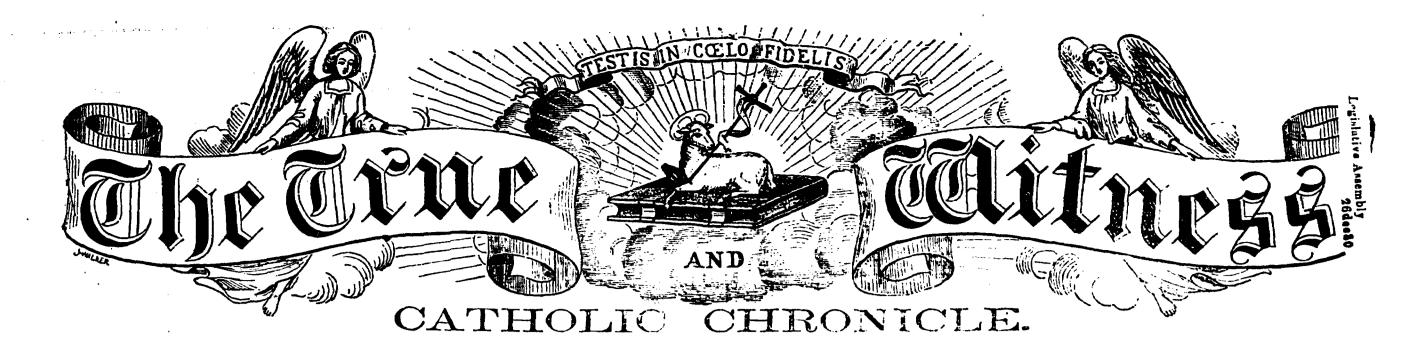
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VOL. XXX.—NO. 36.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1880.

THE WOUNDED HEAST.

Ye stars that gem the brow of night. That shine in peaceful glory there, That shed your purest rays of light, Where sleep your sorrow and your care.

Is sorrow then a stranger to your home. Is beauty changeless as the orbs of Heaven? Then rest in glory round your Maker's throne. And hear the sighs and sorrows that are given.

My hopes are crushed, my nature changed, No earthly cause my heart exake. Feelings that filled my heart estranged, And yet it beats and will not break.

O how I sighed for some pure heart, Some home, where all my sighs might cease, Where I thought all care might be forgot, And the sad heart might rest in peace.

But the lonellest grave is far more sweet, The darkest place is dearer far, Than hearts that practice foul deceit, And smile, while they inflict a lasting scar.

O fondly would I wing my flight From earth toward that hallowed sphere, Where virtue knows no stain or blight, A bliss forbids the falling tear.

MR. BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OTTAWA, April 16.

The following is the ipsissima verba of the Hon. Edward Blake's great speech ou the Yale-Kamloop branch of the Pacific Railroad :---

Hon. Mr. BLAKE resumed the Pacific Railway debate. There can be no doubt what-ever that the conditions of British agriculture have altogether changed, owing to the increasing food supplies, both in meat and in grain, from other ports. The cheapening of the English supply has rendered it impossible for English farmers to continue paying the large rents they have been accustomed to pay. There is con-sequently a struggle between the landlord and the tenant this time, and it is not to be ex-Scted that the landlords will submit without be obtained by foreign emigration, I have already stated that the foreign emigration for taken up according to their relative value tively, and that for present decade it was supposed it will amount to 2,700,000. These figures are enough to convince us of the railto the direct or indirect effects of foreign emigration is not a rapidity which we can hope to emulate with our North-West. The emigration, as far as I understand, has been composed in later years, particularly to a very large extent of the Teutonio race. The Germans have played a very large part in the settlement of the United States. The next factor in the emigration to the United States has been from the country from which I have descended ; and we know that the circumstances are such that, unfortunately for the British Empire, there has been a strong impulse on the part of a very large and important part of the population of Ireland to pre-fer the great Republic. In this case the sins of the fathers have been visited on the children-the wrongs and injustice which no man would defend inflicted on the Irish population in former days. That circumstance has led to a large emigraknow what the condition of Irish sentiment to power of a great majority of decided Liberals and Radicals. I hope that it will result in formulating and completing a measure for relief and justice to Ireland, which will tend to still further help to obliterate these feelings and make the Empire, in this regard, a United Empire. I hope we shall see a liberal measure of Home Rule for Ireland, and real bonds of Union between Ireland and the rest of the so-called United Kingdom. But things being as they are, no wise man can expect that within a short time, that within a space of five or six or ten years there will be any serious change in the current of Irish emigration. So far as the Roman Catholic portion is concerned, we must expect the tide of Irish emigration to must be largely set to the great kepublic. increase of population in the United States is composed, and the natural and foreign recruiting grounds from which that country draws her increase. But this is not going to prove that our North-West is going to have a population of 550,000 in ten years as stated, for it has not a state of things equal to the position of Kansas, for besides, as the hon. gentleman showed, having 300,000 of a population to start with, Kansas had moreover no less than 1,200 miles of railway in operation, and during the decade their railway facilities were increased. In 1866 that State of Kansas was the twentyfourth in rank in the United States. As a vheat-grower, it ran up in 1879 to be the first in rank. It produced in 1879 22000,000 bushels. But with all its advantages, with this large domestic recruit-ing ground, to which I have before alluded, we find its increased of population in nine years only 494,000, and we are told that the North-West, without the advantages possessed by Kansas, is to have an' increase of 550,000 in ten years. Now, sir, I will refér to Nebraska." In that State there has been rapid progress. In 1879 the population was 386,000, the in-1.1.1.1.1.1.

construction. Ten years previously there were 705 miles of railway and in 1878 there were 1,820 miles in operation. Yet, with all those advantages, there was only an increase of 244,000 in the nine years. Next as to the probable acres to be sold and pre-emped, the hon. gentlemen said the Government expected to sell to the purchasers of railway lands 10,820,000 acres, and an equal amount of pre-emptors, making a total of 21,640,000 acres. They expect to give free grants of 18,830,000 acres more, making altogether 32,640,000 acres. Now the sales in the United States from 1860 to 1869 were 11,770,000 acres, but we are expected to double that in our own sales. The lands disposed of by free grant during the same period amounted to 47,140,000 acres, but we are expected to sell 21,760,000 acres, and dispose of 10,830,-000 more free. Although I quite admit that there are other considerations in our case, that there may be an immense amount of speculation in regard to railway lands, I think those figures jurnish us with an accurate idea of what we may expect. But making the most liberal allowance, is it possible that from the extent of the improvements indicated by those figures a large amount in payments on lands, taxes and revenue can be realized from the settler in the early days. Those figures, as to the extent of the improved lands, adding what amount you can for the difference of their condition, shows inasmuch as what the settlers pay they must make out of surplus profits after building houses, barns, fences and paying for their lands. They expect to realize, though on an erroneous calculation, an average of \$38,600,000 in eleven years, which would, exclusive of interest, be less than half the cost, the balance being payable later. The United States realized in the eighty-three years up to 1879, from its public lands, \$204,-500,000, the average being \$2,460,000 year. In the twenty years preceding 1879 it realized \$30,350,000, or an average of \$5,000,-000. But this Government expects to realize \$38,500,000 in eleven years. Of course the lands sold by the Railway Companies are not in this calculation. Allowing for this alteration, and having regard to the extent of the railway belt, the figures accessible to us, even reluctance, and in the course of that not hos-tile struggle it was to be expected, as hap-pened some years ago, and I hope will again be, the emigration of a great many of them to this country. So far as that result is to be obtained by foreign emigration. The true average assuming the lands, the longe to be The true average assuming the lands to be

In the decade there was a great railway

the United States, for the two last completed decades, were 2,600,000 and 2,500,000, respecrailway lands is but \$2.12}, when you con-sider the varying width of the belts. This way rapidity with which Western lands have reduces the receipts from those lands nearly been settled. So far as that rapidity is due one-third, or several millions. The general re-000 being received from those lands in eleven ordinary town, as for instance Birmingham, years, only \$23,350,000 will be received, or a difference of \$15,250,000. This is one error of calculation only, and the remaining esti- like Chichester is a city, because it is the seat mates of \$32,750,000 must be reduced to \$21,320,000, a reduction of over \$11,500,000, making a total error of \$23,830,000 in the calculation upon the basis on which it was presented to the House by the Minister of Railways. He concluded, by moving, in amendment, that the work of constructing the railway to British Columbia be postponed.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

The General Election-Success of the Liberals-Great Demonstration to be Given to Gladstone-Cremation-The Irish Vote, de.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, April 7, 1880.

We are in the midst of a general election, and the war cry of party is heard far and wide throughout the land. The Liberals are jubilant, for victory seems to be perching on their standards all along the line. Go where you will there is the greatest excitement, but there is no mistaking the conbemnation of Lord Beaconsheld and his imperialising policy. The people have had enough of blood and thunder, peace with honor and scientific frontiers. In reality this election is not an ordinary contest between Liberals and Conservatives, but one between feudalism and progress, one between intelligence and ignorance, progress and intelligence evidently having the best of into prominence. A firm of brokers in the the fight. The incoming parliament will city issues a monthly circular, and in the have to deal with four great domestic ques-tions, the Liberal party, through their leaders, of the Grand Trunk Railway, which says Gladstone, Forster, Hartington and Goschen, that within the last twelve months ne having promised to legislate on the burning railway has made so great a progress, and that subjects of the franchise, the land, the State Church, and some form of self-government for | Trunk line in reality, and the article goes on Ireland. At present the land is not yielding as much as it would under a better system of tenure and cultivation, for now the British, Irish or Scotch farmer cannot compete with the agriculturists of Canada or the United The Church is another sore point, States. for why should the entire nation be taxed to support a communion in which wast numbers do not believe? Religion being the essence of honesty, let its teachers be themselves honest, and not by sharp practice and the power of an unjust law force upon a people a most obnoxious tyranny.

THE FRANCHISE

is another of the grievances which must be at once seen to. From the days of William the Bastard, when he overthrew the Saxons on the field of Hastings, in 1066, to the present hour, there has been in England privileged orders and hereditary legislators, and it is only by slow and gradual steps that the masses won anything like political freedom. Take, for instance, the history of the last eighty years, and what do we find but a con-tinual battle between feudal oppression on the one side, and aspiration for freedom on the other. At present the qualifications for parliamentary elections are in boroughs and cities a yearly rental of ten pounds, and in counties a yearly rental of fifteen. In England a Bishop's See is a city, and a place ford, Rainham, and many others. In this here there is no cathedral borough or with a population of nearly four hundred thousand, is a borough, while a little place of a Bishop-of course I mean a Bishop of the Established Church. This method of qualifying for the franchise is, to say the least of it, inconsistent and anomalous, because in the towns least of men earn higher wages than in the country, while the latter are bound to have higher qualifications, and it is absurd to think that an imaginary line called the town limits will give a man a greater development of intelligence than that of his fellow-man on the country side of the imaginary line. But such is the statesmanlike plan of our feudal and privileged rulers to qualify our workers for citizenship and to have a voice in making the laws we are bound to obey. At present Mr. Gladstone is undoubtedly the most prominent figure in the British Isles. Himself a Scotchman, of English birth, that is to say, born in Liverpool of Scotch parents, he went down to the hitherto Scotch Tory constituency of Midlothian to do battle against Lord Dalkeith, the son and heir of the bold Buccleugh. Mr. Gladstone's object in selecting this constituency is to have a slap at the Scotch Established Church, himself being a Scotchman, and now a Scotch member of Parliament. It was a bold step to take, but he has succeeded, notwithstanding that every Fory device and all the Buccleugh interest was ranged against him. This DERE OF BUCCLEUGH is a Tory of Tories, who firmly believes in the duty of the multitude submitting to the rule of the privileged few. Of this we had evidence some years ago, when he wanted to stop the embanking of the Thames, rather than there should be a public esplanade in front of his palatial mansion in Parliament street. This residence is perhaps the finest private dwelling, next to Buckingham Palace, in London, one front facing Parliament, street, the other the boulevard of the Thames embankment, yet this Highland Chist scarcely ever resides in it, because the Board of Works, at his bid, would not stop the construction of the embankment, now one of the finest thoroughfares in any city. of Europe. Formerly it was a filthy mud shore of the Thames, but for that this Duke did not care, because his garden and pleasure grounds extended to the waterside, while now there is a thoroughfare between the garden and the river. The London Liberals of all shades are preparing an immense public reception for Mr. Gladstone when he returns from his residence at Howarden in Flintshire to the metropolis.' In this stapendous display most workingmen's organizations will take part, and judging from the vastness of the preparations and the enthusiasm over the Liberal victory, no doubt the veteran statesman will receive a magnificent ovation. During this electoral contest the Irlsh in England have not been idle, particularly in Southwark and York ; in the first by a united Irish vote, throwing out two Conservatives, who voted persistently against every measure brought in by any member of the Irish National party; and in the other, defeating finites and a second second and the second of

the Irish Secretary, who in his place in Par-liament laughed at the stories of the Irish famine. Now he is out in the cold through the Irish vote in York, and I hope he will be left there. Next week a meeting of the Irish electors of Southwark will be held to support the hands of the Irish party in the new House, by asking the members for Southwark and others who were returned by the Anglo-Irish electors to vote in favor of Irish national measures. This meeting will have a great weight, as it is the first of a series to be held in the various English constituencies, where the

