catholics though I have never received and

do not expent, any political support from

them. You are at liberty to show this to



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORG**an**s THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing ahe cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is she only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for malaria, and physical trouble generally, this great remody has no equal. Beware of imposters, initations and concections said to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers.

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M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O.; PROPRIETOR.

Permanently established for the ours of all Permanently established for the ours of all the various diseases of the Head, Turoat and Chest—Catarria, Throat Diseases, Bronchitts, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrial Ophthalmis (Sore Eyes), and Catarrial Penfuess. Also, Diseases of the Heart. Under the PERSONAL direction of Dr. Wi liams, the proprietor.

The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

of Canada.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined, when required, with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous system. stomach, liver and blood, &c.

In CATARRI—Tohalations dissolve the hard-pred congretions that form in the mass passes.

In CATARRH—Hohalations dissolve the hard-ened concretions that form in the masal pass-ages scatter inflammation, heat all discreted surfaces and cure every case of catarrhal affec-tion, no matter how long standing or from what cause it may arise.

In "HROAT DISEASES — Inhalations remove granulations, reduce enlarged tonsils, subdue inflammation, heat discreted sore throat, re-store the voice when lost or impaired, and ar-yest all scale cases, as dintheris, unlaw, &c.,

store the voice when lost of impaired, and arrest all acute cases, as diphtheria, quinsy, &c., with amazing rapidity.

IN BRONGHITIS—Inpalations perform wonders by restoring the mucous membrane to a healthy action; also immediately soothing the cough and effecting entire cures in the most obstinate cases whether in the acute or chronic forms.

IN ASTRIMA—Inhalations immediately arrest

IN ASTHMA—Inhalations immediately arrest the paroxysms and effect entire cures in every case by removing all unnatural obstruction and by restoring the delicate mucous membrane of the air cells to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent.

IN CONSUMPTION—Inhalations loosen the phiegm, ease the cough, increase the circulation of the blood, assist assimilation, remove consolidation of the sugs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promptness, arrest hemorrhages, stop all wasting away of the lungs, soothe pain, overcome all shortness of bretth, and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past.

By the system of Medicated Inhalations Head, Throat and Lung Affections have become as

Throat and Lung Affections have become as curable as any class of diseases that afflict

humanity.

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ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

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Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.



the gentlemen who urged you to write to me.

Many thanks for your kind invitations, but Headache, R ryons Prostration caused by the Headache, R ryons Prostration caused by the Headache, R ryons Prostration caused by the the visit to Western Pennsylvania this spring. You know, however, that a large part of my heart is always, in the Monongahela valley.

Always sincerely your friend,

Dr James King, Philadelphia.

Dr James King, Philadelphia.

In the worst days of Rome the complaint was made that the Roman grandees admitted gladiators to their feasts. Not many years ago many a British nobleman was proud of the Roman grandees admitted.

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The Rost Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIGST., Mentreal, Canada. Subscription; per annum (if in advance)...\$1.0

TO ADVESTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE-WITNESS." for 15a per line (sgate), first insertion, it pet line every subsequent insertion, typed a golden succession. Advertisements for contraction application. Advertisements for Teschers, information wanted, to., 600 per insertion (not to exceed latiness) Ordinary notices of Birtis, Dashs and Mar, fages 500 cach insertion.

tion.

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Sample copies sent free on application.

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MONTREAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 6, 1883-

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1883. THURSDAY, 7-St. Venantius, Martyr (May 18.)

FRIDAY, 8-St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor (May 19). Saturday, 9—bt. Augels Merici, Virgin (May 85. Primus and Felicianus, Mar-

SUNDAY, 10-Fourth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Rom. viii. 18.23; Gosp. Luke v.

MONDAY, 11-St. Barnabas, Apostle. Tunsday, 12 — St. John a S. Facunds, Confessor, SS. Basilides and others, Mar-

WEDNESDAY, 13-St. Anthony of Padus, Confessor.

NEW AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for Tes Post and TRUE WITNESS, in their respective localities, and are authorized to collect and enroll new ambecribers :- P. J. Power, Brigus North, Nfid.; Thomas Furlong, Naubinway, Mich. II S.A.; G. L. Jakes, Merrickville, Ont.

DAVITY, HEALY and QUISE were released From Kilmainham jail yesterday morning. It was about time for the English Government to grow ashamed of their arbitrary and unjustifiable conduct towards these three honest and fearless leaders of the Irish people.

Tue total commerce in merchandise between the United States and Canada, for the last fiscal year, was of the value of \$87,275,-984. The imports from the United States were \$35,500,403, and the exports from Canada were \$50,775,581 a balance of trade in Canada's favor of \$14,275,178.

THE total acreage of Scotland is 18,946,694. One nobleman owns 1,326,000 acres, and his wife 149 879. Another draws rent from 431.000 acres, a third from 424,000, a fourth or any other short-sighted contemporary prietors, or one half of the country by seventy gentlemen who "toil not, neither do | the columns of the London Times, such | they spin." Nine-tenths of Scotland belong to a channel is too impure and untruthful. 1,700 persons. And, if the present tendency | When His Hollness will have sent his councontinues, the whole land will be gobbled up sals or his orders to the Bishops, and when by a still smaller number of men and corporations. The Scotch are very like the counsels and orders to their flocks, then, and Irish—they have not much of a land they then only, will the Catholic people religious. Tather a serious aspect to give to the situs. can call their own.

The neefpluess of the new Brooklyn Bridge received a terrible shock on Thursday. It was the scene of indescribable horror and anguish, and for a time became a perfect death trap. Tens of thousands of people were passing over the bridge, when an unfortumate women stumbled on one of the steps the crowds surged OR, unmindful of human life; ruffianism and brutality came to the springe and human beings were trampled on and crushed to a felly. The struggling mass lost all reason, and in their frantic efforts to sucape the fate of those on whose bodies they were walking, they killed and injured one another like so many maniacs. Up to midmight the casualty list embraced, 12 dead and 26 injured, some fatally, some badly. During this frightful slaughter the thieves and pickpeckets stripped the living and the dead. not only of their jewellery and money, but of their very garments. The perusal of the details of the catastrophe and heartrending scenes on the bridge is as sickening as it is

Taxas are few in the Dominion who are Canada, or how it came to be adopted by the of independence," the Mail jumps up and libel on the Archbishop of Tuam to say he Circular to the Bishops which can French. The following explanation of the derivation of the word is given by one of our it that "its assertion is ignorant," and the lany shape or form? Is it much less than a American exchanges: The origin of the Canada is not "talking of independence or an- calumny to instrute of Dr. McGettigan that word Canada, it says, is curious enough. The Spaniards visited this country previous to the and silver, and finding none, they often said dactons. Why does this Tory organ who corded in Downing street how his Eminence among themselves, "A can made" (there is suits "levalty" to its whims, hypocrisy nothing there). The Indians, who watched and purposes, fill its abusive columns closely, learned the sentence and its meaning. After the departure of the Spanisris the other insight track, to calumniste the na-French arrived, and the Indians, who wanted mone of their company, and supposed they also were Spaniards come on the same errand were anxious to inform them that their labor was lost by tarrying in that country, and frequently repeated to them the Spanish sen. tende " A can nada." The French suppos. Ing this incessantly recurring sound was the composed as it was of an ex Federal Premier, Manmtrana Murder League, the Crossmaglen 322 mame of the country, called it Canada. All 1879

comparative case; covering the distance of three miles in 19 m. 04 sec., which is said to be the fastest time on record. The Canadian Champion paid a gracious compliment to the American carsman in saying that it was the hardest race whe ever rowed and that Kennedy is a perfect gentleman which, we believe, is more than Hanlan could say of all his rivals. On the other hand, Kennedy was not behind in bearing testimony,to the invincibility of the Canadian sculler when he frankly said : "I consider Hanlan the best map, and had all my conditions been good he would still have besten me. Honest rivalry of this kind is creditable to both men, and cannot but have a beneficial effect upon this manly sport.

A meeting was held in London a few days ago in support of what is farcically called "The Irish Church Missions." Lord Cairns was there, and in an unctuous speech 'referring to "the great boons which England had conferred on Ireland," he said they were incomplete because "England had neglected to give the Irish the Gospel of Christ." Poor Cairnat Does he really know what he is talking about? England had neglected to give the Gospel of Christ!! Quite the contrary. If there is anything that England has neglected to do for Ireland, it certainly is not the giving of the "Gospel of Christ." Lord Cairps must be awfully ignorant of the history of his own country if he does not know that the one great effort and object of nearly all English Governments, since the time of King Henry VIII, was to force on Ireland what he calls the Gospel of Christbut they did not succeed, because the one great effort and resolve of the Irish was that they would not take it, and they never would. Lori Cairns must be a pure religious crank if he imagines that his pea soup and "Irish Uhurch missions" are going to persuade the people of Ireland to accept another of Eugland's great beens in the shape of his Gospel of Christ. It is too late in the day to attempt any such ridiculous feat. What massacres, confiscations and inhuman penal laws could not accomplish in the past, it is evident hypocritical "Church Missions" will not effect in the future. We are afraid Lord Cairns will make a very poor and unsuccess" ful Apostle of Ireland.

the position taken by THE POST in regard to the alleged Circular from the Pope to the Irish Bishops and says: "it will be exceedingly difficult for THE POST to explain why it refuses to obey the head of the Church." We are very grateful to our contemporary for its solicitude exercised on our behalf, but we can assure it there is absolutely no cause for alarm. The Brockville Times will understand our position better when we tell it that we do not exactly place its London namesake on the same level with the Pope, and that we do not place in it the same confidence or pay it the same respect as we do the Holy See. If the London Times undertakes to publish an unauthenticated letter, purporting to come from the Pope, and besting every evidence of spuriousness, we fail to see why, on the strength of that publication our Brockville his commands to the Catholic Church through ly obey the head of the Church. Otherwise, they would run a chance of obeying the Lonbe " too funny for anything."

THE Brockville Times is very uneasy over

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

which they were thrown, when the Liberal word "Independence." The other day the diocese of His Emenence Carolnal McCabe. Philadelphia Bulletin, for simply stating | The Nation then asks is Dr. McEvilly a the fact that "Canada has now be- Lind Leaguer? Is Dr. McGettigan? Is throttles our American contemporary telling bas encouraged Mr. Parnell's movement in nexation; because she does not want one or day after day, with gush, flunkeyism and and brought forth Mr. Gladetone's Land Act tionslesentiment and aspirations of the Canndian people, if there was not talk about Independence. The feeble voice of the Toronto organ has a fashler echo in the Montreal recommended to the Irish people by the Pro-Gazette. This paper has undertaken to dub paganda are Dr. McEvilly, Dr. McGettigan the meeting of the foremost men of the Libe- and Cardinal McCabe, and it is their ral Party in the Province and the Dominion several ex-Ministers and a number of M.P. Murder Lague and the Dublin Murder as a precious gathering of republicans and Liesgue. The people in these discouses re- thenticated injevery respect, and consequently Maxian has given another proof of his in. disloyal agitatora" who in drinking the toast celved no encouragement and were even it must be held as a fraudulent and forged

to become a Republicans and disloyal sgi- happens to be?" tators" it should not have set the example Canadiaus from their allegiance, and declared all ties of loyalty and affection between Canada and the mother land no longer binding. How is it that our contemporary is now so inconsistent and displays such ignorance of its own past record ? Perhaps the Gazette will remember the "following declaration made by it about the same time and the echo of which still goes ringing on. "As we recede, said the Gazette, from all social al lance or commercial intercourse with England, we rapidly advance in forming and cementing connexion with the United States. The course of nature; being uncontrolled, we readily fall into that which nature has sppointed for us, and we cannot help it." Just, so, dear contemporary, "we cannot help. it;" the integrity of the Empire will sooner. or later have to be sacrificed to the greater benefit of the Dominion. Anyhow what does the connection between Great Britain and the Dominion amount to, or what does it mean? It amounts to a farce and it means a serious obstacle to the progressive powers of the Canadian people and to the adequate development of the country. The farcical side of the connection consists in it affording the orators of England the shallowest pretext to remind the world, now and then, that the sun never sets on the limits of the British Empire, The connection is wanted and kept up by England for the simple purpose of adding to and heightening her prestige; for, is it not an underiable evidence of strength and power to hold sway over the greater portion of a great continent? The deception has been too long practiced, and is becoming too transpaent. Take away Canada and deduct Australia, whose eltuation is much similar to ours, from the British Empire, and the sun will rapidly set on the Imperial limits. The strength of a nation, nowadays, does not altogether depend upon the extent of its territory, and it would be well that English statesmen should become acquainted with the fact, at least as far as Canada is concerned; for it is idle and foolish to close one's eyes to the stubborn fact that the yearning of the Canadian people after Independence is becoming daily more intense and pronounced, and nothing will satisfy them until they can point to and salute their national flug floating over a land they can call their own and to which they can swear undivided devotion and

THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD IN THE NATIONAL AGII ATION.

fealty.

It is a noteworthy fact that wherever the priests and bishops supported and identified themselves with the national agitation in Ireland, there was there a remarkable absence of violence and crime. But according to the alunderstand, that if all the Irish prelates would never have seen the light. This is tion and to the part played in the agitation by the Episcopate and Priesthood of Irelanddon Times, and even our Brockville contem. It would be terrible if it were true; but it is porary will admit that such a mistake would of no inimical significance to the cause, because it cannot be borne out by facts and only demonstrates England's perfidy and deception. Instead of the influence of the bishops in the Some of our Tory contemporaries have not | national movement being baleful and creative yet got over the extreme perturbation into of evil effects, it has on the contrary, been productive of wisdom among the leaders, and party of this Province openly declared in favor forbearance in the rank and file. And to of Canadian Independence at their banquet prove this assertion we need but reproduce a recently held in this city. It is both pitiful comparative statement of facts or results as and laughable to read the daily lamentations drawn up by the Dublin Nation. airing " of national aspirations are charac- have so startled and horrified the people in faithful for Divine service. Three Sundays terized by intense indignation and vehemence. I reland have been these, viz :- Maamtrasne, In fact one would never simagine that it was Orossmaglen, Dublin. Maamtrasna is in the trumpeted forth the battle ory : "If the N. P. | Dr. McEvilly, is the Archbishop; Crossmeglen worse for British connection" and now goes the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan is the Archinto hysterics at the mere mention of the bishop, and Dubiln is, of course, in the Arch-

has, from first to last, denounced the moveof 1881?

The three Archbishops of Ireland who in this whole business have in their several dioceses most vehemently carried out the policy dioceses, which have produced the

munism and sparohy." The Gazette, no more the Land Leage and was deep in the Bodsthan the Mail, is not an koncet interpreter of littles. Will the Cardinal Secretary of the it is a forgery or not. Until then the duty national sentiment nor a truthin witness to Propaganda just inquire who this last named of the clergy and the people is simply to treat facts; If the Gazette does not want Canadians spiritual subject of Cardinal McCabe's diocese, the alleged Circular as if it had never come

Meantime what of the fourth archdiocese of for them and furnished, a precedent. Ireland? What have the spiritual subjects
Not many years ago the Gazette called upon of His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel con-Ireland? What have the spiritual subjects Parliament to petition the Queen to: absolve tributed to this bloody business? Nothing.

deeds of violence, has, through these recent vests of flerce excitement, presented a grand pectacle of public peace and practical devotion to religion, In no other part of Ireland have prelate priests and people been more united in earnest participation in the national struggle. In no other part of Ireland have Ireland is religion more. an edifying reality at the altar in the homes of the people."