IRISH VOTE

is a power, and I have no doubt the incoming Government will pay some attention to whatever programme may be agreed upon, because the Irish vote is a weapon that cannot well be played with. CANADA

One way or another the Dominion is now receiving from our journals and public men considerable attention; some for and some against, but all tending to bring the country it is now what it purports to be, a Grand to say that in all probability the Canadian Government would purchase the road, for which there would be no difficulty to raise in London a loan at four per cent., but that at present it would not be to the advantage of the sharebolders to sell, as their prospects were never brighter. This circular was yes-terday published in all the morning papers, and such a sulogy of Canada's main artery of communication and trade must to the Company and country be very pleasing,

London is the largest city on the globe, having within a radius of about fifteen miles from a given centre, a population of somewhere about four and half millions, and although it is a very healthy city, there is an average mortality of nearly five thousand per week. Since the battle of Waterloo the population of England has more than doubled. and is still increasing, so that to an American or Caradian the entire country would seem to be one vast city. Around London there are numbers of towns connecting more or less with each other, such as Woolwich, Oroydon, Eprom, Dorking, Kingston, Richmond, Hounslow, Harrow, Barnett, Waltham, Ramdense population the disposal of the dead is really a very important question. Some years ago cremation or burning the bodies was suggested, but the plan did not take, although | a furnace was built at the great comptery at Woking, about forty miles from London. A few were cremated, and notably among them the wife of Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. for Chelsea, and one of the leaders of the Radical party in England. She was a granddaughter of the famous Irish orator.

up of the present cometeries, the trivial one of being a bore, for so sure as impurities alleged to be flowing from them into streams, wells, cellars, and other excavations and waterways in their neighborhood. The scandals that from time to time occur with contractors and others, and the amount of valuable land absorbed makes the burial stance, with the best intentions in the world question one of vital importance. In Paris I told him \$10 were equal to four pounds ten. and Rome the bones are periodically taken and placed

IN THE CATACOMBS, and thus the grave is given up to a new

comer, but here we profess to leave forever the remains in the ground, yet during the lasticw years I have no doubt but what tons of human bones found their way to the ragshops, and were either made into buttons or ground into manure. For economic and bygienic reasons the ancients were right in burning their dead, and there could be just as much reverence and solemnity shown to the poor body at the furnace, or urn, as there is now when we place it in the earth as food for rats and worms, or to be, after a few years, thrown about by ruthless and unscrupulous contractors and their whiskey-drinking work men.

CELTO-CANADIAN.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN.

Mr. EDITOR,-If I did not belong to the stoic order of philosophy I would at once sur render to what seems my evil destiny and acknowledge myself conquered by an adverse fate But no, O'Regan, meurt mais ne se rends par, dum spiro, spero. 1 often have caught myself guilty of wishing that the future might be revealed to meat once, but on calm consideration 1 have as often thanked a benefit cent Providence that it was withheld. Except a man had a heart of iron or that his future were to be unusually serene and void of and no doubt will to Canada, on the whole, be of immense service. THE BCRIAL OF THE DEAD. fondon is the largest city on the globe. time, this is positively the last of them, there is a brilliant future before you." And I listen to the charmer, which is well. Now, for instance, if I, at some former stage of my existence, had been shown myself delving away on this canal, my treatment by Sir John, my heart's grief at the annihilation of my friend lieaconsfield, the failure of my religious efforts, my encounter with that Anglo-Saxon, and the rat catastrophe, with a thousand other ills too transactions of life. I remember in the numerous to mention, think you, Mr. Editor, my heart would not have failed me? It would.

This is a splendid country for spring. When the great emigration agent who seduced me hither told me in contidence that ment patronage. That was the time when winter in Canada passed away like a dream, the English litterati composed such beautiful I did not for a moment imagine the dream would last from November to May. And then, said the knave, you will have a glorious time, Myles, nothing to do but take your sleigh and go tobogauning round the mountain with the local aristocracy, wrapped in the most luxurious of furs. The way the fellow spoke left me under the impression that the government on the very day I landed would present me with a magnificent cutter, horses with bells attached, a Caughnawaga coachman, and three different sots of fure. But never mind, them little mistakes occur, but if I ever get hold of that emigration agent I'll drive or cause him to be driven round the mountain in one of Mr. Michael Feron's most gorgeous coaches, with a Caughnawaga man from Limerick holding the ribbons. I confess to you, upon the faith of a Christian, and of one who might himself have been a preacher, had adverse circumstances not prevented it, that all the sleigh riding I have had since my arrival was a five cent ride in the street cars last month, the snow on the streets being so high that one could easily parcels of the metropolis, yet, when the imagine one was going over the tops of the telegraph poles. I observe that the sparrows in Lachine are as much disgusted at the everlasting winter as I am. They commenced building their nosts last week thinking the winter was over, but found out their mistake before long. It was then they assumed that cynical look so peculiar to English immigrants, and cherruped to each other, I have no doubt, "Say, bloke, have you ever heard of such a blawsted country ?" I should like to know where those plebean birds borrowed such patrician a.rs. Why, no one thought of the disreputable, dingy looking creatures in the old country. But they are just like the other bipeds who come out here assuming aristocratic manners and decrying everything Canadian. [Although I abuse the spring for not coming, I don't permit others the like privilege, for I am a philosopher.] There's Ned Ainsworth, for instance, who was only imported last fall, and who, I venture to as sert, never saw a turkey even in his most exalted dreams of future opulence, yet who is now continually talking of the toughness of our Canadian bird, just the same as if it had not been to him heretofore a rara avis indeed. And so it is with our tobacco, our horses, our beer, our justice, and alas even our whiskey. Why in the name of the immortal gods did they come here? or why, if they don't like Canada don't they go home again ? I will streets around them, and for the sake of the be only too happy to subscribe my mite public health, be closed, and then, no doubt | towards sending them back, sparrows and all. after a short time, the sites, which cover some | I only abuse the spring, which, after all, is more the fault of Mr. Vennor than the climate of our beloved country. You lately. There are rumors of impending: must remember, Mr. Editor, the Englishman with whom I had the little unpleasantness in most at the end of their resources. There is are piled three or four in a grave, with whom I had the liftle unpleasantness in which is the case with at least seventy-five the widow's on the evening of the day of my per cent of the burials. A workingman's religious fiasco. He is the greatest grumbler. on the Lachine Canal about Canada and its adequate for the requirements of the departclimate, and its beer and tobacco. Well, when he arrived here from Old England the army officers, and families, but are now he was a sight to see. His clothes, which furnished to the officers only, thus families had been worn by five generations of footmen. were not remarkable for their power of cobesion, and his general appearance was not incapable of governing the Empire. There that of a man who had dined with any other is a general feeling, even amongst a large secpobleman than Duke Humphrey. He was tion of Turks that the sooner, the great delighted with the country, I assure you, and powers take, the power out of the I reseat pany the body to the ground. The rapid nobleman than Duke Humphrey. He was then of Turks that the sooner, the g increase of population, the wonder delighted with the country, I assure you, and ful enlargement of London, the filling the only fault I had to find with him was the hands the better for everyone.

Saturday night arrived he would come to me and ask me to translate his dollars and cents into British money. I always obliged him, and more, for I universally doubled his wages, much to his satisfaction. For in-But as he grew enlightened he became discontented, and not only that, but composed poetry, such as the following, which I picked up in his bunk on Sunday last :--

LAMENT OF THE ENGLISH IMMIGRANE.

I'm sitting on a rock, Polly, The soil edge of a rock, Just natter beating hoffiny tash, ('Tis 'alf past twolve o'clock), The beer was thin and soar, Polly. The beer was then and tough, The inters were not beautiful, Nor were they 'alf enough.

My nerves are all unstrung, Polly.

My nerves are all unstring, Folly, As the section boss goes by, With thung'ring voice and cloudy brow, And lightning in his eye, " Ha ! keep your shovel moving, Stokes," (These words he speaks to 1) " You're not in Rathenfile Highway now, A scooping of old rye."

The snow is on the grou Polly, The show is on the grout — Polity, It reaches to my chin, And when it goes away, _olly, The shish it does begin, "The different far at home. Polity, For there the shish is clean, And, Polity, in this curious place No duke is ever seen.

The money they have here, Polly. Is dollars, likewise cents, Unlike our honest English pounds, Ourshillings, crowns and pence. But what can you expect, Polly, From a Canadian boor Who when he should sing out " the day" Will say instead " bon your !"

There are no nobles here, Polly, There are no nonice here, rony, To whom to how and scrape, And one man thinks himself as good As any other aps; The Anglo-Saxon is no more Than Jean Baptisto or Pat; And Papists are M.P.'s, and exe, Hold situations fat.

I'm sending you my photograph, My Polly kind and dear; But it won't know my breaking heart, Nor in mine eye the tear. But I an going home, Polly, All in the Allan Line, Where Monarchy is plentiful And where the hogs are swine.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not opposed to poetry in the abstract ; I think poetry is good before going to hed, or to allow a patient to collect his shattered thoughts when on the political platform using up the other scoundrels, but I do solemnly protest that it is not appropriate when mixed with the ordinary glorious days when our staunch tories worked their sweet will in that part of the old country I hall from, long before that much beaten young man Parnell was born, that they had a monopoly of poetry as of religion and Governcomic songs for the Irish as Macwalter," Darby O'Shanigan," " Lanty Fagan's breeches," and other brutal stuff which is enough to make a horse sick in the stomach, always supposing a horse could understand bad English. They are now called Irish comic songs. When singing them in character it was necessary that the festive Anglo-Saxon be in possession of a black eye, a rimless hat, brognes, a tattered cont, a shillelagh and a bottle of whiskey. Thus it was that the in-telligent foreigner visiting London obtained his notions of an Irishman. Thus it was that the negro preacher, down south, compas-sionately said; "Belubbed Breddren, you hab a soul to be saled; I hab a soul to be sabed, and even the poor Irish railroadman hab a soul to be sabed." But the Irish have their revenge. The composing and the singing of the Jingo war song was so infinitely, so solemnly, ridiculour, that it not only throws Loony MacWalter in the shade, but has helped to burst up D'Israeli. Mr. Editor, I cannot go on, excuse me, my nerves are weak. I cannot mention that honored name without weeping. I know I am a weepest, I know I have feelings which overnower me, but the " noetry." I have stolen from Stokes is the worst yet and breaks me. completely down.

INCENDIARISM AT LUCAN.

THE PREMISES OF A JURYMAN FIRED.

LUCAN, April 18.-The livery stable belonging to Mr. Jas. Creighton, Main street, was nearly being the scene of a serious conflagration from Ireland to the United States. We tion under the following circumstances :-The building is a frame one, and contained is, but I hope for great things in the return | five horses, besides the usual outfit of carriages, &c. In one corner of the building a room was partitioned off which was used as harness room and bedroom for the stable boy. The stable was carefully locked last evening, and two boys. Simon Howe and William Atkinson, retired about 10 o'clock. They had also as companion a large mastiff. About three o'clock this morning Atkinson was seized with a violent cramp, and in order to get rid of this, he jumped out of bed, opened the door and went out into the stable part, and immediately he discovered a light overhead, where several tons of hay were stored. He rushed back and awoke his companion. The boys were somawhat afraid to venture up stairs, but called the occupant of the next house, Mr. James Watts. On his arrival they went up and convinue to the United States. I hope the | found a wax candle three inches long sticking propositions may be diminished, but still it in the hay pile, and burned down to within one half inch of the hay. Five minutes more I have shown of what component parts the and it would be impossible to tell where the conflagration would have ended... The entrance was effected through a side window in the lower storey, under which a large packing box was placed. The most mysterious part of the same is that a large black bottle which, the boys are positive, stood behind their bedroom coor when they went to bed was found on the hay up-stairs about three feet from where the candle was. The theory afloat respecting the bottle is that it was taken as a test to ascertain whether the boys were sound asleep or not, and that such a procedure would not have been attempted by any stranger. The owner of the premises, Mr. James Creighton, says, to his knowledge, he has not an enemy in the world. without the fact of his being one of the jurors empanelled to enquire into the cause of the late fire in the O'Connor residence, would be the cause of any person entertaining an ill-feeling against him.

The remains of Rev. Father Jeremiah Ryan, parish priest of Oakville, who died at that place on Thursday, were interred at the St. Michael's' Cemetery, Toronto, on Saturday. The deceased, who was 72 years of age, was born in Ireland and educated in France, crease in the nine years was: 244,000. There where he was ordained priest 38 years ago. was, of course, a substantial nucleus the Be officiated at Oakville 17 years The "as unal vi course, a substancial mobile oue the one and as which which would form function as the device of the substance of no immaterial part of the total increase. Parts of the Province, and the increase in the province of the increase in the province of the province of the set of the s

RICHARD LALOR SHIEL,

and it was her own wish to be cremated, her body being sent to Dresden, in Germany, for that purpose, but, generally, the example has not been followed. If it was, speaking from an economic and sanitary point of view, no doubt in the world it would be an improvement upon interment in burial grounds, but, with our impressions, customs and usages, it would indeed be difficult to persuade a mother to cremate her child. Around London there are a great many very large cemeteries which are rapidly filling. Those cemeteries are in the suburbs, but are now fast becoming parts and cemeteries were founded, the locations were isolated and in the country, far away from streets or houses. The Catholics have two very large burial grounds-one at Kensall Green, in Middlesex, where the late Cardinal Wiseman is buried, and the other at Leytonstone, in Essex, both being about nine miles from the centre of the city. In those grounds no Sunday interments are permitted, by order of Cardinal Manning, and in the issuing of this order the Cardinal is perfectly justified, because on the Sunday such crowds went to the coun-

try that made the place more like a fair than the house of the dead. The Jews have also cemeteries of their own, where their burials are conducted with the Mosaic law and the rites of the Jewish dispensation. In London itself there are no burials allowed, the law a few years ago closing all the town gravevards. Gradually the sites are built on or broken up for new streets, and, I am sorry to say, that frequently little regard is say, that frequently little regard is paid to the human remains ruthlessly dug up from the resting places where loving hands had laid them. We have a case of this kind now before one of the police magistrates, but all that he can do is to stop the contractors from uncarthing the bodies until some arrangements are made to re-inter them. The huge cemeteries now open for interments soon must, from the growth of houses and hundreds of acres, will be built over. Five thousand, interments per week soon fill up a piece of ground, even though the coffins funeral in London will cost about six pounds, that is without any etceteras, such as mourning clothes for the family, a headstone at the grave or anything of that kind. Paupers in London , ithout friends able to pay burial expenses will be buried by the parish work-house at Waking Cemetery, and two people will, at the public cost, be allowed to accomYours in a lamoncholy spirit, MYLES O'REGAN.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON. April 16.

A Dublin correspondent says the result of the Cork County election is a great surprise, as it was confidently believed Kettle would replace Colthurst. It is stated the Parnellites will lodge a petition in the House of Com-mons on behalf of Kettle on the ground that clerical influenced was used against him. The defeat of Parnell's nominee after the tremendous efforts made to secure his return is a heavy blow to Parnell's dictatorship, and the successful stand made by the Catholic clergy and respectable laity, including doubtless many Conservatives, will be regarded as a great moral victory.

BOMBAY, April 19 - An officer and party of the, 19th regiment are reported massacred beyond Quettall by a band of Pathans, and others.

LONDON, April 19.- A Constantinople despatch says great anxiety prevails respecting the future policy of England towards Turkey. Khereddin Pasha and Mahmoud Pasha have been frequently summoned to the palace lately. There are rumors of impending: little money in from the impoverished provinces, and the custom house receipts are inments. Rations were heretofore supplied to are, consequently, suffering great deprivation. The Porte is showing itself more and more

TERMS: 81.50 per annum

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER V.

"PART NOW, PART WELL, PART WIDE APART." MRS. COLONEL DELAMERE, a fat, fair, and forty matron with the usual comfortable, placid, stall-fed look, came forward in pearlgrey silk to receive her youthful guests. Miss Sydney Owenson, her especial pet, she kissed in effusion.

'You darling child !' how good of you to come so early !' she whispered. 'And so we are really going to lose you for good !' 'Who told you?' Sydney demanded,

opening wide her grey eyes.' Mademoiselle Chateauroy-I called yesterday. Told me you were to be married-a

little girl of seventeen. My pet, it's a ahame. 'Is it?' laughed Sydney; 'but a little

bird has whispered through the town that Mrs. Colonel Delamare ran away and was married at sixteen.'

'So she did, my dear, and a simpleton she was for her pains,' Mrs. Delamere answered, shrugging her ample shoulders. Sydney, why did you fetch that shrewdish Miss Jones? I have a treat in store for you, girls, but it's against orders-three contraband admirers who are dying to meet my pretty pensionnaires. Miss Jones will be sure to spoil all.'

Poor Miss Jones! she seems to make enemies on every hand. It is war to the knife between her and Cyrills. Are you really going to introduce the new arrivals! I heard the regiment had come. How nice of you!'

'They will drop in after dinner-the colonel dines with them at the mess, and will bring them over afterwards. You are to have purlor croquet, and a carpet dance, and go home by moonlight. If only that Miss Jones would not tell!

How plaintively you speak of that Miss Jones,' Sydney laughed. 'Let the most fascinating of your military heroes make love to her, Mrs. Delamere, give her his arm home, and so seal the dragon's mouth."

Mrs. Delamere looked doubtfully across at Miss Jones.

Do you think so, pet? But then she is so plain, poor thing, and not so young as she was ten years ago, and though they're all plucky fellows enough, yet 1'm afraid they're not equal to it. However, we will eat, drink, and be merry to-night, if we are to die for it tomorrow

All things went on in a most exemplary way for the next two hours, until the six o'clock dinner ended. Not a red coat, nor even a black coat, made its appearance. Games of all kinds, books of all sorts, had been provided by Mrs. Delamere, the jolliest of host-esses, for her young friends. They dined to-gether waited upon by a solemn, elderly butler, and even Miss Jones was amused and propitiated by Mrs. Delamere's condescending kindness.

'I really want the poor things to enjoy themselves this evening, Miss Jones,' she said con-fidently. 'You must permit them a little extra liberty, and at least one hour more than usual.'

Miss Jones fixed her dull, glimmering eyes upon the colonel's lady, scenting danger afar

'My orders are not to allow my pupils out of my sight, madame,' she answered, stiffiv : and to bring them home positively at nine. It is as much as my position is worth to disobey.'

'Oh, nonsense' my dear Miss Jones. I will make it all right with Mademoiselle Chateauroy. Do recollect how little amusement the poor things have, and remember we were once young ourselves.

It was the most unfortunate appeal the Carew.'

on in a flutter of expectation, a startled expression upon Miss Jones' vinegar visage, a bland smile upon Colonel Delamere's. 'The future, by all means,' the gentleman

answered, making search gravely for the coin. He found a sixpence, and dropped it with a second Chesterfieldian bow into the extended palm. She shuffiled the cards. Cut,' she said authoritatively. The stranger obeyed, a military stranger

all saw, though in mufti. Miss Hendrick took up the first 'cut,' and began to read. 'This is the knave of hearts-yon are the knave, monsieur! This means water-you have recently made a long voyage. There is the queen of spades-a dark lady whom you are to meet soon, very soon. Let me warn monsieur against this young dark lady; she will cause him endless trouble and mischief if he does not cut her acquaintance at once. Here is a blonde lady, the queen of diamonds, immensely wealthy. Look at all these cards that follow her. She will fall in love with the knave if he sets about it properly, and may even ultimately marry him. She will not be young and certainly not pretty, but, as you see, she has a fortune that is im-mense, and that is much better for the knave of hearts, and much more to his taste than youth or pretty looks. The dark lady is poor, and really will make monsieur no end of worry whenever she appears. This card certainly means a wedding. Here it all is-monsieur turns his back upon the evil-minded dark lady-marries the queen of diamonds and her money bags, and lives

happy ever after.' She sprang to her feet, bowed low to the gentlemen, and turned as if to depart.

'Ha, ha, ha!' boomed out the big bass laugh of the colonel. 'By Jupiter, that's good-eh, Carew? If she had known you all your life, by Jove, she couldn't have hit home better-hey, my boy? Let me introduce you-Miss Cyrilla Hendrick. Mr. Carew of the-th Fusiliers.'

'Carew!' The grey eyes of Sydney Owenson opened in swift, sudden surprise. She glanced at Cyrilla, strangely startled, but that young lady was bowing as to one she had never seen before-the gentleman with equal gravity.

Sydney drew a long breath. After all Carew was not such a very uncommon name. There might certainly be two men in the world who bore it. If she could only hear his other.

'Freddy, my boy,' cried the colonel's cheerful stentor tones, ' here is another. Miss Owenson, Lieutenant Carew.'

Freddy? She flashed a glance of amaze and delight across at her friend, but the face of Cyrilla Hendrick was beyond her reading. She had turned partly away, with only halfindifferent, half-disdainful expression on the

handsome brunette face. 'Mr. Carew, Miss Jones,' says genial Colonel Delamere, and Miss Jones makes a prim, stiffish, little bow. 'Mademoiselles Marie Garneau.'

Twice more does Mr. Carew bestow his graceful court chamberlain bow and smile on the bread-and-butter school girls, and then he is free.

'Two more coming, Rosebud,' whispers the elderly colonel to Sydney; 'two more-good men and true. Fred Carew and I toddled on ahead. How does Carew compare with le beau Bertie-eb, little pearl?

'Mr. Carew is very good-looking indeed, sir; not very tall, but that's a matter of taste,' answers, demurely, Miss Owenson.

'Not a bit of a dandy-eh, my dear? Regardez vous, as they say here, the lavender kids, the shiny boots, the swell hat, the moss-rose in the button hole. The coat is one of Poole's masterpieces; but I suppose you are not capable of appreciating Poole's chef-d'œuvres. But, with all his Dundrearyism, he's one of the best and most honorable little fellows that ever breathed, is my young friend, Fred

made the thought of my exile endurable. I had no idea we were to meet, until this very day, at mess.' And ther_

'And then our garrulous friend, the colonel ---our 'old lady,' the fellows call him-let out the blissful secret. 'Capital place, Petit St. Jacques' Freddy, my boy,' says Delamcre to me. 'Yes mon colonel,' I answer. 'Capital place for a man to go melancholy mad or cut his throat, I should say.' 'Not at all,' retorts my superior officer; 'lots of funfamous for maple sugar and pretty girls. There's a whole seraglio of beauties down there in the Bue St. Dominique, and you're to meet two of the prettiest at my house this evening-azured-eyed, golden-haired Sydney; black-eyed, raven-tressed Cyrilla. Take either, my boy, with my blessing-'you pays your money, and you takes your choice. Need I tell you, Beauty, I woke up at thatat the sound of your name? Both Beauties, both heiresses, my boy,' pursued the doddering old colonel; 'and an heiress is just about what you want most, I should say, Freddy. 'Precisely, sir,'I answered ; 'to which do you advise me to lay siege-belle, blonde or bru-nette?' ' Well, my little Sydney. Miss Owenson is bespoken, I'm sorry to say,' Delamere answers, 'so it must be Miss Hendrick. Eyes like sloes, lips like cherries, cheeks like roses, and the air of a duchess. 'Yes, by Jove!' cries the vagabond old colonel, smacking his lips, the air of an empress. Benedicite, my son, and go in and win. So I came, Beauty -I needn't tell you how I felt, and you met me as though you never seen me before. I made sure you knew all about my being here,

and were on guard.' 'Not I,' Cyrilla answered when your voice reached me, as I sat there telling fortnnes, I was struck dumb. But oh, dear old fellow! how glad I am to see you-how good it seems to meet a familiar face in this desert of Canada.'

' Miss Hendrick !' peals forth a sharp accented voice; and Miss Hendrick wakes up almost as from a dream at the too familiar sound. 'Miss Hendrick, you are wanted in the drawing-room to sing.'