These facts and these comparisons teach quite a different lesson from the one which Mr. Errington would like to have the Progaganda learn. Where the people and the priests march together in the rational agitation, there can be found little or no traces of quently, be a lamentable day in the history of Ireland when England would succeed in producing an estrangement between the people, the bishops and priests. The parting would bode no good to the peace and order of society or to the security of the Govern-

SHOULD THE ALLEGED PAPAL CIR-CULAR BE IGNORED? How should the Circular, said to have been

issued by the Holy See, be received by those

whom it affects? It should be received with

all due respect and submission, if the docu-

ment is genuine, but if it is spurious

it should be completely ignored and

not allowed to influence Catholic con-

duct in the slightest degree, or in any shape or form. This alleged Circular, or rescript, from the Pope has evoked in opposits quarters a heated controversy on the legitimacy and opportuneness of Papal interierence in temporal affairs; and, strange to say, in this case, this alleged interference by the Vatican in Irish affairs is endorsed, approved and enlogized by people and papers who, at other times, are its most pronounced enemies, and would actually go frantic if their own comes were pinched by any action of the Holy See; but the motive of this inconsistent conduct is easy to find; it lies not in the fact that they love Rome, but that they hate Ireland. Now, we consider all this positive discussion pro and con to have been entirely useless, as it was and is entirely simless. For, in the first place, on whose word or whose authority have we received this alleged document of so important a nature? On the authority, first, of the London Times, and secondly, on that of the Associated Press or cable respondent. Now, surely Catholics are not going to be asked to aubmit to and to govern themselves by what it pleases leged circular from the Cardinal Secretary of the hostile London Times to publish, or by the Propaganda, it would appear that the what the cable correspondent may fling from English emissaries to Rome have persuaded his pencil across the wires to this country? from 378,000, and so en, until one-quarter of should call to the Catholic people to fall the Holy See that "priests in politics," or We want the orders of the Holy See to come the whole acreage is owned by twelve pro- down and obey. The Pepe does not send the participation of the Catholic clergy in the through purer sources of truth and authority effect in Ireland. We are plainly given to or respect paid to them. Let the lawfully constituted authorities in the Catholic Hier- universally felt that no movement could and priests had kept aloof from the archy be the channel through which the appeal more directly to the Irish heart than Land Lesgue, and decried Mr. Parnell advice or command should come, and the this tribute of respect, gratitude and the Bishops will have communicated these and the Irish party, the murder leagues faithful will follow the advice and obey the command. But, so far, (and it is now over proved his unswerving devotion to three weeks since that "Circular" has been given to the world by unauthor. his health and his private fortune. This senized agencies) the Bishops of Ireland, to whom the Circular was addressed, have made no mention of it to their flocks, and | quire but the opportunity to give it a submuch less have they communicated the contents to newspapers. What does this circumstance mean and signify? It means and and generous efforts have been put forth in signifies that no document has ever been issued by the Holy See for the instruction or government of the Catholic people, and that the alleged Circular is of a spurious character. For if the Pope had issued a rescript to the Bishops for the guidance of the people, it | The Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, of Chibecame the bounden duty of their Lordships | cago, has set a worthy example in subscribing of the Toronto Mail over the ominous occur. Our contemporary, writing on this surject to read and explain the document on the first one hundred dollars to this fund. The moral ence. Its protests against the "disloyal points out that the three murder leagues that favorable opportunity at the gatherings of the (which is ample time) have elapsed, and the Bishops of Ireland have not opened their lips perils British connection, then so much the is in the Archdiocese of Armsgh, of which the Pope or the Propaganda, and had got into to place themselves on record as being unknowledged opponents of the national movement, three Sundays would not have passed without their flocks having received the full benefit of it. We are therefore forced to the affect Catholic action or conduct, and consequently the document, which it has pleased the Times and the Cable to furnish proofs of epuriousness, there is an intrinsic defect in the circular which is prima facie ment that saved the Irish people from ruin evidence of its being a forgery. The Circular beers no signature, in fact it has neither head nor tail.

The absence of the signature is not only prejudicial to the effect of the document -it is fatal. No letter is anthoritative unless it bears the seal and signature of the person who wishes to convey an order through its medium. Even if the letter was written by the Pope himself, and he failed to attach his name to it, the letter would remain as so much waste paper. Now, the alleged Circular is unaumedy, one of America's best soullers, with Country," drank, says the Gazette, to "Com. says the Carey shunned through the proper and constituted channel "tical and merely professing or platform expressly to advance the cause of constituted channel "tical and merely professing or platform expressly to advance the cause of constituted channel "tical and merely professing or platform expressly to advance the cause of constituted channel "tical and merely professing or platform expressly to advance the cause of constituted channel "tical and merely professing or platform expressly to advance the cause of constituted channel "tical and merely professing or platform expressly to advance the cause of constituted channel "tical and merely professing or platform expression expre

of truth and authority—the Bishops—whether by cable or had never originated in the London Times-to ignore it. What guarantee have we that this document has not been for the Parnell Testimonial Fund. Besides manufactured, or at least badly translated, or manipulated in some way by the English Gov- this decision, we have been influenced by ernment, principally with the object of killing the Parnell Testimonial Fund? By accept- list in THE POST and TRUE WITHERS, so that ding the Circular, therefore, as a genuine article, without any proof that it is such we would only be playing unnecessarily into the hands of the enemies of Ireland. It will be a channel through which to send their contri time enough to pay all due, respect to the ibutions to the testimonial; In large cities, to Pope's letters and follow his advice when they reach us through his representativesthere been fewer orimes. In no other part of the Bishops and not through our mutual opponents and enemies: And again, further tions. 36 () rooms evidence, that the Oircular is not the production of the Vatican, lies in the form, style, composition and nature of the document Theoform of the Circular, is by, no means similar to that usually given to to subscribe. All subscriptions to the fund such important communications by the should be addressed to the editor of The Post Holy See; its style and composition and Thur Withers, who has consented to as orime or of secret societies. It would, conse- are strangely and ominously unfamiliar, while the nature of the document warding all moneys to the National Treasurer is such as to excite grave distrust in the minds, not only of laymen, but of well versed theologians, as we have personal reason to know. But this is not all; if this alleged Circular was genuine, could Archbishop Croke have returned from Rome and announced to his flock in particular and to the Irish people throughout the world that he would still pursue the same line of conduct in the future as he did in the past, and that " his views remained unchanged and unchangeable?" Decidedly not. Archbishop Croke is too good a Catholic to fiv in the face of the Vatican and to be the first to give an example of disobedience to

the Holy Father. If this Circular was intended to reach and censure anybody, it was first and above all to reach and censure the leading spirit in Ireland's struggle for her rights, and that leading spirit is no other than the illustrious prelate of Cashel. But Archbishop Croke says "his views remain unohanged and unchangeable." His Grace could not have uttered these words in face of the Pope's command in the Oircular, if it existed; but having made this declaration, it was because there was no Circular in existence to prevent or prohibit His Grace from so doing; a fortiori there is none to interfere with the national movements of the Irish people, who have an equal right to declare "their views unchanged and unchangeable."

THE PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND. Last week we called the attention of our readers to the noble and honorable action of the Irish people in raising a national testimonial to Mr. Parnell. The movement was initiated by the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, and was at once warmly endorsed and substantially supported by the Bishops and clergy with an unanimity that was only surpassed by their earnestness. The rest of Ireland has responded generously. It remained for the greater Ireland scattered over the world to say what share they would take in making the testimonial worthy of the Irish leader and of the Irish nation. It is appreciation to a leader who has the country at the expense of his liberty, timent deeply pervades the masses of the Irish people on this continent, and they restantial expression. It is a pleasure to note that in many parts of the United States active that direction. The Ohicago Citizen, especially, has been doing good service; it started a Parnell fund some time ago, and has devoted a special column to the subscription list, which now amounts to \$3 000. weight of His Grace's approval of the testimonial far outweighs his generous contribution to the cause.

In Canada, however, the movement has the same organ which, a few years ago, Diocese of Galway, of which the Most Ray on the subject. And we all know you've well not as yet taken that hold which eventually that if such a Circular had been written by it must take, unless our Irishmen are ready the hands of certain prelates who are the ac- | willing to contribute to this work of gratitude. It is true that the Igen citizens of Ottawa and of the surrounding districts have collected and placed a handsome sun in the hands of their respected and energetic acquainted, with the origin of the word gun to talk seriously about a declaration Cardinal McOabe? Is it much short of a conclusion that the Vatioan has addressed no treasurer, Rev. Father Whelan, for transmission to the National Treasurer in Ireland and we understand that the Young Itishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, of Montreal, are again to the front in this matter, and will he has ever forwarded or aided the Land the world with should be completely ignored make up a creditable subscription to the the other." The Philadelphia Bulletin is League? What shall we say of Cardinal Mo- by the Irish people. But, besides these testimonial. What is desired is that these French, and made partial searches for gold not "ignorant," but the Mail is simply men. Cabe in such a connection? Is it not re- circumstances, which are simply extraneous examples be followed with promptitude and generosity by every Irishman throughout the Dominion It is time to shake off all spathy and to give the movement a hearty co-operation. No man nor woman of Irish birth or blood should refuse or delay to add to this National Tribute, which will do so much honor to the old land. For, as Archbishop Croke has said, "The subscription "list, when closed and given to the public in "its complete form, will; apart from other in-"teresting and beneficial results, supply an "admirable test as to who really" belongs "just now, nor does not belong to the "Irlah Parliamentary party; besides pleoing "on permanent and indeed historic record." the off-repeated truth—that there exists a Grace, replying to an address presented by wincibility in a shell. He has defeated Ken. of the "Damocracy and Progress of the advised not to join the Land League." Well," document until the Holy See shall say "wide and essential difference between prac. on Sunday evening last, said "he had alm

patriots, whether they belong to the upper or humbler classes, to the Church or the State " ?-

Desiring to do our duty in this respect w have decided to open a subscription list in the columns of THE POST and THUE WITHER the sense of duty which has prompted us to requests from several gentlemen to open the Irishmen not only of the city of Montreal but all those coattered through the villages and towns of the various provinces, may have make the work of collection more effective and general, committees of responsible citt. zens should be appointed to solicit subscrip.

In the meantime we shall use every means within our power to foster and extend the movement. Our columns will be kept open until all our readers shall have had a chance same the responsibility of collecting and for in Ireland, the Right Hon. Chas. Dawson, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin.

HARVARD COLLEGE AND GOVERNOR BUTLER. Boston's provincialism has never been

more foolishly exhibited than in the discussion which has just culminated in the refusa of Harvard College to confer the customary degree of LL.D. on Governor Butler. This 's snub" is not likely to break Butler's heart, in fact, he has every reason to feel proud and jubilant over it. The public man who is singled out as an object of special, but un. deserved malevolence, secures from his enemies a kind of recognition of his force of individuality which can only contribute to his popularity. And so it has happened in this case. Butler has gone n and Harvard has gone down in the estimation of the public. The College represents the conservative and aristocratic elements of Boston and of Massachusetts, but the great masses of the people have no love for it; and its officers by insulting the man whom the people have made Governor, out of personal spite and political prejudice, have increased his political strength, and lowered the character of the institution. Wendel Phillips pointed out that the refusal of Harvard to honor Butler, would be a disgrace to the officers, and would very seriously affect the feelings of the commonwealth toward the College, and that, the people of Massachusetts baving elected him to the highest position in the State, that wa sufficient to entitle him to respectful trest ment from all other dignitaries of the State Whatever defects and faults Butler may have personally as a man, his conduct as Governo of Massachusetts has been worthy of al praise, as it has fully answered the expects tions or the people. He has in the Tewes bury investigation unsarthed a system of heartless and inhuman cruelty, which has been for years covered up with the veil puri anical hypocrisy and Republican charity For this, if nothing else, he deserved the re cognition of the chief University of the State; he has moreover given his attention to the evils of Republican corruption ar has stamped out many of them. Beside Governor Butler is infinitely more learned in the law than any of his predecessors who re caived the degree, in fact, in point of legs acquirements it would be difficult to find inrist more worthy of the honor. It is beyon question that not one of the 13 who vote against conferring the degree is worthy, point of intellect and attainments, to black his shoes. Had the degree being tendered t him, Governor Butler would have regarded i only as a compliment to his office as Chic Magistrate, for he has already received the doctorate of Laws from other seats of learning in token of hi qualifications in law. He had a fin satirical hit at the University, when he remarked that he happened to know that if the Latin diploma of L.L.D. had been awards him by Harvard College, he would have been one of perhaps two or three men who have received it during the last quarter of a cen tury that could have understood it withou the aid of an interpreter, or that could have read and translated it without the aid of dictionary. It is evident that degrees have become too cheap; cheap as a foreign de coration or title. Universities have been throwing their law doctorates about as inex pensive compliments to a passing popularity or a cheap reward for services rendered; an if this Harvard-Butler episode will brin about a reform in this respect it will not b without its beneficial results. In the mest time the present refusal of the College honor Butler, prompted as it was oy pet and contemptible spite, will be naturally sented by the people. . It is related that one when conducting a case in East Can bridge, soon after the execution of Professor Webster for the muid of Dr. Parkman, Butler cross questioned Harvard professor, with unusual severity. was interrupted by the opposing couns who casked Butler if he was quite awa whom he was dealing with ?"" Perfectly, si said Butler, "we hung one of these Harva fellows the other day." And some of !! Harvard fellows have evidently not forgoth the execution

- ABOHBISHOP ORCES WORTHIN fills the pla held by the late lamented Archbishop Tuam in the affections of the Irish people and like him is he fast sarning the histor title of the "Lion of the Fold of Judah." H

tional freedom for Ireland and relied upon the good wishes of his countrymen, although he might incur the displeasure of those whose ignoble interest it was to perpetuate poverty and suffering." If the Archbishop can afford to incur the displeasure of those who are hostile to the advancement of Irish interests, it would ill become the rank and file of the people or their trusted leaders and representatives, to refuse to join hands with His Grace and brave all the shafts of the enemy.

Our readers will be pleased to see that the first oday's growth of the Parnell Testimonial - Fund - opened - in the columus of The Post and True WITHESS is both encouraging and creditable. No man deserves the substantial expression of the nation's gratifude better than Mr. Parnell, for Ireland never had a wiser and a more honest leader, nor the Irish, people a greater benefactor.

THE MARQUIS OF LANDSDOWNE.

Some of our Canadian contemporaries found fault with the strictures passed by us on the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowns to the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion of Canada. The Marquis was of and his family have played too hostile and inimical a part in the legislation and government of Ireland for a million of Irishmen in Canada to extend a welcome to him to our Canadian shores and to hold him in that respect which the Ohief. Magistrate of, the Dominion should be ever able to command from every class of the population. We were informed by cable that the press of England was unanimous in commending the appointment of Lansdowne as a good one. But our English exchanges tell a different story from the cable correspondent, as can be seen from the following article published in Reynold's newspaper, one of the most extensively circulated organs of public opinion in Great Britain. It says :--

ship of Canada is a matter of surprise to most | But how could God compel man to hear and a man of no note or merit. The only occurrence that momentarily brought his name celving others? This is something inconbefore the public was deserting the ranks of sistent with reason, since a just God could the Liberals, and going over to those of the Conservatives. This was on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone introducing the conciliatory portion of his programme in reference to the Government of Ireland. Lords Langdowne, Zetland, and a few others of the old Whig party, set their faces against other then coercive measures being adop ed in reference to Ireland. The iron hand was what they clamored for. Anything John xx, 21, which show that he sent them else would endanger not only the rights but invested with the same power, endorsed with to a list collected by Mr. John Hogan for the the possession of property. And so these the same teaching, prerogatives to instruct same purpose, so that there has been reised in counterfelt liberals basely descried their and to judge, as He Himself had from His this locality about \$100 for relief of the disleader and persistently opposed every measure he brought forward in the belief that it would tend to soothe the people and pacify the country! And for this shameful perfidy the recreant Marquis is rewarded with one of | teaching authority of the Holy Roman Cathothe most coveted posts at the disposal of the lic Church, the proximate part of the genu-Premier!

place of Under Secretary of State, and had scarcely been in office a week before making the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Some fording him relies. Safe, sure, painless. Some ffording him relies. Safe, sure, painless. Some affording him relies. Safe, sure, painless. Some ffording him relies. Safe, sure, painless. Some affording him relies. Safe, sure, painless. Some ffording him relies. Safe, sure, painless. Some affording him relies. Safe, sure, painless. Safe, sure, pain of a place to which an English consul has filled several supordinate posts under the himself in debate or anything else. Why, really responsible post of Governor General of Canada? True, that during the government that no opportunity presented itself for the his friends accredit him, but others diebelieve. There are many questions regarding
our relations with the United States,
in the air. No God, no Christ, and other delicate mutters, that, if the utmost tact and ability in the handling. colonies, or colonial affairs. The salary attached to the office is £10,000 per annum, and ly double that amount. If such, then, is the which transferred Lord Lansdowne from that real and sincere adherents of Mr. Gladstone look with surprise upon him. His Gov. ernment is essentially an aristocratic one, there being no less than seven Whig noblemen in the Cabinet. What marvel, then, that individuals of their order are selected for those high offices, to which neither their ability, exparience or antecedents recommend them? In thus persistently bearding and betraying those. who gave them power, the Ministry appear resolved upon realizing the old sdage, that madness and infatuation are the precursors of

do 10 00 W. T. Costigan, do · 10 00 C. J. Doherty, 25 00 do 10 00 gloricus promis, "Thou art Peter and on do 25 00 this rock I will build my Church and the Robert McCready. B. Connaughton. J. P. Whelan, 5 00 gates of bell spall not prevall against her. Dr. Guerin, W. Conroy, Friend, do 5 00 do 2 00 H. J. Cloran, M. Hart, do 1 00 J. B. Lane. do 1 00

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

Montreal......\$ 10 00

11.00

destruction."