Mr. Carew's glass goes to his eye; Miss Hendrick turns halt round upon her foe, with her usual air of serene impertinence.

'Couldn't you take my place this once, my dear Miss Jones ?' (Miss Jones has about as much voice as a consumptive raven.) 'You see I am well amused as it is.'

'I must insist upon you returning to the house, instantly,' crics Miss Jones, in a rising key. 'My orders are, as you know, not to let you out of my sight.'

She advances upon them. Mr. Carew, his glass still in his eye, regards her as Le might some newly-discovered and wonderful specimen of the British megatherium.

"But, my dear Miss Jones,' he begins, in most persuasive accents, with his most winning smile, there is really no need of all this trouble. Your natural and affectionate Antoinette Desereux, Mademoiselle Angele anxiety about Miss Hendrick does equal honor to you head and heart, but, I assure you, no harm shall come to her while she is in my care. I am ready to shield her, if necessary with my life.

'Mademoiselle Chateauroy's orders were not to let any of my pupils out of my sight; more particularly Miss Cyrilla Hendrickmost particularly with gentlemen. I shall obey Mademoiselle's orders,' is Miss Jones's grim and crushing reply.

'It's of no use, Freddy,' Cyrilla says, in an undertone; 'we must go back and part. I don't care for her,' motioning contemptuously toward Miss Jones, nor for Mademoiselle Chateauroy either; but I do care for Aunt Phil. To offend her means rain to me; and the deadliest offence I can give her is to have anything to say to you. Let us go back, and for pity's sake don't speak to me again until you say gcod-night.

'But, Beauty, this is absurd,' says Fred, as they turn to retrace their steps ; ' don't speak to you again until I say good night! What IRVA te things to say to you, and I mean to say them in spite of all the Gorgon aunts and grim duennas on earth. When and where will you meet me?

why should we go in just yet, missiones r says Mr. Carew, in his slow, sleepy voice, with his slow, sleepy smile. 'It is a lovely night, a little coldish, but I perceive you have a shawl across your arm; allow me to put it on the start and the door closes behind Miss Jones, all the solution of the sol -you may take cold-and permit me to offer you my arm for a walk.'

He removes the shawl as he speaks, and adjusts it as tenderly and solicitously about Miss Jones's angular shoulders as though it bour and she and Fred Carew will be together had been Miss Hendrick herself; then, still smiling, he offers her his arm.

The temptation is great. Miss Jones is nine and-twenty, and not even at nineteen was her head ever turned by the flattering attentions of fickle man; and Miss Jones albeit the milk of human kindness has been somewhat curdled in her vestal breast by a long course of refractory pupils, is human, very human. ٩Īt

'Do come l' says Mr. Carew, sweetly. is really a sin to spend such a night in-doors, The young ladies? Oh, the young ladies are perfectly safe. There is no one there but the colonel and Mrs. Delamare. The other fellows said they would come, but they haven't as you may perceive. All the better for me, Miss Jones,' smiles Mr. Carew, drawing her hand within his arm, 'since it allows me the pleasure of a tete-a-tete stroll with you.'

A flush, an absolute flush, rises to Miss Jones's sallow cheeks. Yet, since none of those military men had come, there could surely be no harm in a little walk with Mr. Carew. She coughed a little cough of assent, and meandered away with her subtle tempter. - Oh, Cy, look ! do look !' cries Sydney Owenson, springing from the pluno. 'Here's rich-

ness! Miss Jones and Mr. Carew getting up a flirtation in the moonlight! She nipped yours in the bood, and now she leads him off captive herself!'

'Haw! naw! haw! Yes, by Jove!' booms the colonel; 'Carew has trotted off Miss Jones! The wolf spares the lambs, and makes off from four of the prettiest girls in Canada, and begins spooning with the old maid! What a

capital joke for the mess table to-morrow !" 'A most capital joke,' says Cyrilla Hen-

rick; but her black eyes flash as they follow the two retreating figures. She knows as well as that she stands there that he is doing it for her sake, martyrizing himself to propitiate the dragon, but in her heart she loves this elegant, soft-spoken dandy so passionately well, that the bare sight of him flirting with even poor, plain Miss Jones is hateful to her. The lamps are lit in the drawing-room ; song and music, and games of all kinds go

on. An hour passes, and the truants have not returned. 'You don't suppose Carew can have eaten her, Dorothy, my love ?' says the old colonel, with a diabolical grin to his wife. 'Begad ! if they're not here in ten minutes, I shall consider it my duty to go in search of them."

They enter as he speaks-Mr. Carew calm. complacent, littless, but not looking more bored than customary-Miss Jones with a

flush, either of pleasure or night air, still glowing frostly on either pippin cheek. Mr. Carewasked me to explain the process

of converting maple sap into maple sugar,' she explains elaborately, to Mrs. Delamere; so we wandered down by the grove of maples, and I really had no idea an hour had passed.' "Pray, don't apologize, my dear Miss,' answered Mrs. Delamere, demurely. 'I am only

too grateful to Mr. Carew if he has beloed to make your visit agreeable. What ! going so soon? Ob, surely not, Miss Jones.'

But it was past nine, and Miss Jones, conscious of having sworved from the storn path of rectitude, is resolute. So the girls flutter upstairs after wraps, still giggling in chorus over Miss Jones's unexpected flirtation. Miss Hendrick does not giggle, she smiles scornfully, and transfixes her teacher with her derisive black eyes-a glance Miss Jones for once did not care to meet.

'Begad, Freddy,' says the colonel when the ladies had left the room, 'I expected it would have been a case of love at first sight with you this evening, but I didn't-no, by

She rises with a short, contemptuous laugh, She had trusted him with her whole soul,

The yellow moonshine floods the room as Oyrills raises the window, wraps a shawl around her, and sits down. 'Toinette's watch lying once more. Her pulses thrill at the thought. She loves this man; she has loved him since she was ten years old-of all the bliss that life holds it holds none greater than his presence for her. The mystery and danger of the adventure, too, have their charm. Life has gone on, for the past three years, so flat, stale, and unprofitable that to-night's excitement and wrong-doing, if you will, possess an irresistible fascination. If it is ever dis-covered, if it ever reaches Miss Dormer's ears, all is up with her torever-her last hope of Miss Dormer's fortune is gone. And she longs for and covets Miss Dormer's fortune, this school-girl of nineteen, as the blind desire sight. Miss Dormer hates Fred Carew. and all of his name, with a hatred as intense as—even Cyrilla must own—in a retributive light is just. The story is this-told with passionate intensity and vivid flerceness by Miss Dormer herself, the girl remembers

well. Forty years before, the father of Phillis Dormer had died, leaving a fortune, a widow, and a daughter of eight. Two years passed, and the widow was a widow no longe r—she had taken for her second husband good-looking, good for-nothing Tom Hendrick. Of that marriage came Jack, the father of Cy-rilla. It Mr. Tom Hendrick had expected

to possess the late Mr. Dormer's fortune, as well as his widow, he was doomed to be disappointed-the sixty thousand pounds were tightly tied up on Phillis. Aunt Phillis, even as a child, was not easily to be wronged. She endured the reckless, riotons life of her

step-father's bouse, the daily insolence of her bold, handsome, half-brother Jack, for a dozen years or more; then her mother died, and Miss Phillis Dormer separated herself entirely from her disreputable relations, and en- | per all the time.' gaging a dame de compaigne, set up for herself as an heiress. The wife of the member for came off. The daughter of a baronet eloped her native county brought herout, one or two fine ladies took her up, she was presented at court, ran the round of the season, and finished by finding herself engaged to Frederic Dunraith Carew, nephew of the Earl of Dunraith.

She was three and twenty years old, slightly lame and pathetically ugly. Fred Carew of the Blues was handsome of face, graceful of figure, elegant of dress and manner, all that his son was to-day, and more. He was poor-a beggar absolutely, over head and ears in debt-a rich wife his one earthly hope of salvation from Queen's Bench for life. Che ugly, the rich Miss Dormer fell in love with him. Mr. Carew was teld so, pulled his long blonde whiskers perplexedly, thought the matter over, 'more in sorrow than in anger,' faced the worst like a man, and went and proposed to Miss Dormer.

She was intensely, infatuatedly, insanely almost in love with him. Like many very plain people, she had a morbid adoration of beauty in others. Mr. Carew had fascinated her at sight—he continued so to fascinate her to the end. If anything could have made plain Phillis Dormer lovely it would surely have been the perfect, the intense joy, that filled her heart when Frederic Carew asked her to be his wife. Here was the perfect love that casteth out fear. She accepted him, she trusted him-in one word, she bowed down and idolized him.

The noble relatives of Mr Carew were delighted, and made most friendly advances toward the bride-elect at once. It is true the sixty thousand pounds had been made in coal, but the coal-dust did not dim their golden glitter in the least. There had been talk of some penniless girl down in Berkgad, I didn't think it would have been with shire with two blue eyes and a pink-and-

her, as she stood in the bay looking fixedly out at the rising harvest moon. . Was that note from Fred, tiresome boy?

Why was he not here? 'It was from Fred,' Miss Dormer answered.

He could not come. Lady Dunraith looked at her curiously. What a livid color her face was! what a black dilated look there was in her eyes ! 'Fred is

well !' she anxiously asked. 'He is quite well, I think, Lady Dunraith.' Her ladyship moved away, too well bred to ask further questions. An hour later-without one farewell, without taking a single one of her trunks or boxes-Phillis Dormer vanished from Duraith Park forever.

She went straight to London, packed a few things with her own hands, wrote a brief let. ter to her' man of business, sent for a cab, drove to Euston Square Station, and disappeared for all time from London, from England, from all who had ever known her.

Two days after, the truth came out, and all London was langhing over the last good joke. Fred Carew's pluck had failed at the eleventh hour; he had shown the white feather, and fled from the clutches of the ugly beiress. He had run away with a penniless little country lassie, pretty as a rosebud, and poor as a church mouse. His noble rela-tions cast him off forever. He sold out, and with the proceeds lived abroad, and from thenceforth became as socially extinct as Phillis Dormer herself.

Of Miss Dormer no one knew anything. The ground might have opened and swallowed her for all trace she had left behind. Her solicitor knew, no doubt, but be held his professional tongue. Her half-brother, Jack Hendrick, was the only being on earth interested in her, and his interest was chiefly of a pecuniary nature.

"She usen't to be half a bad sort before she fell in with that duffer, Carew, 'Jack was wont to say. 'Would pay a fellow's debts as quick as look, but with the devil's own tem-

A few years later Jack's own little romance with him, of which elopement Cyrilla was, in due time, the result. Then, sixteen years after, came that letter dated 'Montreal,' and signed . Philis Dormer,' asking curtly enough that her niece should be sent out to her to be educated and decently brought up. "If she pleases me I may leave her all I possess one day. If she does not, she can go back to you, the better at least for a few years in a good school.

Phillis Dormer had gone straight to Mcn. treal, where some of her property lay, and there buried herself, so to speak, alive. One year after her coming she read in the Times this announcement :

"At Brussels, the wife of Frederic D. Carew, Esquire, of a son.'

The old wound, not even yet seared over was torn open afresh. In a paroxysm of fury she tore the paper to shreds and trampled it under her feet, cursing in her mad rage, the man who had betrayed her, the wife he had vedded, and the son who was born to him.

Fifteen years after, and in the same paper at the same place, she read the death of Frederic Dunraith Carew. In all these years no softening had ever taken place in her bitter, desperate heart. In all these years that oment perhaps was the happiest. Now he was as lost to her rival at least as to herself -the grave held him. Bitter, lonely, wicked, most wretched, most unrepentant, she lived alone, served in fear and dislike by all. Suddenly the resolve seized her to send for her niece. Jack Hendrick's daughher could be no good, but she was the only creature on earth, except her worthless father, whom she could call kin. Old age was upon her-a most unlovely old age-and desolate and forsaken | her heart cried out for some one. At least this girl would serve her faithfully in the hope of a future fortune, wages. For avarice had been added to her other infirmities, and Miss Dormer, once generous, had grown a miser. Cyrilla came-a slim slip of a girl, with Jack Hendrick's dark, thin face, and bold, black eyes, her mother's aquiline nose, as Miss Dormer said, and that way she liked of holding her pauper head well up. Cyrilla came, and with the intenso curiosity of a woman hungry for news of that world which had once been hers, Phillis Dormer plied her with questions-questions of her father, of her father's friends, of her mother's family, and their bearing toward herself. 'I know nothing about them,' Cyrilla answered. 'I desire to know nothing. My mother's relations have never noticed me in any way, although my father wrote to then at her death, and since that time again and again,' 'I am quite sure of it.' said Miss Dormer. grimly. 'Jack Hendrick is not the man to let any one, who has the misfortune to be connected with him, alone on the subject of money. If he had my address I should have had begging letters from him by the bushel." ·Please don't say anything unkind about papa, Aunt Phillis,' the girl cried imperi-ously. 'I am very fond of papa, and he was very good to me. And he always spoke well of you.'

good isdy could be made. Elle verging upon the thirties, a period when any unmarried lady may be pardoned for becoming sensitive. Her leaden eves absolutely flashed.

'Mrs. Delamere is very kind, but my orders were positive, and it is my duty to obey.'

She set her thin lips, and looked across at Cyrilla Hendrick.

' The military are coming, and I shall spoil your sport, my lady, if I can,' she thought vindictively.

Miss Hendrick at the moment was the centre of a circle of laughing, eager faces. They had adjourned to the ample grounds in if I were only twenty years younger and a front of the house, and seated under a great single man. Well, you may laugh if you like, scarlet maple, armed with a pack of cards, Cyrilla was gravely lifting the mystic veil of futurity.

'I see here, my pretty lady,' she was drawling in true gypsy tone to Miss Owenson, 'a sudden journey and a change in your whole life. Here is a fair man who is destined to cause you a great deal of trouble. Here are tears, a disappointment, a sick-bed, and---yes ∴a death.'

'Cyrilla!' Sydney cried, her gray eyes flashing indignantly.

'It is on the cards-look for yourself, and very near, too. Here is a dark man, this king of spades, who follows you everywhere, and a dark woman, who is your enemy, and comes between you and the fair man, and

She stopped suddenly, as suddenly as if she had been shot. For a voice broke upon them as she uttered the words.

'I never go in for high stakes myself,' said the pleasant, lazy voice; say ponies, or monkies. My exchequer never stands anything higher. My dear colonel, what a charming scenel a veritable group from Watteau, and sitting on straw, like Marjory Daw ! These are the young ladies Mrs Delamere spoke of no doubt.'

The speaker raised his eye-glass complacently, and stood surveying the 'group from Watteau,' as though it had been got up for his special delectation. He had spoken in an undertone, but in the clear, crisp, still air, every word had reached the ears of the fortune-teller. She did not start, she did not look up, a sudden stillness came over her from head to foot. Then she lifted her handsome, high-bred face, and went coolly on.

'The dark lady is in love with the fair gentleman, and will do her best to part him from you. Whether she succeeds or not is not on the cards, but I see here no end of trouble, disappointment, sickness, and tears.' 'A very dreary prediction for lips so gentle

to pronounce. Fairest fortune-teller, will you not speer my juture as well? you not speer my future as well? The gentleman whose bets never exceeded

gracefully, smiling sweetly upon the fluttering group. The secress lifted her eyes' from the pack, and glanced up at him with the careless indifference of a practised coquette. But Sydney Owenson saw, and Miss Jones that the faint rich carnation her olive 88W. cheeks over wore had deepened to vivid crim-800.

Certainly, she answered with perfect sang froid ; 'cross the sibyl's palm with silver, my pretty gentleman, and tell me which shall it be-past, present or future " -past, present or future!

She held out her hand, all present looking

'Yes, that he is. I've known him since he was the size of this cigar. May I light it? Thank you, my dear. Miss Hendrick hit him off to the life-ha! ha! 'Rich wife-not pretty-not young-lots of money,-ha! ha!

Clever girl, very, that handsome, blackha! eyed Miss Hendrick. Couldn't have struck home more neatly if she had been his mother. Hasn't a stiver but his pay-Carew hasn'tbest connections going, but no expectations. Terrible flirt, but no marrying man. However that's nothing to you, my dear. You're booked. Lucky tellow, that young Vaughan. I've heard of him, Ah! you needn't blush-

-but Vaughan wouldn't have it all his own way. Yes, as I say-as Miss Hendrick said rather-a wife with fifty thousand down is about Freddy's figure. The widow, or the

orphan, my dear, it doesn't matter which, and the money not selfishly tied on herself either.' Thus guilelessly prattled on the colonel while Sydney langhed and watched her friend with intense curiosity. At least Colonel Delamere did not dream that Mr. Carew and Miss Hendrick had ever met before-no one did except herself. Yes-one other! Miss Jones' leaden eves might he dull, but they were sharp, and where Cyrilla Hendrick was concerned hatred had sharpened them to needle-points. She had noticed the first start, the first flush tell-tale color; she had seen for one moment an expression on her foe's face she had never seen there before. The fortune-telling too, had been peculiar. Did she mean herself by the 'dark lady,' Miss

Jones wondered? Had they ever met before? Had they met before-in England, for example-and was there some reason for keeping that meeting secret? She would watch and wait. and see. Mr. Carew had joined Miss Hendrick, and

walked away by her side. For a moment neither spoke-the young lady looking serenely before her straight into space, the young gencleman watching her with a curious smile. He was the first to speak.

"Well, Beauty ?"

Well, Freddy ?' Cyrilla Hendrick's black eyes turned from the horizon to his face at last. It is you, Fred Carew, after all. How in the name of all that is astonishing do you come to be here ?'

What i' Mr. Carew said, lifting his blonde eyebrows, 'do you mean to tell me, Beauty, you did not know 1 was here?' 'Know' you were, here! Good Heaven Fred, what a preposterous question. Freddy Carew away from Regent, Street and Rotten Row! Fred Carew out of sight of White's Club House and a Bond Street tailor! Nothe human mind refuses to take in such an antithesis! I would as soon expect to meet " ponies or monkies' had advanced, bowing the Czar of Russia in the wilds of Canada as

you, Mr. Carew.' 'Ah!' Freddy sighs, plaintively. 'You can't feel sorrier for me, Beauty, than I feel for myself. But the fortune of war, my dear child, however cruel, must be accepted by a soldier. Still, since it has brought me to you, I can't say I regret it.'

'You knew I was here ?--- from pape, I sup-D086.'

'Your papa is improving the shining hours in Boulogne, my dear Cyrilla, and has been for the past year. No; I knew you were in Canada somewhere, and that knowledge alone | played by Miss Sydney Owenson.

'I will not meet you at all, Freddy. I tell you it is impossible. I am watched more closely than any other girl in the school, and all are watched closely enough, goodness knows. Miss Jones's basilisk eyes are upon me this moment, and Miss Jones will faithfully report every word and look to the powers that be the moment she returns to the ensionnat. 'Hang Miss Jones !'

'With all my heart,' says Cyrills, laughing; nothing would give me greater pleasure. At the same time I can't afford to have my misdeeds reported to Aunt Phil; and so, sir, let us shake hands and part.'

'Never, Cyrilla, you must meet me, and at once. Appoint some time and place, here in the town, and I will be there, whether it be midnight or midday.

Impossible. I am never permitted to stir outside the gates alone.'

'Then, by Jove ! we shall meet inside the gates. I will scale the wall this very night, and you steal down and meet me in the grounds. Cyrilla, for Heaven's sake don't say no, as I see you are going to ! It is three years since we met. Have you forgotten all that

'I have forgotten nothing, Fred-nothing,' the girl answers almost with emotion; better for me perhaps if I had. Yes, I will meet you-at least 1 will try. I risk more than you dream of, but I will risk it. If you can get over the wall of the pensionnal to-night. 1 will try to meet you in the grounds.' 'My darling'-under Miss Jones's argue

eyes, Mr. Carew takes and squeezes Miss Hendrick's hand-'are your windows high? Do you run any risk in coming down ?'

'I run risk enough, as I told you, but not of that kind. My room is on the second floor. and there is a tree close to the window, from whose branches I have often swung myself into the playground. Get over the wall about eleven to-night, and if it be possible at all. I will meet you. But mind—only this once, Freddy; not even you will tempt me to do it again.'

'You will write to me, Beauty, and allow me to-

'No letter comes in or goes out of the pensionnat that does not pass under Mademoiselle Chateauroy's scrutiny. No, Fred; there can be no writing and no meeting except this one. Fate is against us, as it has been from the first. We were not one iota further apart when the Atlantic rolled between us than we will be here together in Canada.'

' That remains to be seen,' Fred Carew answered. 'My own opinion is that fate has not brought us face to face in this queer old world forgotten town for nothing. We shall meet-you and me, 'Rilla, love-and go on meeting, please Heaven, to the end of the. chapter.

They had reached the house. Cyrilla went in at once, while Mr. Carew lingered and allowed Miss Jones to join him. The yellow half-moon was lifting her face over the treetops, the air was spicy with aromatic odors from the pine woods. Through the open windows came the gay strains of 'La Cla're Fontaine,' the national air of Lower Canada,

he old maid. ' Miss Jones is a most intelligent and well-

informed young lady,' answers Mr. Carew, imperturbably, and with half-closed eyes. I am going to see her home.'

They flutter back as he says it, and he and the colonel rise. Good nights are spoken while Mr. Carew draws on his overcoat and gloves, looking very elegant and amiable, and a little vibrating thrill of expectation goes through the group of girls. To whom will he they think it, with the air of its being an understood thing, and once again draws her

hand within his coat sleeve. 'En avant, mon colonel,' he says; 'we will

follow. The colonel gives his arm to his favorite, Sydney, the other to Cyrilla, and leads the way. The two French girls come after. Mr. Carew and Miss Jones bring up the rear, sauntering slowly in the piercing white moonlight. All the way, along the deathly silent streets, the colonel cracks his ponderous and rather stupid jokes. Sydney laughs goodnataredly, but Cyrilla Hendrick's darkly handsome face looks sombre and silent. They reach the gates-Babette, the porteress, is there awaiting them. Universal hand shaking and adieus tollow. For one second Cyrilla's cold fingers lie in Fred Carew's close clasp, for one second the blue eyes meet the

black ones meaningly. 'At eleven,' he whispers; 'don't fail.' Then the great gates clang upon them, and

Babette, yawning loudly, gees in before into the gray, gloomy pensionnat.

CHAPTER VI.

WHY MISS DORMER HATED FRED CAREW.

ALL is still when they enter; the pensionnaires are safely in their rooms and in bed. Mademoiselle Stephanie, looking like a snuffcolored spectre. in a loose, white wiapper, awaits them. A few questions, a recognized iormula, are asked and answered, then they are dismissed with ' bon nuit, mes cheries,' and bed-room lamps.

'In twenty minutes, young ladies I will come for the lights,' is Miss Jones's valedictory, as she mounts up to her own room.

'Good night, Cy,' Sydney Owenson, orles gayly don't dream of that pretty little Mr. Carew if you can help. His mad passion for Miss Jones is patent to the dullest observer. Bonne nuit et bonnes reves, ma belle.' Cyrilla answers, with rather a forced smile, we would all be happier if we never dreamed of Mr. Carew or any other of his kind.'

'Toinette goes virtuously and sleepily to bed at once, gaping audibly. Miss Hendrick, throws off her hat and jacket, draws a volume of Dante, in the original, toward her, with a book of Italian exercises, and sets to work translating. So, the twenty minutes ap, Miss Jones finds her.

'Industrious, upon my word i' sneers Miss Jones. She is generally worsted in the fray, but she can never by any chance let her enemy pass without a cut-and-thrust.

'Yes, Miss Jones,' Cyrilla replies, 'and it I continue to be industrious until I am-well, nine-and-twenty say-I may hope to attain the elevated position of fourth-rate teacher in a second-rate Canadian school ; I may even aspire to entertain military men, six or seven years my junior, by an hour's dissertation on the art of making maple sugar."

pearl face alone to recommend her; but that was all at an end, no doubt. Fred had come to his senses, and realized that love is ail very well in theory-a pretty girl is well enough to waltz with, but when a wife is in the question the thing to be looked at is her bank ac-

count. Frederic had done his duty; his noble relatives were quite prepared to do theirs, and accept the coal merchant's heiress as one of the family. The season ended, they invited her down to their country place offer his arm? He walks up to Miss Jones as | in Sussex, the accepted suitor dutifully playing cavalier servante to a by no means exacting mistress.

She gave so much and was satisfied to receive so little, that it was really pathetic to watch them. Frederic was perpetually running up to town, and staying away days at a time, even when the wedding was not two weeks off. But Miss Dormer asked no questions, gave him wistful glances and smiles at parting, joy ful glances and smiles at coming -come when and how he might. In secret she had made over her whole fortune to be his indisputably in the hour that made him her husband. A fool you think her, perhaps. Well. very likely, but a folly none need quarrel with, since it is very far from common.