M. Mullin,

H. L. O'Neil,

D. M. Quinn,

H. J. Driscoll, of avoido de : 1 00 Archbishop Tascher an Commences his annual pastoral visit to the yarlous parishes in the arch diocese of Quebec on this week. The first pilgrimage of the season to La Bonne Ste. Anne took place on Sunday, when shout 70 members of Le Cerole Catholique

P. Flannery, 200 200 C. J. Magui.e. 200 1.00.

do'......

:.do

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH. (Contributed to The TRUE WITNESS.)

With the prerogative of infallibility it stands comnipotent for the accomplishment of all its ends and purposes. He who speaks is an omnipotent God, "All power is His in heaven and in earth; He is then competent to redeem His words; as He can neither decelve nor be deceived, he must purpose doing, spirit in which it should be read, and not 50c; John McAuley 50c; John McCaffrey, jr, and necessarily will do, that which He has turn the food of life into poison, by abusing promised. And consider for a moment the the sacred text. And consequently she for- Thos Turner 50c; Blohd Fitzgerald, sr, 50c solemn pledge He has made, at a moment bids them to read it in the same spirit John Leary 50c; John V Collins 50c; Robt when He was quitting those whom He loved as do Protestants, who in reading it Carroll, j, 50c; Lingle McCaffrey 50c; Those in i for whom He died. He declares in the as they do, having no inter- McCeffrey 50c; Wm E Scully 40c; Mrs C ind for whom He died. He declares in the as most solemn manner that He will be with preter, and admitting none other than His disciples, with His Church, teaching their own private judgment, put the sacred "all days, even till the consummation of the volume in contradiction with itself, which world." This is the declaration of a God allpowerful to do all things.

In the first place, he must be with his disciples while teaching; helping and consoling them in the discharge of their onorous duty, and consequently those disciples thus aided must teach infallibly: Therefore the disciples whom He has sent to teach all toings, teach with infallible certainty. But own good, will and pleasure; by how long will He remain with them aiding which they take from the Bible, and encouraging them ?-- He himself tells us whatever pleases and flatters them, add until the consummation of the world. Then the the rest or what is not found in the Bible, apostles and their successors are to teach at and regret everything in the sacred volume all times, till the last day of the world. They that does not coincide with their views. Such must, moreover, teach all nations. Then they must teach in all places where there are people to be found. Again they are to teach admit and practice some truths, and of course all the public men in England, with the exception of Buckshot Forster, about the most

people to be found. Again they are to teach admit and practice some truths, and of course
all the public men in England, with the exall institutes whatsoever have been the Bible furnishes texts to prove and mainception of Buckshot Forster, about the most

commanded. Then Jesus, in order that His tain these truths. They then present this

> in the spiritual constitution. Now, whose-ever, teaches always in all places all things commanded, under Divine direction, and by Divine assistance, teaches necessarily with absolute infallibility. Therefore, the living teaching authority of the Church teaches at all times, in all places with infallible certainty, all things commanded. And for the same reasons, this living teaching authority. having God for its preceptor, can, at no time, in no place, under no circumstances, teach to any human being erroneous doctrines or incuicate bad morals.

Beason itself teaches that such a guide should be infallible, as otherwise it would not only be useless but noxious to man. This living teaching authority is to instruct all nations in all, things regarding their dearest interest, their still nations bound to receive its teachings, and act according to the same. For when Jesus commanded the Apostles to "Why Mr. Gladstone should have selected | teach, he required the natives to hear and re-Lord Lanedowne for the Governor-General- ceive their teaching with implicit confidence. of the Premier's supporters. The Marquis is obey the teaching of one who may himself have been deceived, and consequently be denever have exacted homage so degrading from intelligent beings. This divine authority of the Church is, therefore, necessarily

and absolutely infallible. All that we have said in vindication of the Divine mission intrusted to the Apostles and those words of our Blessed Redeemer, "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you," eternal Father. Such are some of the biblical proofs we have to show what rule of faith is in perfect harmony with the Bible, proofs which establish beyond all doubt, the living ine rule of faith, and after having proved and son 1, Mrs Martin Glesson 1, Patrick O'Malley Why is the worn out old Whig house of Lansdowne thus favored? The Marquis's Bible vindicates its perpetulty by other texts, brother, Lord Edmond Fitzmeurice, holos the as for instance where it says, "Thou art Peter Mis James Martin 50c, Widow John Marlaughing-stock of the whole country. His tively declares and affirms the perpetual dulordship, actually ignored the existence ration of the church, spite of the combined Charles Mullin 250, Michael Glesson 250 forces of hell and earth to destroy it. In was accredited! The Marquis of Lansdowne presence of this text verified by a rude experience of eighteen hundred years, her enemies Whigs, but never in the least distinguished themselves are forced to confess that she is Grace 1, James Ryan 50c, Daniel Ryan \$1 destined to remain till the end of time. She then has Mr. Gladstone selected bim for the saw nations and empires and principalities spring into existence, which, in the moontide of their strength, proclaimed that she must of Lord Lorne things have gone on so smoothly | perish. She saw them unfold their banners of infidelity, socialism, free thought, Protestantdisplay of that diplomatic ability with which | ism, skepticism, communism, and atheism; no Pope, no Church, she has seen them grind difficulties were to srice, would require their teeth, froth and foam at the mouth, tremble with rage, and shake their heads Lord Lansdowne has given no reason to with an air of majesty, as if they would say suppose that he possesses either of those to Her, we bury you to-morrow, we write characteristics. He has no experience of the your epitaph, and chant your De Profundis, our league is mighty, our forces are multitudinous, our weapons are powerful, our bravery other perquisites, raise its actual value to near- its desperate. But she calmly answers in the midst of all this fury of the mighty league of reward for so signal an act of apostacy as that | hell and earth, I know you hate me, I know you are bent on my destruction, but I fear the Ministerial to the Tory ranks, no wonder not, for of me it is said, by Him who rules all things, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against me." She saw tho surging tide of their mighty power recede. from her ramparts, spent by the shock of their own force, like the furious billows of the ocean on striking the mighty fortress of their "non plus ultra." Their names are long since forgotten; their pride has been broken; their power has withered under the vicisaltudes of time, while she remains glorious and triumphan, full of life, decked with all the freshness of youthful vigor and withill, st., 1; Martin Mulvibill 1; Thos Mulbeauty, every new trial adding another gam McNulty 1; Henry Kennelly 1; Daniel Dug. to the grown, which no power can ever wrest rious and triumphan, full of life, decked to the crown, which no power can ever wrest from her as long as time shall be, for the gates of hell shall never prevail against

do 5 00 Nor is it difficult to understand that she is do 1 00 the invincible ark, the faltbful custodien of the Divine tressure of faith bequesthed to all men by the Saviour of the world. This is the Church that has preserved pure and intact throughout all ages the revealed word of God; M. Bergio,

M. Brennan,

do

1 00 this is the Church that our Protestant

M. Brennan,

do

1 00 this is the Church that our Protestant

L 00 sectarians try to put in contradiction

L 00 with the Bible, while the Bible proves

P. Ford,

P. O'Donoghu,

do

1 00 Protestants represent as dreading, detesting and abborring the Bible and deterring hen children from reading it, lest they might de-teos her errors in the dight of the Sacred Word. The whole tener of the sacred volume is in keeping with the texts we have

her" It is not difficult to discover what

church this is that has salled down the stream

of time through the dark vista, of eighteen

hundred years, leaving the ensign of her

the Bible, sae has forbidden them to define its meaning and draw from it their rule of faith which would be usurping the Divine authority of God communicated to his the teachings of the Church, which alone is charged with interpreting the true meaning of the word of God. But she has always excertainly is a very grave abuse, this they do by their contradictory interpretations, and how could it be otherwise, since they are not commissioned by God to interpret his Divine word. Hence, we logically arrive at this conclusion, that it is not the Bible nor the Bible sione, nor all the Bible that forms the Protestant rules of faith, it is simply their is the principle and not the Bible, on which the Protestant rule of faith is founded. They objectionable man whom Gladstone could promise may be fully redeemed, must part as being the whole of the saving truths have selected for the position. Lansdowne each and everything provided for to be saved; by this appearance of truth, they impose on the unwary and deceive many.

PHILALETES. (To be continued.)

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Letterkenny, 16th May, 1883.

Mr. James McNamaba. DEAR SIR,-I beg to tender my heartfelt thanks to you and the members of the St. Gabriel branch of the National League for your munificent remittance of £20 103. Our poor people have reason to look upon St. Gabriel with affection and gratitude; for from it they have received many and sincere proofs of sympathy and aid in their hour of trial. I trust God will specially bless those who know so well to make patriotism and charity go hand in hand.

Please to convey my most sincere thanks to your fellow members, and especially to our good pastor, Father Salmon. Wishing you and them every blessing in return for the generous and much needed aid

you have given our poor people. I am, dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

† MICHAEL LOGUE.

To the Editor of TEE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,-Enclosed I send you a list of subscriptions to the Irish Belief Fund collected in the Mission of Lowe (comprising their successors, is strikingly resumed in the north half of Lowe and south part of

Aylwin). Besides the names on this list, a number of residents of this mission have subscribed same purpose, so that there has been raised in tress existing in the much afflicted and sorely oppressed land of our forefathers.

JAMES MARTIN.

Laws. May 22, 1893 Father McCarthy, P.P., 82, M Doyle 1, Mrs M Doyle 1, Widow O'Malley 1, Martin Glee-Michael Killeen 750, Mrs Denis Killeen \$1, Thomas Coyle 50c, John Coyle \$1, Patrick Hayes 1, Michael Hayes, sr, 25c, Peter Collins \$1, Thomas Fields (son of Henry) 1, Thomas Bobert Henry 1, Martin Daly 1, Mrs Martin Daly 500, David Havron \$1, Martin Mulvehill 500, John Mulvehill 25c, Thos Demos v \$1. Terence McLoughlin 2, John McLoughlin 1. Patrick McLoughlin 1, Mrs Patrick McLoughlin 50c, Mary McLoughlin 25c, Honora Mc-Loughlin 25c, Francis Tucker 1, Mrs Francis Tucker 1, Patrick Flannery 50c, Mrs Patrick Flannery 50c, James Kealy 1, Joseph Kealy 1. Jeremiah F Kesly 50c, Mrs J F Kesly 50c, Martin Kealy jr 50c, Michael Kealy sr 25c, Ross McLoughiln 25c, Mrs P Sullivan sr 25c, Danis Sullivan 25c, Mrs Patrick Sullivan jr 25c, John Sullivan 25c, James McCaffrey 50c, Owen O'Neil 50c, John Byan \$1, Margaret Campion 1, Thos Brown 1, Patrick Gannon 25c, Wm Sloan 1, Mrs Michael Cuddy 25c, James Cox Si, Martin Murray 25c, Michae Mahony \$1, Anthony McHale 25c, Charitable Irishwoman \$2, Catherine Burke 25c, Thomas Egan 500, small sums 500; total \$56. Of this amount \$3 was sent to Father

Walsh, 850 to the Bishop of Raphoe, Ireland, per W. Logue, Esq., Maniwaki, and \$3 to the Montreal Irish Belief Committee. J. M. COLLECTED BY JOHN J. CARTER, MOUNT ST.

PATRICK. Michael Ryan \$1; Gerald Scully 1; John Molony 1; John Carter 1; Daniel Scully, St., 1; Martin Sheedy 1; William Scully 50c; Dintel Scully 50c; John Bridgman \$1; Martin Kennelly 1; Cornelius Scully 1; Daniel Cal-bane, jr., 1; Daniel Malvihill 1; Thos Malgan 1; James Duggan 1; John Hunt 1; John MoNatty 1; Wm Culhane 1; John Shanus-han; Cornelius Callaguan 50c; Michael Callaghan \$1 John Lane 1; Jomes Dillon 1; Patrick Handrahan 1; John Windle 50c; Michael Mulvehill \$1; Eiward Brennan 50c; Timothy Malony 50c; Michael Mulvihill \$1; Anthony McNulty \$1; Thomas Lane 1-\$33.75.

COLLECTED BY THOS. GALLAGHER, CORDINGTON. ONT.

Edward Lynch \$1, a lady friend I, Patrick Moran 1,-\$3.

COLLECTED BY WM; HARTY, J. P., LACOLLE. Terence Brady \$3, Patrick Ahearn 2, T. H. Powers 2, James Corbet 1, Michael Burke 1 Wm. Scriver 1, Patrick Absard, Jr. 1, H. Mc. Callum, J. P. 1, Bernard Hughes 1,-\$13. COLLECTED BY JOHN MEMOGUE, CLYDESDALE,

Collins, sr, 1; John Ring 1; John Donahue 1; Peter Hill 1; Mrs John Kerr 1; Wm Donahue 1; Path Burns 1; Nicholas Larracy 1; Mrs John Connolly 1; Mary E Connolly 1; Miss E Church only. She has forbidden them to G Dunham 1; Margaret McNamee 1; Thos read it with a view to contradict in any way McFadden 500; Bev Thos Lavery 500; Jss McCaffrev 50c; Wm Ross 50c; Mrs Stanton 50c; Michl Keefe 50c; Mrs Hynes 50c; Bobt Quinlan 50c; Danl McDougall 50c; Michl horted her children to read the Bible in the Kane 50c; Maggie Rourke 50c; Danl O'Leary 500; Michi Morrisey 50c; John Larracy 50c; McCeffr.y 50c; Wm E Scully 40c; Mrs C Buckley 25c; Mrs Thos Kyan 25c; Mrs Sweeney 25c; Henry Pratt 25c; Jos O'Brien 25c; Denis O'Brien 25c; Martin Ring 25c; Patk Martin 25c; Mrs H Connolly 20c-\$40,10.

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of tem. perance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF " into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whickey. At the Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room .- Ottawa Cilizen.

LOCAL NEWS.

The new college recently built at St. Therese, P.Q, will be blessed on the 26th instant.

-There were 104 deaths in the city last week. Twenty persons being buried in the Protestant Cemetery and eighty-four in the Catholic. The only deaths from contagious or infectious diseases were four from diphtheria, one from typhoid fever, one from scarletina and one from croup.

-A convention of the former pupils of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Sault au Recollet, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the institution, will take place on the 13:h inst. All the ladies who have received their education there have been invited to attend, and large numbers are expected not only from the city and the Province, but also from the United States. Preparations are being made on an extensive scale.

CATABRH.

CATABBH .- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

A MONTREALER ABROAD.

The many friends of Mr. Joseph J. Madden, son of our esteemed citizen, Mr. Rugh Madden, customs officer; will be pleased to learn that he has just been appointed by Governor Cleveland, of Albany, N.Y., as Notary Public in New York city. It will be remem-bered that Mr. Madden left this city about two years ago, accepting a position in the to run counter to the wishes of the clergy. Lotos Club, New York, which he still holds. The appointment, which Mr. Madden has received, is evident proofs that Canadian talent is not overlooked by our American consins. We wish him a long reign of prosperity in his new sphere.