Three days before the wedding-day there was a dinner party, given by the Earl and Countess of Dunraith, in honor of the approaching nuptials. Mr. Carew had run up to town as usual, two days before, but had promised to be in time for the dinner. He tailed, however, and to the chagrin and annovance of host and hostess did not put in an appearance at all. The bride-elect bore it bravely-something had detained Fred; she missed him sorely, but in all things his lordly will was her law. 'The king could do no wrong.'

One hour after dinner, as she sat inthe drawing room, listening to the song Lady Dunraith was singing, looking out at the tremulous beauty of the summer twilight, gemmed with golden stars, and wondering wietfully whereabouts her darling might be, a note was presented to her by a servant. It was from him-her heart gave a glad bound. This was to explain satisfactorily his absence, no doubt: With a smile she opened the note : from that until the hour she died no smile like that ever softened the hard face of Phillis Dormer.

DOVER, September 18th-'MY DEAR MISS DORMER :--- While waiting for the Calais boat I drop you a line. I am awfully sorry to disappoint you; but really when it came to the point, I was not equal to it. I mean my marriage with you. Besides was engaged to another young lady before I ever knew you, and my honor was seriously compromised. She is poor, but we must make up our minds to that, I suppose, somehow. Better is a dinner of herbs where love abideth than a stalled ox and contention." was married this morning, and we are now on our way to Paris to spend the honey-moon. Regretting once more any little disappointment I may have caused you, I remain, dear Miss Dormer, very truly yours,

FREDERICK DUNBAITH CAREW."

'Love not! love not! Oh, warning vainly said,' sang Lady Dunraith at the plano. Phillis Dormer crushed the note, in her hand, and listened to the song. To the last day of her life the words, the air, the look of the violet-twilight landscape would remain photograhed ou her brain and heart. She had loved him, as it is imported. Conwords are weak and poor to tell how greatly. Dame street, Montreal.

(To be Continued.)

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column .---Eagle.

THE SEED TRADE.

prevail this season in I ondon for all the leading varieties, prove a source of satisfaction to the agricultural community, and will enable far-mers io seed their land at a much less expense than usual. Canadian clover seed, in particu-lar, being this year exceptionally handsome and unprecedentedly cheap, meets naturally with growing favor. Eng ish cow grass is also now very reasonable. Superfine, wheat is scarce and comparatively dear. Trefolls are un-changed. Alsike keeps remarkably low in price. Italian rye grass is likewise exceedingly moderate. Sanfolu being, in strong demand and very scarce, shows a further advance of 2s per or. There is more enquiry for Timothy and Lucerne. Tares continue firm; of good, clean ones there are not many here. Brurswick gore vetches sell at 49s per qr; hemp seed 31s."

The advertising of our Altar Wine has met with very great cuccess; we have now aristocratic customers on Sher poke, Dorchester, St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many other streets who use it on their tables as luxury wine. For the convenience of poor classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price as usual, \$1.50 per gallon. Readers of the Post please tell your friends to buy the paper and read it in preference to any other. \$100 reward will be given to the person that wil prove that our altar wine is not sold as puras it is imported. COUTU & Co., 245 Nots 17-g-00%

THE STABAT MATER.

BY HENRY KAVANAGH, MONTREAL

This is one of the seven great Hymns of the Christian Church-composed by an Italian monk, of the Order of St. Francis, in the 18th Century-and revered allke by C tholics and Pro-

Century-and reversaline by C-indicating rou-testants. The Latin will be found in the Usuline Manual, page 759, with a translation at page 615 written by some person who had more plety than poetry in his composition. I have endeavoured to make a literal trans-lation, though in two or three instances, forced by the necessities of rhyme and measure, I have amplified an idea, but still in accordance with the spirit of the Latin stanzas, and as near as possible to the latter. I did not expect to convey the simplicity, sublimity and pathes of the ori-ginal-but was anxious to do all the justice in my power to a Lyric-which after the "Dies Ire" is the greatest and most pathetic Hymn that ever was written-and which, 600 years ago, must have been conceived in a monastic cell, and comrosed at the fool of the Crucifix. "O quam tristis et afflicta,

"O quam tristis et afflicta, Fult illa benedicta Mater Unigeniti!"

Oppressed with woe, the Mother stood In tears beside the awful Rood. On which her Son, with blood imbrued, Midst cruei tortures hunz. In utmost, speechless misery rise Those motstened, meek and mournai eyes! Her soul,-in anguish breathing sighs, The sword of sorrow stung.

What dread affliction was the guest Of her, a ove all women blessed; What sadness fills the Mother's breast Who bore the Holy One; Ard moaning—hop-less of reprieve— Disconsolate beyond relief, Beheid: in depth o. solemn grief The sufferings of her Son.

What man in sympathy sincere-Christ's Virgin mother mourning near, Who would not shed a bitter tear, Such sacriface to see. What human heart though bard as steel, To which her plight should not appeal; Who would not Mary's dolours feel For Jesus' agony.

She saw the Saviour rudely urged, By raible bound, by soldiers scourged— That from the people sin be purged By His abundant merit; The One Begotten desolate, The last pauge of bis His dying state, Abandoned to the Jewish hate And He gave up His spirit.

Sweet Mother, fount of love divine, ('anse those o'erwheiming woes of thine, In force and compass to be mine And make me grieve with thee. That while I most devontly mourn. My heart with love for Christ may burn, Consumed as asbee in au urn, That God well pleased may be.

Obtain, Madonna,—this request, That in my seared and callous breast The wounds of Christ may be impressed, That I their worth partake; Those in His feet, in Hands and side, His thorny Crown with me divide, The anguish which the Crucified Has suffered for my sake.

Oh! let my tears with thine be blent— For the Incarnate Word lament, And feel the racklog pains which rent His Body from His Soul. To stand with thee tilt I expire, Beside the Cross, is my desire; As partner in thy sorrows dire Sincerely to condole.

Most pure and perfect Virgin born, Whom every grace and gift adorn. Grant favour to me still forlorn, That with thee I may weep. Christ's sacred passion make me share, As His companion and coheir, The death of the Anointed sear, His wounds in memory keep.

I'd bear their marks. be like Him bruised, I'd bear their marks, be like Aim bruked, His Cross-deep in my beart infused, Filled with the Precious Blood that oozed From every wound away. Then, as devout desires attend. Inflam-d with love, be thou my friend, O Virgin fair, my cause defend Upon the Judgment Day.

Mny I be strengthened by the loss Of Blood that crimsoned Calvary's moss, And seek protection by the Cross, The grace of Ged be given, That Uuction which the weak inspires; And grant that with celestial choirs My sou! enjoy—when life expires, The Happiness of Heaven.

IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

WEDNESDAY.

Belleville has paid \$50,000 in bonds to the Grand Junction Railway. England is alarmed at the falling off in the

TFLEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

American demand for iron. John's Hotel, Belleville, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$1,500.

John Miller, of Bathurst, N. B., was run over and killed by an Intercolonial train.

Tseng Kee Chee, Chineese Ambassador to France, asserts that China is desirous for peace at any cost.

Russia and Portugat will probably combine to expel the Chinese from Macao, calling in Japan to their aid.

The British troops are to withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as the Afghan chiefs shall have elected a friendly Ameer.

Allanburgh, Ont., was startled yesterday by a dozen women horse-whitping on the main street a professional wife beater named Smith.

The Agence Russe denies that the Emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria are to meet for the purpose of discussing European aftairs.

The entire Channel Squadron has been ordered to cruise to the Azores and thence to Bantry Bay in search of the training ship Atlanta.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers at Halifax have subscribed \$537 in aid of the Irish | them with those for the corresponding month Relief Fund

Russia will not consent to restore Kuldja under Chinese threats. In case of war, it is feared that foreigners residing in China will be massacred.

The failure of the Newfoundland seal fishery is attributed to the long prevalence of north-east winds on the coast, driving the ice with the seals into the South Atlantic.

THURSDAY.

\$70.000 were the receipts of the North Shore Railway last month.

The Archbishop of Paris protests against the anti-Jesuitical decrees.

There were five females in attendance at the Kingston Medical College yesterday.

Hyman's, shoemakers, London, Ont., are settling satisfactorily with their employers. The 9th Battalion, Quebec, has been pre-

sented with an outfit of musical instruments. Hon. George Brown has had a relapse, and

Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, has been sent for. Bowie & Co. have secured the second 100 miles of the Canada Pacific Railway for S140.000.

Prof. Martens says the British representative at Pekin is supporting the Russian Charge d'Affaires.

Alderman Starrs, of Ottawa, has been appointed President of the Sc. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Society.

A train has arrived at Grand Falls, N.B., from Aroostook, having occupied eight days and a half on the trip.

Government has granted \$10,000, in annual instalments of \$600, to the widow of the late Hon. John Young.

A man named Brennan, arrested in Ottawa, is supposed to have been connected with the late incendiarisms.

Typos on the New York Witness have deserted their cases owing to the employment of two colored compositors.

Rumor says Cuban insurgents massacred several hundred Spanish soldiers and officers, while negotiating an amnesty.

H. R. H. Princess Louise has presented the Congregation of Notre Dame, Ottawa, with several beautiful designs, specially procured in England.

An American convicted of manslaughter in Constantinople has been sent to the American

SCOTCH NEWS.

Mr. Charles Winchester, advocate, died at his residence in Aberdeen on March 28th, in his hundredth year. The deceased gentleman, who was a graduate of Aberdeen University, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in 1807, and for many years carried on an extensive practice in Aberdeen. He was the author of many pamphlets, and in his latter years devoted his time wholiy to the study of literature. He published, in particular, a pamphlet regarding the return of the Jews, in which he strove to prove that the English nation was composed of the lost tribes of Israel, and the greatest literary effort of his life was the publication of a translation from the French of the Chevalier Johnstone's account of the invasion of Prince Charles Edward.

During the month of March there has been considerable activity in the launching of ves-sels from the building yards on the Clyde, and the departments engaged in the later stages of ship construction have been fairly well employed. 'The amount of tonuage completed all over the river amounted to 17,567 tons, and though this falls short of the returns for some of the preceding periods, it is nevertheless a satisfactory amount of work. The vessels launched comprised 11 screw steamers, 1 paddle steamer, 1 tug, 1 war vessel, 1 iron sailing ship, 1 yacht, 1 ferry boat, and a schooner-total, 18 vessels. The value of these figures will be seen by comparing in former years. In February last the returns amounted to 15,874 tons; in March, 1878, to 27,850 tons; in March, 1877, to 15,570 tons; in March, 1876, co 10,800 tons; in March, 1875, to 15,500 tons; and in March, 1874, they amounted to 32,000 tons. The position of the trade is in precisely the same position as it was at the date of last report. The amount of work on hand is large, inquiries are pretty numerous, and orders are being secured. A considerable amount of new tonnage was booked during the past month, and the trade is in a fairly healthy state.

A Scotch artist, Mr. W. A. Donnelly, of Milton, Dumbartonshire, has just had the honor of submitting to the Prince of Wales a picture which he was commissioned by His Royal Highness to paint in commemoration of the royal visit which was paid to Hamilton Palace at the beginning of 1878. The pic-ture, which is called "A Hunting Party at Hamilton Palace," was montioned in the Court Circular of Saturday. It is a water-color drawing, executed in pre-Raphaelite style, and is said to be much appreciated by the Prince and Princess of Wales, as well as by other members of the Royal Family who have called to see it at Marlborough House. The hunting party includes the Prince of Wales, the late Prince Louis Napoleon, and the Crown Prince of Austria. The Prince is accompanied by Colonel Teesdale, as the equery-in-waiting, and attended by Mr. McDonald, the head game-keeper, and Poter. the gillie of the late Prince Consort. Among the rest of the party one easily recognizes the Duke of Manchester, Lord Mandeville, and Dr. Montagu Guest, as well as the Duke of Hamilton himself, who, unlike the rest of the party, is mounted. The Austrian Prince has a number of his suite with him, and also an attendant, whose brigand hat and general Hungarian attire make him stand out as a picturesque object.-Glasgow Herald.

A meeting in connection with the Glasgow Association of the Educational Institute ot Scotland was held on Wednesday, 31st March, in the City Public School. There was a good attendance. Mr. Thomas Morrison, who occupied the chair, explained at the outset that it was not a formal meeting of the institute, but was held in virtue of the resolution come to at a meeting of the special committee held on the 22d inst., to determine what action should be taken by the teachers in view of the election. It was then unanimously agreed that they should

brought the meeting to a close.