THE ALGOMA ELECTION. This election is now on the tapts. It may perhaps be a useful hint to intimate that an absolute lead at the polls may be obtained by the judicious distribution to the electors of PUTNAM'S JOBN EXTRACTOR, the great remedy for corns. Every sufferer would be made happy, and would certainly vota for the per-

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANN

DE BEAUPRE. Immediately after Grand Mass on Sunday a meeting was held in the large room of the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church. There were present Messrs. M. P. Byan, B. Tansey, T. Buchanan, M. C. Mullerky and P. Mullin, representing the congregation, Messre. B. Emerson, A. Brogan, P. O'Donoghue, John J. Costigan and John Callaghan, representing St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, and Messrs. J. F. Fosbre, P. F. McCaffrey, J. A. McCann, J. R. McLaughlin and John P. Hammili representing the Catholic Young Men's Society. Rev. Father Dowd occupied the chair, and explained the object of the meeting, which was to make arrangements for the annual pilgrimage to St. Ann de Beaupre. After some further remarks by the Rev. Pas tor, the election of officers was proceeded with, which resulted in Mr. B. Emerson being unanimously chosen Chairman, Mr. P. O'Donoghus Treasurer, and P. F. McCaffrey Secretary of the Committee. The first class steamer " Canada" has been chartered for the occasion, and under the management of the above genilemen, the pilgrimage of 1883, which will leave Montreal on Saturday, July 21st, promises to be one of the best vet conducted to that holy and venerable shrine.

FEARFUL DROWNING ACCIDENT.

FOUR YOUNG MEN, FORMERLY RESIDENTS OF MONTREAL, ARE DROWNED AT POINT OF PINES, THE PCENE OF THE LATE BOAT BACE -A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

One of the most melancholy drowning acoldents that it has been our misfortune to chronicle occurred on Wednesday at the Point of Pines, near Boston, the scene of the late Hanlan-Kennedy boat race.

The names of the unfortunate young men

are James Cleary, lute of St. Martin street in this city, and son of Mr. James Cleary, foreman of the freight department of the G. T. R.; James Woods, brother of the late Alexander Woods, formerly Secretary of the Montreal Shamrock Lacrosse Club; Blohard O'Brien, who formerly worked as a brass founder in Chanteloup's shops on Craig street, and M. Hyland, brother of Mat. Hyland, upholsterer, of St. Lawrence street. From a private letter received, it appears that the deceased gentlemen, who have been employed in lucrative positions for some time past in Boston, went out on the lake in a sail boat, notwithstanding the water was very rough, and before they had been very long in John Menogue \$1. Andrew Arrents 1, final craft and threw its occupante into the Nicholas Long 1, Patrick Mahoney 1, Daniel water, and before help could reach them they sank to rise no more. The bodies have not 1, Patrick Lain 1, Miss Mulcahey, teacher been recovered and as the Point of 50c, John Gooley 50, Peter Gooley 50, John Places is and inlat, of the Atlantic volume 1s in seeping with the texts we have of the Oatholic rule of faith, of the Oatholic rule of faith, any independent of the Oatholic rule of faith, any imparital judge, to detect the fraud deep imparital judge, to detect the fraud deep of faith, and preachers who maintained the context of the Oatholic rule of faith, and preachers who maintained the context of the Oatholic rule of faith, and residence on Sherbrooks streety esterday morning (Massis, O. J. D. Parcell, and preachers who maintained the context of the National preachers who maintained the c

The Organization Meeting—The Question of Affiliating the Irish Societes of Montreal harmoniously discassed—A Resolution to establish a Branch of the Irish National Lesgue in Canada, unanimously carried -The Irish Relief Committee - More Money sent by the League to the Starva ing in Ireland.

A largely attended meeting of the Mont. real Branch of the Irish National League was held on Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall, with Mr. C. J. Doherty, Presi-

dent, in the chair. The Chairman, in opening the meeting, made a few remarks, in the course of which he stated that the object of the meeting was mainly to receive the reports of the different sub-committees appointed at the last meeting to confer with the different Irish societies in regard to sfiliating with the Irish National League of America. "The position in which the League now stands, he said, " causes us to pause for serious reflection; for his part he had endeavored to set his mind on which would be the best etep to take under the existing of cumstances. It was a well-known fact that the resolution appointing a subcommittee to confer with the different Irleh societies had not met with the general approval of the pastors of the three Irish parishes of the City of Montreal. He would say, as well as every member of the League, that nothing was further from his or their desire, or intention, to say anything which might appear to be a distasteful retort to the opinions of those clergym n. Although the League was not distinctly Oatbolic, still he felt sure that all the members were Uatholic and were prepared to render due deference to the opinion of their respected pastors. Out of the respect in which they held these reverend gentlemen, whose wisdom, sincerity and sense of duty were sufficiently manifest, it would ill become the society even to insinuate any want of confidence in them as persons or in the position which they held. It was the last thing he would do to stand up and say a word of disrespect of the pastor of the church to which he belonged. It was true that the Society had been placed in a position of apparent antagonism. but he strongly upheld that in passing such s resolution it had not been the desire of the Society to ignore the legitimate influence a pastor should have with his congregation. It was considered that the Society, in passing the resolution, had shown a lack of respect, but he would like to state that the lack was unintentional, and he hoped that the reverend pastors would not impute to them the blame which had resulted purely and simply from an oversight. They had always considered that in addressing the different societies and inviting them to affiliate, it would, of course, be their duty to consult the spiritual directors of the societies, who in some cases, he understood, were the pastors of the different parishes, and in all cases

would consult them. They had never desired For this reason he (the speaker) particularly regretted that anything should have happened to place himself or the organization even in apparent antegonism with the Rev. Father Dowd, and he trusted that the reverend gentleman would accept this explanation in the spirit in which it was made. It remained with the meeting to decide what course it was desirable should be adopted under the circumstances. It was evident that they could not hope to form an affiliation of all the societies, and it was for them to consider whether, in view of that fact, and of the objections that had been made, it would be advisable to continue in the course they had adopted, or whether it would not be prefercoutent themselves with forming a branch of the Irish National League in Canada. For his own part he inclined to the latter opinion, insemuch as it was merely a question of attaining the object they had in view, but by different means. In conclusion he would impress upon the meeting the advisability of organizing as a branch of the Irish National League, and expressed his hope that no gentleman would give expression to any words of disrespect or displeasure. He felt it his duty, he said, as Chairman of the League, not to allow any such action, and was confident that the really Irish feeling of the members would support him in his position. (Applause).

The League then listened to the different reports of the sub committees, which proved in a great many cases to be of a very satisfactory and progressive character; in other cases no opinion had been given, as only individuals had been seen. Furthermore, several of the societies had not held meetings since the sub committees had been appointed, and consequently their opinion as a body could not be received.

After all the reports had been received Mr. I. B. Lane, seconded by Mr. Donohus, moved that the report of the sub-committee on affiliation be accepted as progressive, which was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then arose and remarked that the League was yet in a period of transition, having ceased to be a Land League and was not yet a branch of the National League. What course then were they to pursue with a view to organizing as a branch of the National League? It was for the Society to consider whether, in view of the objections brought by certain societies who were desirous of affiliation and forming branches of the League, and whether, in view of the consequent difference of opinion of the Irish people of Society to consider whether they would benefit or not by partial affiliation, which would be pronounced a difference of opinion smong the Irishmen of Montreal, a result he considered not at all desirable. Under tuese circumstances, and with the aid of these remarks, it was for the Society to decide what was the better cause to pursue. Atter some further discussion the following motion was proposed by Mr. B. Connaughton, seconded by Mr. H. J. Cloran, and unanimonsly carried :--

" That this meeting do proceed with the organization of the Irish National League in Canada for the purpose of assisting the Irish National League of Ireland in procuring for the people of Ireland redress of the grievances by every legitimate and constitutional means."

Now that the Society was formed the next order was to draft a constitution.
Mr. J. P. Whelan, seconded by Mr. M.

Donohue, accordingly made the following motion:-

of a number of members of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Scciety, who were present with their President for the purpose of joining the League: The meeting then adjourned.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the meeting the Irish Relief Committee assembled, Mr. Doberty in the chair, and upon the reports of collecters being presented it was found that the sum of \$364 had been sent in since the last meeting. The Chairman also stated that one hundred

pounds had been sent to Archbishon Croke

since their last meeting.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

te Judge says Lynch, alias Noonan, will turn informer—The prisoners connected with a Fentan conspiracy in America—The Grand Jury waste no time in returning true bills, as asked for by the Court.

London, May 31 .- In the Central Oriminal Court to-day the Becorder, in charging the Grand Jury, referred to the dynamite conspirators, Gallagher brothers, Whitehead, Ansburgh and Wilson, and said the indictments would charge them with treason felony. He stated Lynch alias Noonan had been permitted to give evidence for the Queen. He would describe the plans of the Fenian conspiracy which existed in America. If the grand jury bolieved the prisoners were connected with that conspiracy, they would return true bilis against them. Lynch's evidence would be most fully corroborated. The charges had been postponed some days while the Crown was deciding as to the exact nature of the indictment. The second indictment would be preferred against six of the prisoners, including Lynch, for having in their possession nitro-glycerine, with intent to murder. Lynch will also be permitted to give Queen's evidence in this case. The Grand Jury returned true bills in all cases within an hour after receiving the charge.

LONDON, May 31 .- It is understood that the second indictment against the dynamitere will be for making explosives and conspiring to murder the Queen's subjects. The Crown lawyers say they have a good case against the prisoners, and that Lynch will testify that Gallagher told him the explosives they were making were for the purpose of destroying public buildings.

London, June 1.—The dynamite conspirators Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, An-aburgh, Curtin, Whitehead and Wilson, against whom true bills were found yesterday, were arraigned at the Old Bailey. This morning, before Justice Hawkins, they pleaded not guilty. The trial is fixed o: the 11th

PRUSSIA AND THE VATIOAN.

London, May 31 .- A despatch from Rome says Prussia and the Vatican have adopted an attitude pointing to a rupture.

Roms, June 1.—The Osservatore Romano says that, although Baron Von Schloezer will shortly leave Rome, he will return on the expiration of three months' leave of absence. The Moniteur denies that the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican will be broken off, and says Prussia will experience great difficulty in replying to Jacobini's note.

The bill providing for the modification of the May laws is not intended to be an organic measure, but one removing the chief objections to these laws. The bill will consist of a single paragraph allowing the saying of Mass and the dispensing of the Sacrament in consideration of the recognition of the Vatican of the modified rule in regard to the duty of notifying the Government of church appointments.

OBITUARY.

June 4,-Earl of Westmenth in dead.

Mojor-General Burnaby, one of the oldest officers of the British army, died on Thursday, May 31st. Mad. Lucie Vidal, widow of Mr. St. Jean,

Quebes, was found dead in her bed on June

Mrs. W. Sharpies, a daughter of late Lient .-Governor Caron, died on June 4th, after a short illness.

Mr. William B. Simpson, ex-Collector of Customs at this port, died at Cotesu Landing on June 3rd, aged 65 years.

James Doran, a timber tower, dropped dead on May 30th on the booms at Cook's Cove, Quebec, while speaking to one of his men. John Stack, an old resident of Eganville,

dropped dead on Baturday, June 2nd. Apoplaxy is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Mr. E. W. Murray, an old resident of Buckingham, and owner of one of the richest phosphate mines in the Ottawa District, died on May 29th in Ottawa.

News has been received by cablegram of the death of Mr. Henry Frothingham, for many years assistant secretary to the Canada Paper Company here. Mr. Frothingham left for Glasgow with a view to restoring his health about a couple of weeks ago, and must have died almost immediately after landing. He leaves a widow and two young children, who will have the sympathy of a very large circle of friends, especially at Cote St. Antoine, where the family resided.

The las sad rites over the remains of the late Mrs. W. E. Doran were performed on Wednesday morning last, 30th ultimo. The casket containing the deceased lady was of magnificent workmanship and elegantly Montreal, it would be wise to bring about mounted in sliver, and was literally covered affiliation. It was also for the with floral wreaths and memorial crosses, which were the offerings of a host of sorrowful friends. At about 8 o'clock the funeral cortige proceeded from the residence of her husband, No. 160 Drolet street, to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was colebrated by the Bev. Father Toupin. The sacred edifice was heavily draped, and the catafalque, in the centre sisle, was surrounded with myriads of lighted tapers. The ceremony was impressive and soleme, at the conclusion of which the funeral cortege reformed and proceeded to Cote des Neige cemetery, where the deceased, beloved and respected for her many virtues, was laid to rest. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers :- M. O'Brien, J. O'Leary, V. Roy, W. O'Brien, P. Donnelly, Chas. Dowling. The chief. mourners were W. E. Doran, Prof. W. P. Bond and Wm. Doran. Amongst the followers were noticed Messes. J. J. Curran, J. J. Hayes, T. C. O Brien, M. Clorau, Edward Murphy, J. E. Mo-Entyre, Jno. P. Whelan, B. Tansey, J. Kelly, B. MoNally, William Wilson, Peter Groome and a number of others.

BARTE OF SELECTION OF

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

A DREADFUL CATASTROPHE

CRUSHED TO DEATH BETWEEN BROOKLYN AND NEN YORK.

The Paule Orested by Thieves—A Woful Isok of Management—Terrible Struggles for Life—Sad Ending of a Bridal Tour—Women and Children Screaming Till Their Voices are Smothered in Death.

" New York, May 30 -Brooklyn bridge has received a dreadful baptism to-day in the crush that occurred, apparently by accident, on the New York anchorage. A number of persons, mostly women and children, were crushed, some to death, some fatally, and still others severely. A scene of terror reigned for fully fifteen or twenty minutes that befiles description. When it was over cart loads of wounded and crushed human beings were taken out at the New York en-A small mountain of torn and abandoned clothing was gathered up by the the edge of the concrete wall to the top of the police. The accident occurred on the New granite wall that divides the roadway from York anchorage, where the solid bottom of the middle footway ends and two flights of seven steps each, with an intermediate landing, lead up to the plank walk of the span between the New York anchorage and the tower, shortly after four o'clock. The bridge was crowded from one end to the other, so that there was

· HARDLY ELBOW BOOM.

New York, May 31 .- One theory is, that the panic on the Brooklyn bridge yesterday afternoon was started by pickpockets. After the clarm was given, ambulances were speedily sent to the bridge and reserves of policamen to the number of 100 were ordered out from the different stations. The dead and dying were so quickly taken to the station houses and hospitals that before those passing the Brooklyn entrance, where the disaster ocourred, had reached the spot almost every evidence of it was removed between the cables. There had been only a few minutes before a panic on one of the blockades common at this point. This blockade was broken by the bridge policemen. The stream of pedestrians was steady and large, and although there was no extraordinary throng moving in either direction at the time, there was, however, an unusual crowd in this particular section of the bridge, resulting from the blockade which had just been broken, and it seems to have been just at the time that this crowd reached the steps that thrown down by a

GANG OF PIOKPOCKETS

and others say a man fell first, and still others that a woman was the first victim. The footpath is a ready worn as smooth as glass by the constant tramping of hundreds of thousands of feet. It might not have proved a serious calamity if the rush from above could have been stopped, but the our-tent from above was as resistlesse as Niagara's. People coming down knew nothing of what was bappeaing until they were right upon the steps. There was no one to stop them Stalwart men broke over the restraint that others sought to impose and trampled their way over the upturned taces of those who lay prostrate. The shricks and moans, cries of children and the oates of men were terrible. After the dead and wounded were removed a number of

POCLS OF BLOOD

could be seen around the steps. As iar as save her. I got her and her mother out. I learned there was no one at the scene whose authority was at once recognized and there is woman and girl, they were so exhausted. In decorating Greenwood. Koltes Post received no telegraph service on the bridge. Detective Gradually those in front continued to repress | Koltes Post of Philadelphia, and together they the New York entrance, notified the tollgatherers that there had been an accident and asked them to stop further traffic. This they refused to do without orders from higher authority. On the Brooklyn side not even so much was done. Messengers were sent by the police to the Brooklyn side with word to the same effect, but no heed was paid to the message. At last, people at the New York and understood what was happening, the gates were closed and word was sent to close the gate in Brooklyn.

One account of the disaster says :- Half a dozen roughs hunched themselves 300 feet above the stairs and laid their hands on each others shoulders and forced themselves like wedges into the crowd shouting. "Theassociation can make its way through anything." The crowd seem to have a horror of going up the steps, although the flight is only six feet high. They locked arms and pushed furlously against the thousands coming from Brookiyn. In a few minutes there was a slow yielding to the frightful pressure, and the front of the crowd was forced nearer to the side. Woman and children were

SCREAMING FOR HELP,

and men shouting. Umbrellas and canes were thrown over the rails by the people who mad-Iv began to fight their way out of the crush. At last with a shrisk a young girl missed her footing and fell down the lower flight of steps. She raised berself on her hands and would have got up, but in a moment she was buried under the bodies of others who fell over her. Men sprang upon the rails and waved the crowd back from New York and Brooklyn, but the people continued to crowd on. The bridge policemen do not wear uniform and were not recognized as officers in the crowd. Those on the outer edge of the crowd clutched desperately at the railing, but the tremendous pressure tore them loose and swept them on with bleeding hands toward the next truss. Men struck out right and left at those who pressed against them.

GIBLS SHRIEKED THEMSELVES INTO HYSTERICS. One old man plied his cane vigorously on all sides. A drunken woman scratched and bit like a frenzied cat at every face and arm within reach. A little girl crushed between two laborers was, by their combined strength, lifted and held up, senseless, and bleeding at the nose and mouth, and from every throat came frantic shricks of terror and agony which added to the excitement and made the danger worse. Several who attempted to climb upon or cling to the railing had their arms or legs broken. A woman who got upon the rail fainted, and would have fallen to the street had not two men caught her by the ankles and lowered her to a beam, where they held her until assistance came. The first to be lifted out of the mass of

CRESHED AND BLEEDING HUMABITY was a boy ten years of age; his face had been trampled to a pulp. A young woman almost

who seemed to be lifeless. Ice water was brought from the New York entrance and doctors from the prowd volunteered their ser-vices. It was not until the dead waggons same into Park Row that the public knew anything of the catastrophe. Waggons were followed off the bridge by

WOMEN CRYING FOR THEIR ORIDDEN. and men'crying for their wives. Some women were half naked, and many in rags. There were hundreds of women dishevelled and crying, their fices were white and they were covered with dust and dirt. In Park Row the celebration of Decoration Day had been going on briskly, but the news of the disaster stopped it. The street immediately became blocked around the bridge entrance and the horse cars were compelled to stop

running.

Boss Carpenter Dempsey, as soon as he saw the deadly jam ran along the railroad track, summoning other workmen who soon knocked down the railing. He eays: "The crowd began to push through the narrow space and jump from the walk to the bed of the railroad before we could get planks for them to walk on. All the white men and beys were dropping like files from the tops of the truss to the railroad. It was a dangerous business for a misstep would cost them their lives. We finally pulled some planks from each road bed to the edge of the anchorage and put them across from granite wall that divides the roadway from the rallway. At first we had only three planks on each side and feared they would break every minute, the weight was so great. Fully 500 persons escaped from the crush before anybody was trampled on. Hundreds of men were crying "Keep back, don't crush too much," but I never saw people act with so little judgment. The whole length of the steps

PACKED SCAID WITH LADIES.

Most of those in the crush were grown One man among them was a perpersons. He was standing at the top of fect brute. the steps out of harm's reach and could have stood there for some time, but as he could not go back toward the top he started forward, stepping on the back of one of those knocked down. He doubled himself up into a ball and rolled down over the dead and wounded to the foot of the steps. shame," came from all sides, but he only smiled, and, picking up his hat, started across the planks. A young man hit him full in the face and knocked him off the walk of the road-bed.

Nichols Mockler, carpenter, says: "If the people had acted with any kind of sense there would have been no trouble. We had the railing down and the planks across before anybody was hurt, and if they had been a little patient we would have turned the crowd off to the roadway without trouble." H. Abercrombie, Skaneate'es, says: "I was caught the disasters occurred. Some say a child was | 20 yards from the steps. I went along and hung on to the railing with one hand. Just as I got on the north side of the fence

THE CROWD SWAYED

towards New York and threw a girl down on the right hand corner. She went over sideways and fell on her face. Then four men and women fell on her. I yelled for them to get over the rail, and pulled the man over. I got him over and the woman next to him, and after a hard struggle got them so that they stood along the iron work. Meanwhile obildren and men and woman were failing all over the steps. I got people over the rail until no more could stand there. Two bridge men came and put planks from the stone work down to the open bed of the roadway below. They began to get the people down that way. Then I got on the top of the fron work and gave them a hand. The people were jummed so they could not move themselves, I pulled out two middle-aged women and a girl, whose mother begged me with tears to got out a man next. We had to hold up the New York volunteers and the Adam Gross Post and been buried on the front steps were pulled out. I felt the pulse of a number of those taken out. The first was a woman who lay on her back just below the steps with

ONE ARM TWISTED UNDER HER,

and the other clutching the remnant of a child's shawl. She had grey hair on her forohead crushed by the fall and her face was stained with blood. Her pulse was almost unperceptible. I believe she died before they got her cif the bridge. Next to her lay a Chinaman stone dead. Lying half across the Chinaman was a young woman with dishevell teers, together with Kimball Post, and hair, with her clothing torn; her pulse was went to Calvary Cemetery. The veterans of ed hair, with her clothing torn; her pulse was almost imperceptible. Just beyond ber lay another woman who evidently had been trampled on. I put my ear to her heart, but discovered no evidence of life. Next to her lay a woman whose neck was twisted backward, and whose hands were clenched; she was dead. The next woman's pulse was almost imperceptible. A man lay across her Liep, school teacher, was seen to jump from the ralling of the bridge. He could not be found last night. It is stated two gold rings were taken from the fingers of Mrs. Hennessy while she lay in the hospital cellar. Ten policemen were put on the bridge to patrol after the accident. This is the first catastrophe of the kind ever recorded.

Col. Roebling expressed sorrow in strong terms on hearing of the accident. He had watched the crowds crossing the bridge in the early afternoon from his study, and thought there would be no trouble, notwithstanding there was such a rush. He thought the precautions against accidents were sufficient, if the police force on the bridge was efficient. Regarding the crush on the promenade he had advised Engineer Martin to let the crowd use the roadways, as there was room enough there for carriages and pedestrians. This, he thought, should be done immediatly on there being the least orush on the bridge. From the first he believed the roadways should be open to pedestriaus. "The trouble is," con-tinued Roebling, "the public want to make too much iuss over the bridge. Now they want to run locometives over it. I do not believe in that, as it would add to the weight. The railroad took away the space from the promenades, and now there can be no enlargement of it. If the crush continues the people must be turned into the roadways. Trustee Transhan said his colleagues had not thought that such an accident as took place could be possible. He did not anticipate a repetition of it. They will do everything they can to make the bridge safe. Mrs. Emma Sherwood, of Bridgeport, Conn., with her husband, on their

the panic occurred. The husband clasped his bride in his arms and endsavoured to retreat, but he was hurled onward with resistless force. They were separated, and she gala time at the Polo Ground, no less than was never again seen alive. The Tribune five matches being on the programme. strampled to a pulp. A young woman almost nude was laid on the drive and died almost nude was laid on the drive and died almost instantly. A man about 36 was never again seen allve. The Tribune instantly. A man about 36 was never again seen allve. The Tribune instantly. A man about 36 was never again seen allve. The Tribune instantly. A man about 36 was never again seen allve. The Tribune instantly. A man about 36 was never again seen allve. The Tribune instantly as a whole it is already apparent that in some details it is sailly defective that it is sailly defective that

bridal tour, were crossing the structure when

which it was the business of the men who undertook to manage the traffic of the bridge to foresee and prevent dell and it will be a supplyed. New York, May 31: The wire which is

wound stound the bridge cables has spread in three places a few feet from the centre on the New York side. The openings were wide enough to disclose the inside wires stretched parallel with each other, and which support the structure. The spreading occurred only on the two middle cables, and in each case it was just below one of the bands to which the suspending ropes are fastened. A Several men were at work yesterday morning repairing the

"ENJOY YOUR LIFE"

is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If billious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

DECORATION DAY

THE VETTERNS MAKE A GRAND DISPLAY,—PARADE

OF THE MATIONAL GUARD-PRESIDENT AR-THUR BEVIEWS THE PROCESSION! NEW YORK, May 30. The military display to day was a very brilliant affair. The entire National Guard force of the city paraded under command of Major General Shaler, and the visiting bodies were unusually numerous. The Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn, the Eleventh separate company of Mount Vernon, the veterans of the First Pennsylvania regiment of Philadelphia, and several organizations from New Jersey also swelled the co.umn. The line was, formed on Fifth avenue and the head of the procession passed the Worth monument, where the President was stationed at nine o'clock. After the squad of mounted police came General Shaler, commanding the First Division, National Guard and the officers of his staff, as follows:-Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve, adjutant general Colonel Carl Jussen, inspector; Colonel E B. Van Winkle, engineer; Lieutenant Colonel Edward Mitchell, judge advocate;

Lieutenant Colonel Cyrus Edson, sur-geon; Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Sanford, Inspector of rifis practice; Lieutenant Colonel W. De L. Boughton, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Colonel Edward T. Wood, quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Bisby, commissary and major; Hulbert B. Masters and Lawson B. Bell, aides decamp. Brigadier-General Ward, commanding the First Brigade and staff, followed. Then the regiments appeared, including the Twen ty-second, Eleventh, Ninth and Twelith regiments, and the First and Second Batteries. Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald and staff and the Second Brigade, as follows : - Seventh. Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments. The veteran associations of all of these commands paraded apart from the regiments, as did the battalion of regular artiliery, the battalion of marines and the battalion of sailors. Altogether the parade was the most brilliant ever seen in this city on Decoration

The Aoraham Lincoln Post decorated the

Day.

Lincoln monument at Union square in the morning at half-past seven o'clock, when President Arthur and Secretaries Lincoln and Folger were present. At the same time the Lafayette Post decorated the statue of General Lafayette. The Lincoln Post, presided over by Colonel C. A. Wells, sent a detachment to decorate the grave of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, at Chester, Pa., and to the New York and adjacent ceme-teries. In Trinity Cemetery flowers were strewn over the graves by Rice Post, veterans of the Seventy-third volunteers, comprising the John A. Dix Post, Phil Kearny Post and Klipstrick Post. The Worth monument was decorated by the veterans of the Mexican war, after which they assisted the Kimball Pest, Phil Kearny Post, Tibbitts veteran corrs of Troy; the veterans of the Forty-second assisted by Hart Post, of Mount Kisco, N. Y.; the Rawlins, Riker, Hooker, Kennedy and Steinwehr posts, the Veteran Singing Society, the veterans of the Forty-fifth and Twentieth Schutz in English. Colonel John A. Reynolds and his staff were present. The Washington Market Association decorated the Washthe Highlanders assisted Cameron Post in up veiling the monument to Past Grand Marshal Joseph P. Pinckney. Major William Bard spoke on the occasion. The Washington Rifler, Robert Anderson Post and Wadsworth Post visited the graves in Oypress Hills. The graves at Fort Schuyler and Willett's Point were decorated by Meade Post. The Dahlgren dead; he had evidently been trampled to and Sedgwick posts decorated the graves at death at the beginning of the trouble." Max Governor's Island. The Farragut and Ells worth posts visited Woodlawn Cemetery. Farragut Post also decorated the Farragut monument in Madison square, and the Vanderbiit Post decorated the grave of Commodore Vanderb.li at Staten Island. The parade in Brooklyn formed line at the Bedford avenue fountain at half-past nine o'clock and moved at ten o'clock in the fol-

lowing order :- Mounted police, composed of war voterans, Grand Marshal Tracy and steff; first or Greenwood division-Grand Army posts; second or Cypress Hills division third or Evergreens and Holy Cross division Generals Slocum and Catlin in carriages disabled veterans of the Grand Army of the B public in carriages; veterans of the war of 1812 to carriages; Supervisors' committee; Aldermanic committee; society of old Brooklypites civic and civil societies, transportation wagons with flowers, ambulance wagon. Mayer Low and heads of departments reviewed the parade from a stand on Olinton avenue, near Lafayette avenue. The line of parade was along Bedford avenue to Lafayette avenue, thence to and through South Oxford street to

Hanson place. The Greenwood division proceeded to Greenwood. The Cypress Hills division proceeded by the Long Island Railroad to Fiat-

bush. The war veterans and military appropriate. ly observed the day in Jersey City. All the Grand Army posts paraded, and the First brigade of the National Guard acted as an

There were also other attractions, including trotting races at Jerome Park, Brighton Beach, and West Side Park, Jersey Olty. The Passaio River Amateur Association of Newark also gave a regatts, and at Yonkers a four pared race took place between crews representing the Nyack and Palisade Boat Clubs. The votaries of Baseball are also having a

THE LANGE HELLTHAGE

The Canadian wins by twenty lengths— Kennedy's gallant struggig— The quickest time on record.

POINT OF PINES, MASS, May 1312-All day long it looked as it another postponement of the Hanlan Keinedy race was inevitable, and landlords and guests looked blue at the from the southwest, and it was evident that a post, and modern painting on well storm was coming. This made the necessity for a postponement seem more probable than ever, but it proved instead to be an omen of good luck, for the clouds brought only a heavy thunderstorm and brisk rain, which quickly beat down the white caps and cleared the air, so that both water and weather were as favorable as could be. Then a slight breeze sprang up from the southwest, making a choppy sea, and again causing fears that the water would be too rough after all. The referee, however, proceeded over the course in his boat, and saw that the buoys and turning boat were all in place. The contestants were then

ORDERED TO THEIR STATIONS, and when they came to the starting line at 6.35 the water was in excellent condition. No time was lost, the signal was promptly given and Kennedy at once dashed forward leading by a quarter of a length and pulling 38 strokes to the minute, while Hanlan was rowing 36 strokes, and rolling in his boat in a manner that seemed very uncomfortable.