The Oldest Sovereign in Europe.

The Emperor William, of Germany, now by

far the oldest sovereign in Europe, certainly

deserves the celebration which his birthday.

has just received. For a man who was born

before the close of the last century, who fought

at Waterloo, bore all the fatigues of Govern-

ment for years before his coronation in 1861,

lecessor, Frederick the Great was on horse-

back for hours daily when over 70, and would

Napoleon on the Polish frontier in 1707. The

Hindu Sultan, Hyder All; when close upon

90, marched across the whole breadth of Central India, and defeated two British

armies in succession. Blucher's hair was

snow white when the French cuirassiers rode

over him at Ligny; and Count von Moltke.

who planned the campaign of 1870, and faced

its fatigues better than many a younger man;

is almost as old as his master: 201 540

List November an old merchant, on sending his nephew to study law at Paris, presented him with an old copy of the code, with the remark, " I will come to see you in March, and if you have been diligent I will make you a handsome present. At the appointed time the old gentleman was on hand. "Well, my boy," said be, " have you worked hard ?" Oh, yes," answers the nephew confidently. In that case you have already got your reward." "I don't know what you mean, uncle." " Hand me the code, my boy." He opens the volumes, and between the first two leaves finds a five hundred franc note, which

GENERAL NEWS.

he had intended for his nephew, but which he forthwith put into his own pocket. -The Right Hon. Robert Lowe tells his

constituents, the University of London, that the Tories have fairly worn out their old principles. Almost all the exclusive and invidious inequalities in which their soul de-lighted are gene. The proscription of Noncomformists, Catholics, and Jews; rotten boroughs, close corporations, laws for creating artificial game, the Irish Church, are no more. In the reduction of the franchise the Tories outdid the Liberals. Their vocation as Tories is gone. Nothing remains for them but the attempt, which they are now making, to gain for themselves a new position by stimulating the vanity of the people to incessant interference and rivalry with the other powers of Europe, from which nothing can be gained, and by which almost everything may be lost. It would very much surprise people if they were told how many things the Queen could certainly has so proved, for when the Queen abolished purchase in the army by an act of prerogative (after the Lords had rejected the bill for not doing so), there was a great and general astonishment. But this is nothing to what the Queen can, by law, do without consulting Parliament ; not to mention other things, she could disband the army : she could dismiss all the officers, from the General Commanding-in-Chief downwards; she could dismissall the sailors, too, she could sell off all our ships of war and all our naval stores; she could make a peace by the sacrifice of Cornwall, and begin a war for the conquest of Brittany. She could made every citizen in the United Kingdom, male or female, a peer ; she could make every parish in the United Kingdom a "university:" she could dismiss

most of the civil servants she could pardon all offenders .- Walter Bagehot. Ireland, recently brought prominently before the public on account of the terrible affliction her people have been passing through, has had more names than a Spanish princess Jocelyn, the Island of Saints; Bede, Scotia : Erin and many other names. In her present description given in Spencer's "View of Ireland," an old and rare volume :- "And sure it is yet a most beautiful and sweet country, as is under heaven, being stored throughout with many goodly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish, abundantly sprinkled with many sweet islands and goodly lakes, like little inland seas, that will carry even ships upon their waters ; adorned with goodly woods even titted for building houses and ships, so commodiously, as that if some princes in the world had them, they would soon be lords of all the seas and ere long of the world; also full of good ports and harbors opening upon England, inviting us to see what commodities that country can afford; beside the soil itself shall be committed thereto. And, lastly, the

somewhat more moist than the parts toward the West." What a change has two or three centuries of British rule brought about !--

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Catholic population of India is 1,076,-102, mostly natives.

Senator Hurd of Ohio, is a Catholic, very rich and one of the best constitution lawyers In the country.

Mrs. Tyler, the widow of the ex-President, is now living quiet'y at Georgetown. She is a devout Roman Cutholic.

Lord Courtney, son of the Dake of Devon shire, has been received into the Catholic Church by Cardinal Manning. He then went to Rome, and was presented by His Eminence to the Holy Father.

HANDSONE GIFT .-- The Rev. Father Mac-Carthy was presented on Easter morning with the very handsome sum of \$470, exclusive of the country chapel. This generous presenta- wants of the Irish Catholics. Something tion is certainly most creditable to the Catholics of Brockville, and speaks volumes for their devotion to their priests .- Com.

A despatch to the Chicago Tribune of last Sunday:--Among the marriages soon to occur in this city will be that of C. W. Nash, son of manage their own affairs without the side the Ibanker, and Miss Samuels, an accom- Government endowment. plished young lady well known in society circles. The bride elect was reared in the circles. The bride elect was reared in the Protestant faith, but recently joined the Catholic Church of which We Nach is a Catholic Church, of which Mr. Nash is a member.

Vicar Gen. Doane, of the Diocese of Newark, has been made a "prelate" with the title of " Monsignor" by the Holy Father. Mgr. Doane comes of one of the three or four do without consulting Parliament; and it American families in which ecclesiastical distinction seems to be hereditary. His father was the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, and his brother is the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany.

> It is reported that Monsignor Capel is about to leave England for the Unired States, Cardinal McCloskey having offered him a theological professorship in the Ecclesiastical College, New York. The London corresdifficulties were caused by miscalculations of the success of the Catholic College at Kissington, an enterprise which he pursued with too much zeal. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Gamsboro, and others, offered to pay off Monsignor Capel's liabilities, but he refused the offer.

The mission of the Marquis of Ripon to this country, when he negotiated the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is the most prominent incident in his carcer as a statesman. It required no small courage to own, as he then did, that his Casar called for Hibernia; Orpheus, Aristotle, country had committed a wrong and should Claudian and others, Jerna ; Juvenal and Mela, Juverna ; Eustatius, Vernia ; Diodorus, Irin : Plutarch, Ogygia ; Avlemus, the Holy Island ; own party gave him a step in the peerage. own party gave him a step in the peerage. His change to the Roman Catholic Church the English, Gauls, Itclians and Spaniard, from being the Grand Master of the Free-Irland or Irlandia; the Irish themselves Eri, masons at urst injured him politically, but he is even more liberal than before, and goes to state it is mournful to compare her with the the tull length on the now great issue-the land question.

A HAPPY RETORT .- Small wits, who seek to make themselves happy at the expense of the clergy, are sometimes well come up with, as in the case of the merchant's clerk travelling in a rail car with a clerical gentleman, who had given no occasion to be impertinent. But the conceited youngster thought to show his wit by asking, "Does your reverence know the difference between a priest and an ass?" "No I don't," returned the priest. "Why," said the young man, "one carries a cross on his breast, the other a cross on his "And now," said the priest " do you back." know the difference between a concelted most fertile, fit to yield all kinds of fruit that young man and an ass?" "No, I do not, I am sure," said the youth. "Neither do I," heavens most milde and temperate, though said the priest. And the applause of the passengers sealed most thoroughly the retort and the rebuke.

The Holy Father received last Sunday a

NO LANDS NOR HOMES HAVE THEY.

Oh. Ireland, my own loved land! When will thy sorrows case? When will oppression's crue: hand listical grip release?

Thy sons and daughters ever an-In exile. Though they stay, And labor 'neath their native stars, No lands nor homes have they.

Proud strangers held our lands; our hom Are ours but for a day; A tordling wields; a lauliff comes, With biceding hearts away. From scenes, and friends, and all we loved, Foor wanderers forced are we.

DENIS B. GALLAGHER,

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

We heard a great deal during the late session of Parliament about the educational was done to satisfy their claims, and much more will be demanded of a Liberal Ministry. Ou the other hand, little has been said about the means of instruction enjoyed by Catholics in England, for the reason, probably, that manage their own affairs without the aid of

The rapid growth of the Catholic element not now refer to the numerous conversions among the higher and middle classes of Englishmen which have taken place within the past half century. From intellectual and social points of view, these constitute substantial gains but they are not comparable for a moment in numerical importance with the accessions from Ireland. The tide of emigration which set across the channel at the date of the Irish famine has never been arrested, and the number of Irishmen now resident in England is computed at 2,000,000. Most of these emigrants on their arrival in English scaports were totally uneducated, and unfit for any but the rudest forms of labor. They have endergone, however, a marked change in this respect. pondent of the Cork Examiner says that his Through the efforts of the Catholic Church and the zealous co-operation of their English co-religionists, they have been provided with educational opportunities of surprising scope and quality. From the primary school to the university, every grade of instruction is now open to the son of Irish emigrants in England.

> According to statistics published by Cardinal Manning, there were a year ago in England and Wales some 700 Catholic primary schools, employing upward of 1,700 adult instructors and nearly 2,000 pupil teachers. The number of children upon the registers was 191,000, and there was accommodation for 35,000 more. The value of the education given in these institutions has been tested by the reports of Government inspectors, and by the amount of the grants which they, in common with other denominational establishments receive from the Government in proportion to the results of official examinations. The result is that they bear favorable comparison with any other primary schools in the country, and the fruits of the system are seen in the signal advance of the Irish population. Instead of the unskilled labor to which the emigrants were at first confined, the Irish Catholics have now pushed their way into factories and foundries, where the highest trained skill is required in the handling of machinery. Cf late, too, lrishmen have so frequently been chosen mem-bers of English local boards and municipal councils, that Home Rule has been humorously construed to mean Ireland Ireland free, with England annexed. Even the Board of Aldermen of the city of London have had to provide seats for Irishmen, and it is said that an Irish Lord Mayor of London is among the possible contingencies of the near future.

The Catholic primary schools are supple. mented in England by ample facilities for the secondary and higher education. At Manchester, Dr. Vaughan has established an institution designed to provide instruction of

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BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS FORMED THROUGHOUT

NEW YORK-AN ADDRESS BY MR. DILLON.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National Land League met at Academy Hall, in Third Avenue, noar Twenty-third street. at two o'clock yesterday, with Vice-President Michael Breslin in the chair. John C. Hennessy, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, presented 1,000 printed copies of that instrument, and it was ordered that copies of the same be sent to representative lrishmen in all the wards. From the secretary of the league a reporter ascertained that branch organizations have been effected-or are in progress of organization-in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twentyfirst and Twenty-second wards. Mr. Dillon. the recently elected member of Parliament from Tipperary, visited the committee in secret session, and an adjournment was at once taken, members of the committee being detailed to visit various wards for the purpose of organization. Mr. Dillon, with President Wallace and others, proceeded to the Temperance Hall, in Varick street, near Canal, for the purpose of forming a branch league in the Fifth Ward.

On their arrival they found about two hundred in the hall awaiting their coming. Their reception was enthusiastic, and after a brief address by President Wallace Mr. Dillon was introduced. He said that from every side he bad been in receipt of news that the Irish Land League is spreading all over the country. He had been called to Boston, and next week he proposed to go there and organize the league in all the leading towns of Massachusetts. "I hope," said he, " and I believe this organization will be the greatest that the Irish race has ever entered into, and I think it will spread over the whole country. I have been thinking and L know what you are thinking of. When that struggle commenced for representatives in Parliament I. must confess I was anxious. We knew what their object was. We were not surprised to. find that 50,000 people were baing fed just be-fore the election. Gentleman, notwithstand-ing this influence, we have won all around the dial. (Cheers.) The Irish party has won not eight but about twenty-five seats. (Cheers.) We now have a working majority, such as, J believe, will enable us to whip those who have been false to us. (Cheers.) Yes, we title of the Rebel City. That rebel city has allowed itself to be represented by the biggest

House Committee in declaring to that site was

juil at Smyrna for two months. The killing was accidental.

William Donnelly, of Lucan fame, has been offered \$5 a night to appear with a dramatic company, and make a speech on the stage at the different small towns in the west.

Otero, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso of Spain, was executed yesterday, notwithstanding the carnest desire of the Queen that his sentence might be commuted.

FRIDAY.

Abdul Rahman Khan is within 60 miles of Cabul.

Cork has confirmed the freedom of the city on Parnell. Quebec shoe factories are working to their

full capacity.

Valuable gold discoveries continue to be made in Nova Scotia.

Canon Ryle has been appointed to the new bishopric of Liverpool.

Hyman & Co., London, have acceded to their workmen's demand.

Lord John Manners and Sir Stafford North cote have each received the G.C.B.

A Quebec furniture manufacturer is working on an order for South America.

Russia is warned by the domestic press against underrating China's was power.