AT THE FIRST QUARTER MILE Kennedy still led by the same distance, and was rowing 39 strokes to Hanlan's 34; time, .25. At the half mile the boats were even Hanian rowing 36 and Kennedy 38; time, 2.52. At the three-quarter mile buoy

HANLAN WAS LEADING by three-quarters of a length, pulling 33 strokes to Kennedy's 36; time, 4.20. Hanlan's right shoulder was at this time going up in a suspicious manner, but he very quickly settled down to his work and at the mile buoy he was two lengths shead and rowing 32 strokes to Kennedy's 35; time 5.58. At the mile and a quarter Hanisn led by four lengths, rowing 31 to Kennedy's 33; time, 7.51. Both men now steered very wildly. As the turn

HANLAN LED BY TWELVE LENGTHS. He was rowing 32 strokes and his time was 9.291. Kennedy was pulling 33 strokes per minute and his time was 9.48. At the mile and three-quarter Hanlan was a long way in front, rowing 28 strokes; time 11.21. the two miles Hanlan led by fifteen lengths, rowing 28 strokes to his opponent's 31; time 12.26; at the two and one quarter mile post Hanlan was rowing easily at a 32 gait, with Kennedy pulling gamely at the rate of 32 to the minute; time 14.11. Hanlan passed the two and one-half mile buoy in 15.37, pulling 29 strokes, while Kennedy was putting in good efforts to the
tune of one in two seconds. At the two and
three-quarter miles buoy the same distance that it France declares a blockade of Chinese divided the boats and both had slightly quickened the pace, Hadlan rowing 30 and

HANLAN SPURTED

finish

at 32 per minute, while Kennedy, although a long way behind, hit her up again and went over the line in good style. The winner's time was 19 mins. 4 secs, which is the fastest time on record for a three-mile race, with a turn, but the accuracy of the measurement of the course is doubted by some. Kennedy's

THE PRESS DESPATCH. Beston, May 31.—The match race, single but cannot find the Ellxir, which I use fre-sculls, between Edward Haulan of Toronto, quently at home, and consider a most valuand John A. Kennedy of Portland, Maine, able medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for \$2.500 a side, occurred this afternoon at Mangin dropped over the fence and rushed to the crowd behind, and those who had fallen proceeded to Lutheran Cemetery to unveil the Point of Pines; distance three miles, with monument dedicated to the post. They were turn. A smart rain just previous to the race, which it was feared would make rough water and prevent the race, bud an opposite effect, and when the mon were called out a smoother course could tarely be seen of New York Volunteers, the Fifth regiment, the lake or river. The start was effected Koltes Camp, Turn Verein and cadets. Cha- at 6.34. Kennedy soon took a slight at 6.34. Kennedy soon took a slight plain P. Belz spoke in German and Mr. Carl lead, which he kept during the first mile. Haulan, however, kept Kennedy well up to his work, and made a pretty race for that distance. There were fears of a foul, and indications that both men were going out of the course. Hanlac was apparently the first to discover this, and thereby gained several lengths. By this time

HANLAN HAD HEADED KENNEDY. and turned the stake boat four or five lengths aboad. After the first mile Haulan evicently had the race in his own hands, and after turning the stake boat occasionally reduced his stroke. The official time was: Harlan 19.04: Kennedy 19 52, showing by computation that Hanlan won by about 20 lengths. About 2,500 people witnessed the race. As the men came from the water Hanlan was greated with hearty cheers and appeared as though returning from a practice spin. rather than from a match race. Kennedy's reception was less enthusiastic. After the race, when Hanlan had conned his walking suit, he was followed to the Hotel Pines, where he had made his headquarters, and on reaching the balcony was loudly cheered and

CALLED ON TO SPEAK.

He said he had upheld the record of the honest carsmen of America at home and abroad, and was ready again to uphold it. The caraman he had rowed against today was a perfect gentleman, and it was the hardest race he ever to wed.

KANNEDY WAS SEEN

at his room at the conclusion of the race and being asked if he expected to win, said his defeat was unexpected. He further said :-When I left the boat house, after rowing 500 strokes I found some trouble with my sliding seat, which prevented me rowing more than three quarters of a full stroke. I rowed oneeighth of a mile out of the regular course but, notwithstanding this, I consider Hanlan the best man, and had my conditions been good he would still have besten me, although he would be obliged to make the record below 19 minutes to accomplish it.

DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

The number of persons killed by tornadoes in this country in 1881 was 187; in 1882, 389 and up to date this year the number is estimated at 250.

SILVER ORREE, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY BEQUESTED
TO TAKE THE CANADIAN GOV-CATESIW SHEXPERIENCED.

London, May 31 .- The Duke of Albany recently received an urgent lequest from Canada to consentito be Lorne's successor ... The Duke, after studying the affairs of Canada, prospects. Throughout the day a shiff gale wrote to Gladstone on the sandject. The lattion the southeast blew over the bay our in gup the surf in long rollers over the beach, and making a sea in which no racing release in Governmental work in The Duke's shell could live for a minute. Just before physicians were of opinion that his health five colock heavy black clouds came up would not permit rof his acceptance of the

> A servant girl fell on a bracket Her skull, she did nearly crack it. St. Jacobe Oil applying: day av Saved her from dying-It proved to be " just the racket."

Auteamboat captain from Goshen, Was hurt by a boller explosion;
On the pains in his hip,
bt. Jacobs Oil got the grip,
He calls it the all healing lotion.

FANNY, PARNELL'S TOMB DECORATED Boston, May 31.—The tomb of Fanny Parnell was decorated with numerous and handsome flowers yesterday by the members of the Land League. 7:45 and and lest penned.

KIDNEY DISEASE, Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba, ं भी हम के तुर

BIOTS IN ST. PETERSBURG. THE CELR'S MANIFESTO BADLY RECEIVED -THE MOB ATTACK THE POLICE.

PETERSBURG. May 31.—The manifesto issued by the Czar the day of his Coronation created an unfavorable impression here Blots occurred during the evening of the 28th among crowds which assembled in the streets. The mob assaulted the Director of Police. who was endeavoring to restore order. detachment of Cossacks were called out and dispersed the rioters, a hundred of whom were arrested. The riot did not arise from political causes.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relies and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the the pat and Lungs, is SPEUCINE. In observe Coughs, Polymonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil, is recommended, a dose of SPEUCINE. OINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for theadminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23 tf

GERMANY ON THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAB

Berlin, May 31 .- Despite France's assurports, Great Britain and America will refuse quickened the pace, Haulan rowing 30 and to recognize it. A French blockade cannot Kennedy 32; time 16.44. Just before the be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it. The German Government is considering the question of serding more vessels to the Chinese coast.

> LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS . House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable. Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, for a cough that I ever used:

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUP, To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Caunda.

THE "ALABAMA" AWARD.

LONDON, May 31 .- The resolution relative to the disposition of the surplus of the "Alabama" award which Kennard intends to move in the House of Commons, ears: "In view of the public utterances of eminent American statesmen with reference to the destination of the undistributed moneys resulting from the Geneva award, the House is of the opinion that the exchange of views between the English and U.S. Governments on the subject will be conducive to the development of friendly relations between the two countries."



CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Thrent, Swellings, Sprains, Bruines,
Burns, Menids, Front Bites,
AND ALL OTHER HODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Drugists and Dealers everywhere. First Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Lagrages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Successor to A. VOGELER & CO.) Hallimore, Md., U.S. 4 THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN. send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name on for 10 cents.

COLONIZATION

-IN-MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1888, on MINNESOLA CATROLIC COL. NIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU. ST. PAUL, MINN. DD

LOST.

The following described Certificates of Ownership of Shares of the Capital Stock of the National Car Co., of St. Albaus, Vermont, all

DOWNS! ELIXIR PART H. DOWNS CHORILE AVECETABLE BALSANC BOUGH & S YEARS, and has proyed itself the best remedy known for the cure Consumption, Coughs. Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old SOLD EVERYWHERE Price 25c and \$1.09 per Bottle, see DOWNS ELIXIR

ASTERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTYCL

oliestine latinates ... Offic pours de cros off HOUSEHOLD USE

Seammen bad in the the the place

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

It is a preparation of pure and acaithy instories persisted of the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

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

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark pankage.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine. For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dien Hospital. Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only re-outred. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Conclus.

Copalba.
Infallible, Hygienic, Curative, Preventive. Price \$1.50, including Gulb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely scaled, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treetise free on

AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO Detroit, Mich., or Windsor, Ont. Sold in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby cer'ily that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Iotlery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawingsthemselves, and that the same are conducted with nonesty, mirross, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to u.e this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Earle Commis

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over Half a Million Distributed

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular yofe its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Namber Brawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution 157th Grand Monthly

Extraordinary Semi-Aunnal Drawing At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 1883,

Under the persona! supervision and management of Gen. G. F. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150 000.

28 Kotice—7 i kets are Ten Dollars only. Balves S5. Fifthe, \$2. Tenths, \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL FRIZE OF \$150,000\$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,100\$50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000\$0,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000\$0,000

4 LARGE PRIZES OF 20 PRIZES OF do do do do APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 2279 Prizes, amounting to......\$521,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Pleans.
For information apply to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN,, 335 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Ranks

Amongst the Leading Recessaries of Life.

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. LAVET, Stomach, Klaneys & Bossels.
Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grest
MAIN EPRINGS OF LIFF. They are conffidently recommended as a rever failing restory
in a crust witer the initial life, from a bustive; cause, that the their life is from a bustive; cause, that the their life is in pairal of posterior.
They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments
incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE OURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasus, Old Wounds. Bad Legs, Bad Breasus, Old Wounds.

Sories and Ulcers!

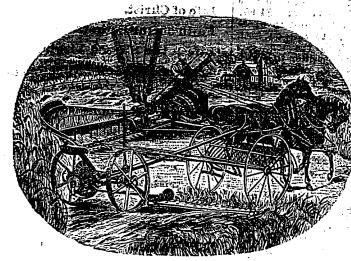
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures. SORE THEOAT, Bronchitis, Coughant of the Ont, all Swellings, Absoesses, Piles, Fistules, Gont, Bheumatism, and every kind of Skin; Disease, it has never been known to tall an anover been known to tall an an

COMPANIED CO

singe the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from I to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill; Jugve no squal. Physiolans use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by 1911 for eligit letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON: LASSING

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON 11. IS JOHNSON'S ANODYNE ILITMENT "Histan-taneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure mind careed out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL, MONTREA



FARMERS!

Needing any FARM

BEST OF ITS KIND WILL

SAVE MONEY on the coast.

BY CALLING

COSSITT'S,

81 McGILL STREET, Montreal.

P.S.-Headquarters for Wilkinson's Ploughs.

 \mathbf{W}^{ITH}

POU CAN BUY A WHOLE

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

Four Drawings Every Year,

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

| 4 Bov | ds Ø fl. | 200,000- | -800,000 | florins |
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| 20 Bon | ds @ ti | | - 20,000 | |
| | ds @ 11. | | (الأكر19 – | |
| 4720 Bon | ds @ 11. | . 130- | -612 000 | fioring |
| | 1 | | | |

Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,553,200 florins - (1 florin equal to 45 cents in gold.)
Every one of the above named bonds which does not craw one of the large premiums must be drawn with at least 130 Florins.
The next drawing takes place on

JULY 2nd, 1833.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd of July, with Five Follars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.

Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, g. od far the Drawing of the 2nd of July
For bonds, circulars, or any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO... No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

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

229 The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.



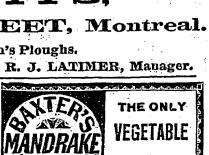
rates.
Through Tickets can be had at all the princi-Though Trunk Raiway Ticket Offices in Canaca, and Through Bilis of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passare apply in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Monigomery; in condou to Gracie & Bunter, 56 Leadenhall st.; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Raiway Offices, or to to W. Mt. Marphier Co., Railway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

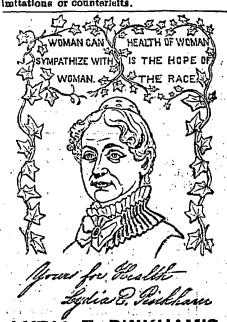
Removes beir from the face, need and arms without injury. Price \$1; tent securely peaked from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYK produces either very light or very dark colors Ris Spanish Fly Oil of Oil of Cantharides: produces whiskers or hair on the head. 51 Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post uffice Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the post into shape, and the bar Machine for ontstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post office. Order. Letters in tited Had through chemistic of Bryson, 46t this rewrence Main street, montreal, or directificom \$3, or sent for Post office.





DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. The Bad and Worthless we never imi ated or counterfeited. This is

properally true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imiations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the prese and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering levalide to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their etyle or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or coun. terielts. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Lencovrhon, Irregular and Painful Menstruction, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-

Lapsus uteri, &c. 13 Pleasant to the tast), efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a greathelp in pregnancy, and re-lieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FRUELY.

23 For, an Weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex; it is becond to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all discuses of the Emmars it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. EN KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex "Find Great Relief in Lis Use.

Find Grent Relief in Its Use.

INDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER
will credicate every vestige of Humors from the
Blood, at the smeatime will give tone and strength to
the systems. As marvellous in results as the Compound
(B Both the Compound and Blood Further are 1970
perediat in and 235 Nestern Avenue, I know, I know,
Price of either, \$1:38 knowther for \$5: The Compound
is sent by mail it the form of pille-or, of logenges, on
receipt of price; \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham
troolf anywers all letters of injury. Enclose 3 cont.
stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Poper. ST LYDIA E. PYNEMAN'S LIVER PRILE cure Constine at tion, Billiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. AG-Sold by all Drugglats. Gt. (6)

EMEYNOHBURG, VA. MINEFLAMES. HALF A MILLION DOLURES WORSH OF PROPERTY ALBEADY DESTEOYED-THE FIEE STILL BAG

LYNCHBURG, Vo. May 30. The greatest fire that ever swept over this city broke out at 10 o'clock this morning and is now raging furiously. Half a million dollars worth of property is already; destroyed, including the Daily Virginian building, and fixtures, the Commercial Bank, the large hardware establishment of Jones Watts Bros., the tobacco manufactory of Flood, & Peters and other buildings and other residences. Agt trong windlis blowing and the Fire Department is ngable to cope with the fismes. Telegrams have been sent to Blohmond for assistance.

"Lylia E Pinkhamis Yesetable Compound is as positive cure for all those weaknesses so dommon to our best temple population

01 FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. menting on the more friendly attitude France has shown recently towards the Vatican, says a rupture between France and the Vatican would deprive the former in the face of the triple alliance of a great cource of strength. She must choose between open war with the Vatican and the breaking with atheistical

If you experience bad taste in mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid or drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "billous," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to De. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggiete.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA. LONDON, May 30 .- It is reported that Earl Derby, Colonial Secretary, will not sanction the annexation of New Guinea by Queens. land. It is stated, however, he has agreed to allow the establishment of English stations

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

PUNISHED FOR CUTTING PRICES. LUNG FOY LUBED INTO A HOUSE BY SEVEN COUSINS WHO GOT AND HACK HIM.

NEW YORK, May 30 - Lung Foy started a laundry recently at 480 Main street, Paterson. The other Chinese laundrymen charged ten cents for shirts and three cents for collars, but Lung Foy put the price down to eight cents for shirts and two cents for collars. A number of his rivals demanded that he put his prices up, but he refused. On Sunday morning thirteen employees of other laundries went to Lung Foy's lace and made threatening demonstrations. In the afternoon Hunk Jum, whose laundry is at 33 Godwin street, saked him to come down there and see some friends who had come from New York. Lung Foy went down. As soon as he got incide the doors were locked, and he saw even of the Chinamen who were about his place in the morning. They said they had sent for him to punish him for cutting down prices. Without further preliminary, he says, tuey attacked him with hatchets, chisels, old files, and powers. Their orject, he says, was to frighten him and punish him, but to stop short of killing him. Finally they sent him home in a carriage which they had in waiting at the door.

Lung Foy was so badly hurt that he was unable to notify the police of the occurrence till yesterday morning. Then he was brought to the station house in a carriage. One eye was hatchet cut on one side, and there were hacks and bruises all over his body. He was evidently in great pain. The doctors say there

Moy See. The interpreter said the similarity of the first names was owing to the fact that they were all cousins.

Jacob H. Bloomer of Virgil, N.Y., writes:
'Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a sore tos; my wife's foot was also much inflamed-so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil; and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured.

BAILWAY MATTERS. CANADA ATLANTIC MEETING - THE VESTERN

PASSENGER WAR. OTTAWA, May 20 .- The annual meeting of the Canada Atlantic Railway was held today. The report of the President was of the most gratifying character. Since the road bas commenced running to Ottawa several villages have sprung up along the line, besides which six steam mills for sawing lumber are now in operation. They will be of great assistance to the treffic of the railway. The eastern end of the line, south of the St. Lawrence to the Province line, is making fair progress; about twenty miles will be ready for the rolls at a very early date, and that portion between Elgin street station and the lumber district at the Chardiere is expected to be completed about the middle of August next. The direct. ors feel quite sangulue as to the future prosprote of the railway, judging from the past earnings, and think it will prove a most pro fitable investment to the surreholders when the connections are made scross the St. Lawrence and the necessary docks and elevatore built at Valley field to receive freight from steamers and salling vestels from Outario and the Western States. .

CHICAGO, May 29, -The general managers of the roads running out of Peorle, Ill., bave directed their agents to stop the sales of cut-

ting tickets.
Seattle, W.T., May 29.—A subsidy of \$150 000 has been granted to the Northern Pacific to construct a road forty miles to the coal fields in King's County. Work will commence immediately.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung institnte, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the July one in America where diseases of the alr passages slone ere freated. Oold inhaloffices are used through the Spirometer, in instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Bouylelle of Paris, exalde surgeon of the french army, with proper dietatic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each 3380. Thousands of cases of Ostarth, Laryn-gitte; Bronchitte, Asthma, Catarthal Deciness, and Consumption have been cured at this losilitate during the last few years. Write, l Square, Montreal P. Q.



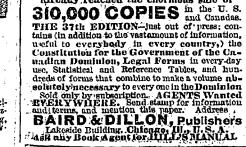
HEAD

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills mrke a doe. They are strictly vegetable and do not grine or norge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: live for \$1 sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mai.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.



WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

ts For several years we have furnished the carrymen of America with an excellent arti-cial color for buttor; so meritorious that it met ith great success everywhere receiving the ighest and only prizes at both International after Fairs.

dghest and only planty Fairs.

137 But by patient and scientific clamical rewarch we have improved in several saints, and
any offer this new color as the bear in the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

EFAnd, white prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become raneld.

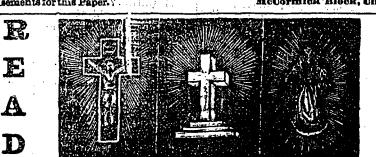
IF BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become raneld and spoil the butter.

EFIT you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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

E



D NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! NIGHT STATUES!

ARE VISIBLE

IN THE-

WHEN NOTHING ELSE CAN BE SEEN THEY SHINE OUT LIKE GLOWING STARS!

closed, there was a stab on one arm and a HIS CRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

are no fatal injuries. Lung Foy gave the names of bis seven assailants as Moy Chin, Mov Hing, Moy Guy Jim, Moy Dock, Moy Fee Ni, Moy Quin and

"It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

READ!

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

M. CERQUI.

MONSIEUR -As the Starof the East led and guided the magicto our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your-compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblen shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, BRO. JOACHIM.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemica Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then or either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the larkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa. Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

-\$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readly see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed a night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our

faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature. you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day. • For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a tarch of faith in the blackness of night, you will common, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession one gives in the silent hour of the night.

Bend money by Reglatered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge,

institute during the last lew years; white, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars, and, reliable references to 173 particulars, and, reliable references to 173 Phillips 270; No. 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no othersoeminently mer-tis the confidence of the public. It is a sci-entific combination of the medicinal princi-ples and curative vir-tues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of

such power as to insure
the greatest possible
efficiency and uniformity of results. Itstrikes
at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Aven's Guerry Prectorna are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply sented or incurable. Uso Aven's Chengy Perforal, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians. knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to core all pul-monary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

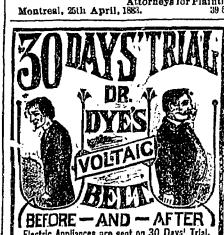
PROVINCE OF QUEBEU, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 495. Dame Julie Louise Toupin, of the Village of Hochelaga, in the District of Montreal, wife commune on biens of Louis Joseph Rapoleon Leonard, hotelkeeper of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis Joseph alias Joseph Napoleon Leonard, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been this day instituted by Plaintiff against Defendant. Montreal, May 17th, 1883.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR, 415 **DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-**

PROVINCE OF QUEEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2701. Dame Adeline Daniel, wife of Joseph Perrault, of the City and 1 istrict of Montreal, shoemaker, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. de LORIMIER, Attorneys for Flaintiff.

Montreal, 25th April, 1883. 39 5



Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEÑ ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Lack of Neive Foice and Monday, Vasting Wiakerses, and all those diseases of a Personal Nature resulting from Awars and Other Causes. Breedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Vigorand Manhood Guahanterd. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Sendat once for Heastrated Pamphletfree. Address VOLTAIG BELT GO., MARSHALL, MICH.

TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater putifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialities Manufacturing Co., Montreal Price 25c. 51 ti

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, Q.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Streef, opnosite Colborne Street. 18-G



BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells
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THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Monetley Bell Company,

TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldert Workmen, Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church-Bells. Hinstrated Catalogus mailed free.

DROVINCE .F QU.B.C. DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. Superior Court. Dame-Mary Deborah Tobio, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of John George Muot, car dis-tributor, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said John George Bunt, Defendant: An action for separa-tion as to property has been instituted in this-

Montreal, 14th March, 18'3 W.S. WAEKER.



THE GREET

A SUGGESTIVE QUESTION.

"Are the Irish Fiends, or is it Possible that They Have Beason for Dishking angland?"—A True Cause of Irish Hate. Hate. To the Editor of the (London) Times.

Many an Englishman who reads the prooeedings of the Philadelphia Convention and your leading article of this morning will ask himself the question. Are the Irish fields that their hatred towards us is so deadly, or is it possible that there may be some hidden reason for it which we have not yet grasped? Bear with me if in a few sentences, I state

the grounds of my deep conviction, often repeated in vain, that the svils of Ireland are social, and not political, and that the fundamental error of our statesmen has been that they have subordinated the material prosperity of that country to the financial needs of England, and have cared little what became of the toiling masses of Irish peasants so long as they could make prosperity Budgets for England.

Landlords may have exacted heavy rents from their tenants, but these have been light, indeed, in comparison with the rent England has exacted from the Irish people up to the present moment.

Such is the indictment, and now for the

proof. Since the great famine of 1847-48 the Imtry. The amount may have been too small, but the inequality was more than redressed in the year 1953, when, by the imposition of the income tax and the equalization of the spirit duties the Irish taxes were "raised to eight millions and a half. Of this sum a return obtained by Mr. McLaren in the years 1872.73 above. perial taxes of Ireland have been more than 1872.73 shows that not one-fourth was expended in Ireland itself. The Treasury has not supplied any later return, but making ample provision for all increases of expenditure, and adding a liberal amount for Ireland's share of the expenses of Ministerial offices, diplomatic services, interest and management of debt, pensions, and so on, it is unquestionable that of the whole sum annually raised by Imperial authority in Ireland, between two and three millions is nothing more nor less than a tribule exacted by the richer and more powerful country from the poorer and weaker. Add to this weight of Imperial taxation the pressure of local taxes and the absentee rents paid to landlords who expend nothing in the country, and it will be found that very nearly one-fourth of everything that is raised by agriculture or made by manufactures in Ireland in the course of each twelve months goes in taxation.

No country in the world has ever prospered under such conditions, and until this is seen and understood there can be no hope of decent living among the people or of social improvement.

The pressure of taxes is in proportion to income, and it is nonsense to say that each individual Irishman pays no more than each individual Englishman, when the one is so much poorer than the other. The aggregate riches or the aggregate poverty of the inhabitants of a country form the largest element in the possibilities of its advance in civilization, and so long as Ireland produces so little and expends so much in taxes she will not DICKTOSS.

The subject is a large one, and I cannot ask to be allowed to go deeper into it; but there is another statement which I wish to mage

Ever since the English and Irish Exchequers were united in 1817, THE DUDGET HAS INVARIABLY BEEN MADE WITH

national debt Irish interests have been igno ed. Take the present Budget proposals as a specimen. Year by year we have added .to our annual taxes for the laudable purpose of paying cff some of the national debt, and in the course of the last three years we have paid off fifty millions and a balf. Of this sum, the Irish people have contributed, as | Harper'S Fries, 137 W Court et, Uncinnearly as it can be calculated, one-ninth, that is upwards of two millions and a quarter. Yet during this time there has been misery, famine and disorder, almost unparalled. Is it consistent with common sense or ordinary justice that this money should have been employed to pay off capital borrowed at 31 per cent, which we were under no obligation to repay at any particular moment, instead of being laid out productively in railways harbors and drainage, as we urged in vain

taining some seventeen or eighteen millions for the development of the country and making it possible for the Irish peasants to live in it, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to use it for paying off more debt.

It is a fine thing, truly, to reduce the Na. tional Debt " by leaps and bounds," and for each new Chancellor to compete in glory with his predecessor, but I maintain that the most wasteful mode of using public money, for which you pay interest at three and one forth percent., is to obtain it by the starvation and misery of the poor, whom a heavy weight of taxes condemns to a life hardly endurable.

The Government saks, Where is the money to come from to make Irish railways? The answer is plain. From the Irish themselves, but it cannot come if, at the same time, you force it from them to pay off the National Debt in smounts which no one ever dreamed

It is a good thing to pay off the debt when we are prosperous and have a surplus, but the chief effect of devoting eight millions a year. as is now proposed, for this purpose (and it will soon be ten millions) will be to make . Consols scarce and deer, and admirably adapted for the investments of great capitalists, who want perfect security rather than high in-terest, while it insures the continuance of misery in Ireland, and an immense expenditure in keeping her in subjection.

Bere, I venture to say, are some materials fitted to be considered by those who hold the destinies of our common country in their hands, and who must well know that if force is sometimes a remedy, it is never a permanent remedy. I am, sir, your obedient servant, MITCHELL HENRY.

House of Commons, April 30.

meat.

The expelled French monastic orders are recuring commodious and picture que abodes in the west of England. Marilla Hall and the grand hotel at Oleveden have been purcohased by Jesuit fraternities, as well as two important properties near Bristol; and another sescciation is now about to purchase Redland Court, a beautiful Devon country

HORE THERE STREET Who They Are, Where They Live, and to what Extent She Blesses Them. The Wonderful Record of the past year.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by the Leuisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending April, 1888, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

C DRAWING OF MAY 9, 1882. John Weger, Kasota Minh, through First National Bank, St. Peter, Minn.
Charles Nelson, cor. Sixteenth st. and Avanue M. Galveston, Tex.

W. H. Ackers, 77 River st., Cambridge-port, Mass.
Gillett & Co's Newburyport Express and Fast Freight Line, 32 Court Square, 43 Franklin st., and 75 Kilby st., Boston, Mass.

Irving Pierce, through Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo. 10,000 2,500 2,500 2,500

DRAWING OF JUNE 18, 1832.

Wm W Irvin, L & N R R, 2d and Main ats, Louisville, Ky.
Ed E Richardson, Reidsville, N C
Phil Witzleben, with R G Dun & Co., Detroit, Mich.
W M Martin, Hangor, Mich.
C Pittman, mount Vernon, Ky, torough Farmers' National Bank, Stanford, Ky P S Dicharry, Ascension Parish, La, through Bernard Lemann, Donaldsonville, La. H B Maynard, 220 Third at , New Orleans F A Magi, 102 Ursulines at , New Orleans, La.

L Dupeire, 354 Dauphine st, New Orleans
J G Spear, 16 and 18 Boyiston Market,
Boston, Mass.
Jno H Scott, W & G R R Cc, Washington,
D. C.

2,400

2.000

 $\frac{2,000}{1,200}$

1,200

1,200

DRAWING OF AUGUST 8, 1882. Boham, Tex.

John Reed, 114 West Washington St.,
Hloomington, Ills.

G G Resve, Lyons, Wis.

W W Hollowsy, 7 South 3d st., Lafsyette,
Ind. 15,000 1,200 Daniel Breyl, 181 South Clarkst, Chicago,

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1882. R R Deacon, collected through Bates
County National Sank, Butler, Mo. 15,000
D P Blair, President East Miss. Matrimonial Association, Columbus, Miss. 15,000
P N Johnson, Houston, Tex. 15,000
Peter O Johnson, 11 Seneca St. Leaven 5,000
Michael A Finnegan, 1 klder place, Boston, Mass. 5,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 10, 1882. John C Reuw, Ascension Parish, La 15,000 Gwynn Harris 109 F st, S.W., Washing. 15,000 w L Lewis, Co-operative Ice Co. Wash-W L Lewis, Co-operative 100 Co. Washington, D C. 15,000 Sam Hobson, Memphis, Tenn 5,000 J. G Huntingdon, New York City 1,200 F sancen, rubilsher Sentinel, Thibodaux 1,200

La..... DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 14, 1832. AM EXCLUSIVE EYE TO ENGLAND.

In 1869, when the Protestant Church was disestablished in Ireland, the Maynooth grant of £364 000 a year, hitherto charged on the Consolidated Fund, and therefore contributed to by both England and Scotland, was shifted to Irish resourses exclusively, and in all the various arrangements for draling with the Corleans arrangements for draling with the Corleans La.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 19, 1882. Sallie F Kingley, 1723 Master ct, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thos F Bell, 826 E 5th st, South Boston, pati, Onio.... John T Garvin, 26 Willard Place, South

4 000

1,209

5.000

2,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 9, 1883. Tenn....

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 13, 1883.

Chas Rigney, Jr. Maysvide, Ala, collected through W R Ricon & Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Crittenden T. Coilings, Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky.

Paid National Metropolitan Bank, Wash-15,000 15,000 Paid National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D C.
George Kohler, Zsleski, Ohio, collected through 1st National Bank, Uncinnati, Ohio.
Samuel Cook, 15.8 Tenth st, N W, Washington, D C.

Washington, DU.....L B Davis, 23 Washington st, New Or-Pauscy, 5:0 Burgundy st, New Orleans, Henry Mendel, colicted through Season-good, Sons & Co. Cincinnati, Ohio... G Zeiss, Philadelphia, Pa. Paid Ncdaway Valley Bank, Maryville,

DRAWING OF MARCH 13, 1883. O Allan Peirce, 188 Canal st, New Orleans, La.
Paid International Bank, Chicago, Ills.
BA Hathaway, Chicago, Ills.
Jacob F Dickson, Newburyport, Mass.
George Whitman, Kennerville, La.
Prof John O Spills, 12 Hopkins st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
George H Persons, Mount Lookout, Ohio W B Cord, Amelia, Ohio.
Jno Francisco, Washington, D C.
W H St Clair, Washington, D C.

DRAWING OF APRIL 18, 1883. 25,C00 cago, illa.

Analote Tricot, Vermitlonville, La....
James R Day, Malta Bend, Saline Co,
Mo.

Edwin T Elsenberg, Jr. Phliadelphia, Pat
H Harper, St George's Colleton Co, Wm H Hampton, Tracy City, Franklin 2,000

Wis For full particulars of the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the 12th inst see scheme in another column of this paper to day.

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND. LONDON, June 5.—The Standard correspondent in Rome says: Symmachus, the from de plume of the author of a long series of letters in the Rassegna on Walfan matters, who is generally very well-informed says that the intervention of the Holy See that been solicited by the British Cabinet: [Mr. Errington has never left Rome, and Mr. Gladstone in his person has gone to Cancasa a So little do theories avail in life, and so entirely do printed books signify nothing; alluding, of course, to the fremiers pamphiet on Vaticalism.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE ON THE SITUA-TION.

HE OWER NO ALLEGIANCE TO CARDINAL MOARS. DUBLIN, June 5 .- Dr. Croke has declared that many of the statements circulated by the press in regard to him were false. "They as-certed" he said, "that I was receiv-ed coldly at Rome, when the fact is I was never received there more warmly in my life. . I was not summoned to Rome ad audiendum verbum. I was rebuked neither by the Supreme Pontiff nor by any member of the College of Cardinals. In my interview with Pope Leo, I simply explained the Irish question in all its varying phases, and my explanations were listened to with respect." His Grace ridiculed the idea that there was anything seriously damaging to the National League in the recent circular addressed to the Irish Bishops by the Propaganda. He added, somewhat significantly, that he was as unshaken in his political beliefs as he ever had been. In reply to a question as to whether it was true that he was to make his submission to Cardinal McCabe when he reached Dublin, Dr. Croke replied that, although he esteemed his Eminence, he owed him no submission whatever. Dr. McGettigan, Primate of All Ireland, and not Cardinal McCabe, was his immediate ecclesiastical superior. He owed allegiance, and he would give it to his chief, but to none other. The voice of the Vatican would be always heard by him, and its commands strictly carried out.

THE CLERGY AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THAT ALLEGED LETTER OF V.CAR-GEBERAL QUINK TO THE PRIESTS OF NEW YORK-THEY KNOW

NOTHING ABOUT IT.

NEW YORK, June 5.—There was some talk yesterday in Catholic circles of this city over sensational story to the effect that Vicar-General Quinn had on May 21 last sent to the clergy in this city, on behalf of His Eminence the Cardinal, a circular request. ing them not to attend the Land League demonstration on that evening. This circular, it was said, was the cause of the sim attendance of clergymen on that occasion. As the Vicar-General was not at the Cathedral rectory during the day or evening, no information on the subject could be obtained from him, but at St. Stephen's, St. Ann's and St. Peter's churches it was said that no such circular letter had been received. Father Mc. Gean, of St. Peter's, in Barciay street, laughed when he read what purported to be a copy of the letter, and said that the reporter was the 6,000 first vehicle through which he knew any.

thing about the matter. Dr. Wm. B. Wallace, one of the Council of Seven of the Irish National: League, and Chairman of the mass meeting held in Cooper Union on May 21 to inaugurate the Irish Na tional League, said : "If Vicar-General Quinn, in sending out the letter, thought that at the meeting some hot-headed Irish-men might denounce the Pope for his communication to the Bishops of Ireland on the Irish question, the Vicar General did not exhibit his usual foresight. We are engaged in Irish political questions and not in investigating ecclesiastical discipline. In the Irish question I look upon the priests as being wise guides and pure minded men, whose advice is always respected byour people, and their political struggle the cause will lose 10,000 many able and trustworthy guides. This I shall regret very much, but I would have it 10,000 | the priests the movement must go on. We are not so stupid as not to see our simple duty in this matter, even if the authoritie: of the Church see fit to interpose their jurisdiction and restrain the priests from participat-

4,000 | ing with Da." "How will this affect your League?" "It will affect as only as to the membership of the organization, for really all the priests here belong to it. I do not think. however, that any one could order them to abandon a cause which is just, for they must act in accordance with their consciences." "What do you think caused the letter to

be sent out? "I suspect that it was thought that the Pope might be denounced by somebody at that particular meeting. In that instance I don't think that it would have been respectful either to the Pope or to themselves that the priests should have been there. The clergymen who did go, however, had more confidence in their countrymen than the Vicar-General had, and the result proved that they were night."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware. of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northbop & Lynan, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHERS OFFICE. TUESDAY, June 5, 1883. The market for Sterling : Exchange is steady and unchanged. Exchange in New York is 4.891.

New York, 1 p.m-Stocks opened heavy : then strong; then weak. Am Ex 921; C S 2,400 66; D & L 126; Eric 354; Ill O 1444; 2,400 L S 1094; M O 951; N P 504; N W 1314; N Y O 143; St P 99; St P, M & M 1194 U 2,000 P 951; W U 838.

The Customs duties collected at Guelph

Ont., for May were \$6,861. The Inland Revenus returns for May were \$13,569. The clearances of the New York oil exCOMMERCIAL.

WEEKTY DREVIEW WHOLESAUE There is very little change to note in commercial circles. The markets generally have remained quiet but the recent change in the weather is beginning to impart a better feeling. Of the Canadian wheat crop, recent advices from some sections are quite untayorable 11 Bemittances continue fairly satisfactory. There is comparatively little demand for money, rates for which remain easy and unchanged, and stocks remain inactive, with some alteration in values. 15 71 Huntugals

IRON AND HARDWARE -In general hardware business is quiet, some leading houses reporting orders smaller and less numerous than at the like period last year. Remittances fairly good, and no essential change in quotations. The month's business is reported light in both retail and wholesale departments Several consignment lots have been taken into store, as there, was no sale for them ex wharf Warrants have declined to 463 10d. Hoops and bands 250 Bales of out nalis have been made by manufacturers at \$2.85 per keg for 3 inch and upwards at 4 months, and 100 per keg off-for cash: Tin plates are quiet but steady at \$5.15 to 5.25 for I C char-coal and at \$4.40 I C coke. Canada plates are quoted at \$315 for good brands. Ingot tin rules steady at 2310, prices in London having advanced 10s during the week to £96 10s. Ingot copper was quiet at 1810 for

Canadian. GROOMIES. -Sugars remain about as last week, operations are moderate. Teas: -The auction sale of the 30th ultimo, Messrs. J. Duncan & Co., attracted a good audience. Hysons sold low, as also Imperials, Gunpowders

ing-up trade, which with some houses has not been as large as last year, and not as yet is not perceptibly affected by the much new business will be done until weakness at the West. Dealings have taken the orders for fall goods commence to place to a moderate amount at about steady come forward freely. Prices are quoted steady prices. Lind is a shade easier at 1440 to as follows: -Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to 3 25; do split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 460; do kip, \$2; do buff and peb-bled Balmorals, \$1.75 to 200; do split do, \$1.35 to 1.75; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 200; women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 900 to \$1.00; do pranella do, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; buskskins, 75c; misses peobled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1 00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; ling about 1,400 boxes at about 11c for finest, children's peobled and buff Balmorals, 600 to which figure may be considered the outside 90c; do split do, 50c to 60c; do prunella do, limit of shipper's views; though in a small 50c to 75c; Infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3,75 | way it has been exceeded. We quote 101c to to 6 50.

quoted as follows :- No. 1 Spanish sole, the market is held steady at 17c to 17to per 24c to 26c; No. 2, 22c to 24c; No. 1 Ohina sole 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; No. 1, Buffalo sole, 21c to 22c; No 2, 193 to 20c; No 1, slaughter, 25c to 27½c; rough (light), 25c to 26; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do'do medium and heavy, 33a to 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 1220 to 150 splits, madium, 26c to 27c; do junior 19c to 21c; calfakin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 850; French calfakin, \$1.05 to 1.35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c. FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Brendetuffs markets,

foreign and local, have ruled quiet but firm during the week. There has been little business doing in either England or America. Today Liverpool is cabled quiet but steady. Onicago was rather easier but unchanged, while New York is wired it lower to day for wheat, Imports in the United Kingdom show an increase during the week of 135,000 friendly presence and kindly counsel have barrels flour, 15,000 qrs. wheat and 80,000 2,0.0 been antidotes on many occasions to wild qrs. core. In the local market a cargo of Red Winter Wheat was reported sold yesterand injudicious schemes and projects, Red Winter Wheat was reported sold yester-and if their superiors should see fit day at \$1.20; other kinds quiet and steady. to withdraw them from our present A few car lots of cats have been sold along the line at 38c per 32 lbs, and several cars of 130 have been placed shall regret very much, but I would have it at prices equal to our quotations for understood that with the priests or without spot; values for coarse grains same as last week. The flour market has ruled dull all week; buyers are captious, owing to the weak aspect of outside markets. An exceptional transaction of 1 5fio bbls very choice Superior at \$5 15 occurred this week; Superiors generally are difficult to move at \$5 071. The daily receipts have been liberal, and stocks

are accumulating. LUMBER. -The domend on local account has been slow during the past weak, and in some kinds there is a tendericy towards ensier rates There is still a fair inquiry for seh on American account, and prices for that description are steady at \$30 to 25.

Oils.-We quote prious as follows : - Spirits turpentine, 67do to 70c; linseed, bolled, per imperial gallon, 630 to 65c, and raw, 600 to 62c; clive, \$1.05 to 1.10; cod, Newfoundland A, 650 to 671c; Helifex and Gaspe, 64c to 65c; seal, refixed, 6710 to 70c; lard, extra, \$1.05 to 1.10; do, No. 1, 95c to \$1 00; palm, per 1b, 9c to 9½c; cod liver, \$1.70 to 1.75; petroleum, refined, 15½c; in broken lots, 16: to 1640; in single barrels, 17c to 18c.

HIDES AND SKINS. - Market continues quiet and steady at unchange values; native hides are rather scarce, but the enquiry is not sufficiently keen in the face of such a quiet, easy leather market to enhance prices. Western States hides have advanced about Ac per lb in sympathy with the Chicago market, and are now selling here in car lots at 94c to 10c for No 1 buff.

DEDGS AND CHEMICALS .- The amount of business doing is only moderate, locally the demand is on the quiet side, but country orders come in pretty freely. We have so changes to report in prices, which are on the whole pretty firm.

Faults -Trade good, the principal business being still in lemons and oranges. Lemons are in good demand, at \$3 50 to \$4 per bez and \$5 per case; receipts have been large. Oranges are slow of sale at a conalderable advance; in "landing con-dition" selling at \$7 50 to \$8 per case, and re packed fruit is worth \$9. Apples continue dull; common stock, \$3 to 4, and good fruit worth \$4 50 to 5 per bri. Bananus -Market glutted and being worken off at \$1 50 to 2 50 per bunch, as to size and condition. . Strawberries -- Receipts of Southern berries light, and sales generally at 250 per quart, Cocoanuts, \$5 50 per hundred; slow of sale. Pineapples in fair demand at \$2 25 to 2 50 per dozen.

DBY GOODS.—The lull usually felt in this branch about the 1st June is beginning to be apparent. A very light sorting up business is being done; Spring stocks not having been sold to any extent yet, country merchants do not require to sort up much, and are conse quently buying very cautionaly. Some lead? ing importers, however, report the volume of Spring butiness about as large as for the like period last year, but May has not proved a good month for either retailers or whole salers. Travellers for some houses are out with Fall samples of tweeds and woollens, in
May 30th, 1833. changes on Saturday amounted to 16,289,000 salers. Travellers for some houses are out

and that his rest in

cluding blankets, shirts and drawers, etc., and are doing larry well thus far. Payments generally satisfactory, though complaints are heard from some quarters.

heard from some quarters.

Phoyeness.—Hog. products in this market have, ruled quiet for the week, the demand being principally from blobbing sources, at about last week's quotations for most articles.

Eggs. however, under an improved demand from the States, and smaller receipts have advanced, and are now quoted at 17c to 18c; a fround lot was reold yesterday at 1740. Large Quantities have: been purchased in different parts of the country recently for

Boston market:

Sair.—Spring importations having arrived from Liverpool; prices have declined, and are now quoted for tens at 550, elevens, 521, and twelves, 4710 per bg. Factory filled, \$1.20 f o

SEEDS-The retail demand for seeds is now less active than during the weeks and the wholesale trade may, be considered as fairly over for this season.

Rious There is no change in the distinguishing features of the flour market. The duliness, if anything, has been intensified Arrivals are liberal, demand inactive and stocks accumulating, yet, holders, stubbornly maintain their asking rates. , Stocks in store show an increase of 7,100 barrels during the week. A lot of 400 barrels extra was peported fold at \$4.90.
Grain—The break" in the western wheat markets was not conductve to start out fresh business here. Accordingly the tone was decidedly dull, with no disposition to buy or pressure to sell. Peas were very quiet, but well maintained. Oats were slow, and rye nominal. We quote :- No 2 Canada red and most of the Young Hysons Japans winter wheat \$1.18 to 1.20; No 2 white \$1.14 to 1.15; No 3 white \$1.08 to 1.10; No 2 sale business is quiet, and values are nominally without noteworthy alteration.

Boors and Shors.—The backwardness of to 750, and corn 660 in bond. Spring weather has interfered with the sort. Provisions—There has been no material to the sort and t change in the situation in this market, which 14%c. Butter-The volume of the demand continues disappointingly small. Supplies are excessive for the present condition of the market, which has a dull look. Exporters hold out no hope of relief from them until a much lower basis of cost is reached as the English demand can be better supplied in New York or Boston. We quote 16c to 20c as to quality Cheese-In this market there has been a larger movement of cherse brought down by to-day's steamers, and we hear of sales aggregat-

111c as to quality and s'ze of lot. The pub-LEATHER —The market rules quiet, with lid cable was unchanged at 62s 6d. Eggsprices easy and unchanged. Prices are The demand about balances the supply, and dozen: Ashes-A fair amount of business was done in pots at steady prices. We quote \$5 to \$5 10, as to tares. THE HAY AND STRAW MARKET. The threatening aspect of the weather yesterday morning prevented many farmers from attending the hay market, which was almost deserted. A few sales were made at steady prices. We quote \$9 to 11 50 per hundred bundles. Straw was unchanged at

THE HORSE MARKET.

\$3 to \$5 per hundred bundles.

The following sales were made at the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles:-One brown horse at \$155; one bay mare at \$140; and a pair of heavy draft horses at \$400. Mr. W. D. Mace, of Sydenham, will ship a car load to the Exchange during the week. At College street market no important business was done.

THE CATTLE MARKETS

The export cattle market at Mesers. Acer & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, yesierday, had a rather slow tone, partly owling to light offerings and indifferent quality. Demand was duil, but choice cattle were relatively firm. A few sales were made at from 63c to 64c per lb live weight as to quality. The receipts of cattle billed through, however, are heavy, and tax the verds to the utmost capacity in providing accommodation for them. At Viver market the supply of butchers' cattle was light and a firmer tone prevailed. Choice sold at 6½c, and good at 6c to 6½c per lb. live weight. Fair grades sold at 5c to 51c. Live hogs are quoted at Sc per lb. The following were the exports of cattle and sheep from

| Montreal (| during the | e bust meer | : ; | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| Per | To | | Cattle. | Sheep, |
| Nestorian, | Glasgow | | 332 | |
| Montreal. | Liverpoo | 1 | 368 | |
| . Winni: | ez, do | | 458 | 81 |
| Viking, | London | | 335 | |
| | Giserov | <i></i> | 124 | |
| Ludwig, | Antwer | p | 485 | 526 |
| | | | | |
| Total | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | 2,102 | 607 |
| | | | | |
| Cor. v | reek 1882 | | 1,835 | 1,069 |
| Total | to date | •• ••• • • | 9,586 | 788 |
| | | | | |

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Grafton Iron Company, of Letonia Ohio, has failed. The liabilities are about \$600,000

The following statement of flour inspected for week ending 2nd June, 1883, as furnished by Mr. L. A. Boyer, Flour Inspector: --Superior extra 5,625 barrels; extra superfine 303 : epring extra 256; superfine 168; fine 607; middlings 123; Polintds 24; strong basers 20; rejected 15. Total, 7,140 barrels The damaged portion of the SR "Ludwig's" cargo, consisting of about 15.675 bushels wheat, was sold by public auction on the Island wharf yesterd y by order of the agents, Mossrs. Munderich & Co. The audience was good and the wheat was sold at \$1 per bushel,

DIED.

much above what it would have brought if it

were "unfit for breadstuff purposes."

O'REILLY-At Godmanchester, P.Q., o the 10th inst., of consumption, Mary Fallon, w.f. of Henry O'Reilly, aged 41 years.—R.I.P. MORAN—At Shefford, P.Q., on May 29th, 1883, at the residence of his mother, of consumption. John Moran, aged 40 years. Hesides an aged mother, broiners and sisters, he leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 994. Dame Sarah M. Lynd, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas C. Drake. Defendant. The Plaintiff has this day instituted an action for separation of property of the Defendant, her husband, returnable on the 16th instant.

Montreal, 4th June, 1885.

DOUTRE, JOSEPH & DANDURAND.

TEACHERS WANTED.-Two

10 money a mit to and situating

AGENTS

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Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary.

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Lives of the Saints (Illustrated). Life of O'Connell.

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Ecotch Lcom Huck Towels. Irish Bleached Huck Towels. Barnsley Damask Towels.

BATH TOWELS, SATH TOWE, S.

Honey Comb Bath Towels. White Turkish Bath Towa's. Unblesched Turkish Bath Towels.

MUSLIN DEPARTMENT.

Just received one lot of Brecade Sattens in Pink, Cream and Sky which we are showing on Monday next at 121c per yard. New Striped and Checked Persian Lawns in Pink, Cream and White.

Full line of New Muslins.

Rich Printed Sateens.
Rich Printed Sateens with Borders.
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Novelties in Sateens.
Novelties in Sateens.
Novelties in Rich Embroidered Cambray

SATEENS.

S. CARSLEY,

898, 895, 807 & 899 NOTRE DAME ST

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS I TRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Confine, 924. I ame Hermine Lamoureux, wife of Jean Barilate Lefebvre, farmer, of the Parist of Lapreirie, in the District of Montreal and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, withe said Jenn Baptiste Lefebvre, Defendant An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause.

Montreal, May 29th, 1883.

**ROBIDOUX & FORTIN, Attorney's for Plaintiff.



Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Str Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. M.