J. W. Hutt, the absconding Halifax insurance agent, has not yet been heard from.

In England 410 Liberals and 255 Conservatives have been returned to Farliament. The Marlborough Relief Committee has been dissolved, owing to the political changes. The great Bagot case which has been before the Dublin Courts for a long time has been

amicably settled. A collection will be made in aid of the Irish sufferers on Sunday next in the church

of La Madeleine, Paris. Eddy, of Hull, is, building a large store house at Chaudiere, adjacent to the St. Law-

rence and Ottawa Railway. THE LUCAN INCENDIARY.

TRYING TO REMOVE WITNESSES BY DEATH.

Loncon, Ont, April 16 .- The jury again met at 1,30 p.m., when several other wit-nesses were examined, whose statements in the main agreed with the previous evidence. can whip them into line." Cork has won the The investigation came to a close about four o'clock, when the jury retired to consider probably have lived at least ten years longer, but for his imprudent exposure to drenching rain at a Silesian review. The Russian Mar-shal, Kamenskoi, was past 80 when he faced allowed itself to be represented by the biggest their verdict. At 8 p.m. the jury, having humbug in Ireland; but it has now placed returned into the Courtroom, returned a ver-Parnell nearly at the heid of the poll, and dict " That Mtchast 'O'Connor's house was showed that some good, at last, is coming to burned on the night of the 18th instant and Ireland." 177 2014 2220 10 20 3 APDON i that the fire, originated in the interior of the Mr. Dillon; severely criticised the Mansion /klichen, but are not able to determine whether acidentally or wilfully, but the jury do merely a landlords' national, trade association, not believe that the fire was started from the formed to prove that the flandlords were outside of the building .". A great deal of working themselves to, skeletons in the in- feeling has been exhibited by the respective the tenants would not pay rent for two or as to the result of the verdict, one party three years to come. " It we force the land, wishing to establish the fact that the fire was lords to reduce their rents, they are ruined the work of friends of the Wigilance Commen. If this does not succeed we will go, mittee, and the other, with some show of

on and take more extensive measures, him, presson, stating, it was done to create, a syn-This last declaration of Mr. Dillon, was, pathy in favor of the Donnelly family. WE call attention to the piece of poetry in pathy in favor of the Donnelly family. another column, headed " Cor te Salutat, Erin, loudly applaided and after, he, had resumed Neither of these theories would appear to as being one of the most beautiful, elegant his seat a branch organization of the legant bave, any good foundation ito rest upon; as and choice specimens of blank verse which uis seat a branch organization of the league have any good foundation to: rest upon; as and choice specimens of blank verse which drawn from Adam's side by casting them into this territory must be entirely subject to his vocate, has ben appointed English translator.

abstain as an association from taking any New Haven Statesman. political action in the matter at all. It Among the astonishing charges brought

was also agreed that an intimation should be against the Jesuits is one which must fill all sent to the secretaries of all the various local the upholders of the unity of society with horror. It is this :--- "That the pupil of the associations requesting them to ascertain from the members their views on two points Jesuits contracts that disagreeable expression only. He thought that these were exceedingly of countenance which is so striking in many moderate demands, and that nobody could followers of Loyola." This assertion will complain of them bringing undue pressure on doubtless cause numerous ex-students of the the candidates when they limited themselves to these two points. The questions referred Jesuits to view their reflections in the mirror to by the chairman at yesterday's meeting have been so persistent! The truth has come are fully brought out in the following replies out at last-the Jesuits are good teachfrom several of the candidates. The first ers, they keep their pupils out of mischief. is from Sir James Bain :- (1.) I am in favour of the followers of M. de Freycinet admit all protecting teachers against arbitrary and capthat-but the Radicals do not like the exricious dismissal by granting them the right of pression of their eyes! It will be rememappeal to some competent tribunal; (2.) I bered that in Dickens' novel of "Our Mutual would support a proposal to give the teacher Friend," the stately Mrs. Wilfer found fault the right of being heard in his own defence before being deprived of what virtually consame reason This is the wolf and lamb over 25. stitutes his title to be employed in any pubagain; but it seems almost incredible that a lic school. Dr. Cameron also replied by letphrase such as we have quoted should ave appeared in a New York daily. There may ter, in which he stated (1.) that he would be glad to support any well-considered proposal by which teachers might be protected from arbitrary or capricious treatment; and (2.) that he quite agreed that teachers had a legal grievance against the department in regard to the manner in which certificates were suspended and withdrawn, and would be happy to lend any assistance in his power towards the adoption of such a system as would inspire teachers with confidence in its decisions. Mr. Pearce expressed himself, though not in writing, as strongly as the

perhaps exist in some far-off hamlet in New England, forgotten by civilization, a man who imagines that Catholics are diabolical beings with hidden horns and hook, but it is surprising to find a New York paper enterprising enough to import him into its office. It is, according to this announce-France that makes the Badicals persecute the Jesuits with such fierceness. This is a new view of the educational question, and which cannot fail to strike an enlightened public. writers of these two letters in favour of their "They," pursues the same writer, "are pademands. Mr. Middleton also goes in with tient, persevering, and bring out to the utmost them in regard to these two points. They the special quality by which: the pupil is have not as yet received any word from Mr. most likely to attain prominence. Classics, Anderson, although he has been written to twice. A vote of thanks to the chairman

> their looks; therefore the Jesuits must go. The novelist has been wont to represent the Jesuits as very fascinating persons, elegant, accomplished, and too good looking, but it seems that these rose colored views are all wrong. The Jesuits and their pupils possess. a certain jene sais quoi which demands their. expulsion from France.-Catholic Review.

> > Varieties.

and so lately received a severe wound from an assassin's bullet, to be still hale and active, is a phenomenon worth nothing. It is not olace. however, without parallel. His famous pre-

He is a first-rate collector who can, upon. occasion, collect his wits.

No kissing by telephone for us. We prefer to take the electricity direct from the battery. the poet. Yes, and our neighbours lie about us when we grow up. This is the latest for wedding invitations in

Boston-"Come around and see us capture a "What does that look like?" asked farmer

holding out his brawny hand. "That." replied his friend, "looks as though you were out of BORD." . It is easy enough to find plenty of men who think the world owes them a living, but hard to find a chap who is willing to own up that he has collected the debt in full.

:: Sydney Smyth: used to say that the common practice of the clergy in , his , day was , to endeavour, to draw sin out of ,men as Eve ,was.

putation from Perugia, who had come to Rome to assist at the consecration of their new bishop, Mgr. Foschi, which took place at San Carlo in the Corse, Cardinal Howard being delegated by the Pope to perform that office in His Holiness's stead. His eminence, before commencing the ceremony read a letter in Latin, written by the Holy Father, investing him with that duty, which His Holiness graciously said he regretted exceedwith alarm. No wonder the French Radicals ingly not being able to perform himself, on account of the advice of his physicians, who have recommended him to keep as quiet as possible. Mgr. Foschi, of Perugia, is a great favorite with the Pope, under whom, when bishop, he lived during several years. A great many English visitors and residents as sisted at the ceremony of consecration, after which Cardinal Howard gave the customary with the innocent Mrs. Boffin for much the reception .- Liverpool Catholic Times, March

With regard to the Society of Jesus, the following decree has been issued-"The Government considering that further tolerance cannot be extended to a society against which the national sentiment has declared itself on different occasions, and again quite recently, deeming that it would be neither fitting nor dignified to allow the society to ment, zeal for the appearance of the sons of assuredly be refused, having in view the original law of 1802 and other laws still in force, and, lastly, being at the same time desirous to avoid imparting to the execution of those laws the appearance of individual the establishments occupied by the memoers shall be closed and vacated within a natural history, mathematics, music, art period of three months, a term which may be nothing is neglected by them." But, never-theless, the fastidious Redicals do not like sociaty."

Dr. Manning, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister, left London for Rome, and it is said that he will not return until a long-pending conflict with the Jesuit Order is finally settled. by the Sovereign Pontiff. Cardinal Manning demands wat the Jesuit Fathers and all their organization hall be placed under his supreme control as far a regards their ecclesiastical action within the .rchiepiscopal diocese. At A discharged servant is entirely out of present they neither owe or pay him place. degree interfere with their minstrations, teaching, erection of chapels, or foundwich of echolastic establishments. Outside Lordon the Jesuit Fathers act equally independent of "Heaven lies about us in, our infancy," says the provincial Catholic hierarchy, and several of the bishops are in unison with the Cardinal's views. The Rev. George Porter, president of the Manreza College, head-quarters of the Jesuit training Department at Rochampton, has been; for several months located in Rome watching the course of events before the ecclesiastical tribunals in connection with the attempt to subjugate his order, and he will be joined in a few days by the Superior of the Jesuits, who resents Cardinal Manning's interference, and has, made a strong representation on the subject to the Papal authority. The quarrel is an exciting one as it stands. The Jesuits are wealthy and influential, but the ascetic Cardinal holds that all orders of the Catholic clergy within

the same practical and technical kind as that given in the industrial schools of France and Germany and in American business colleges. There are numerous other schools of the same grade, at which a purely mercantile and commercial education is given, as well as private establishments where boys are propared for college. The School of the Oratory, near Birmingham, founded twenty years ago by Cardinal Newman, and the school, or college, of St. Charles, created at Bayswater by Cardinal Manning, afford to Catholic youths the advantages of the great public schools of Eng-There are, indeed, not less than eleven land. public Untholic colleges affiliated to the London University, containing about 1.600 students who are reading tor university degrees. Some of these are on a scale of remarkable scholastic magnificence. Such are the College of St. Cuthbert's, near Durham. and St. Gregory's College, not far from Bath, both of which are offshoots of the famous English Catholic college at Douay, suppressed during the French Revolution. St. Lawrence College, near York, and St. Edmund's in Hertfordshire, should also be mentioned among the important Catholic institutions whose first members seek for an official authorization which would | came over to England after having suffered confiscation and imprisonment in France. Nor should the most cursory survey of Catholic seminaries in England omit the most efficient and conspicuous of all, the most imposing and opulent establishment at Stonymeasures of persecution, have resolved that hurst, which is not unfitly termed the said association shall he dissolved, and the Catholic Eton. The observatory at Stonyhurst is second, in England, to that of Greenwich alone, and the museum and library are noted for their contents. The students of this college have met with signal success at the London University, carrying off more than their relative proportion of honors, scholarships and prizes. We may add that Stonyhurst is about to be rebuilt from its foundations, at a cost of more than half a million dollars. This most successful and distinguished of Oatholic institutions in England is less than a hundred years old, having, been founded in 1794 by the Jesuit fathers, who were driven from their college at Liege by the French Revolution, and who found a refuge with a Catholic landowner in Lancashire.

No better demonstration of how much can be accomplished on the system of self-help could be found anywhere than is afforded by the facts here outlined. Less than ninety years ago the members of the Catholic Church had not a single college of any kind in Eng. land, and only one small boarding school. Ninety-nine out of every hundred English atholic lads had either to accept Protestant, struction or to be sent abroad for their educaton. To-day, on the other hand, in proportion to their numbers, the adherents of the old faith own, perhaps, more educational. establishments on a large scale than any other. religious denomination in the United Kingdom .-- W. F. Sun.

A mem er of the German Reichstag considers Engand a source of anxiety and danger with Gladsone at her bead. and an it with

Lt is now seted that Lawrence Stafford, ad-

The True Witness AND

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

CALENDAS.

APRIL

APBIL THURSDAY, 22-85. Soler and Calus, Popes and Martyrs. Abp. Eccleston, Baltimore, died, 1851. Bp. Couwell. Philadelphia, died, 1842. Cons. Bp. Leray, Natchitoches, 1877. FRIDAY, 23-SL George. Martyr. SATURDAY, 24-SL Fidells, of Sigmariogen, Martyr. Cons. Bp. Borgess, Detroit. 1870. SUNDAY, 25-Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. Mark, Evangelist. Less. Ezech. 1, 10-15; Gosp. Luke x, 1-9; Last Gosp. John xvi. 5-14.

GOSP, Lunc M. C., Marcellinus, 5-14.
 MONDAY, 25-88. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs. Cons. Abp. Wood, Philadelphia, 1857.
 TUREDAY, 27-Feria. Cons. Bp. Gross, Savannah, 1999.

Phileconnum. TUEADAY, 27-Feria. Cons. Bp. Gross, Savanne, Ga., 1873. WEDNESDAY. 28-St. Paul of the Cross, ('on-fessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr. Ep. Bazin, Vincennes, died 1848. Cons. Bp. Hendricken, Providence, 1872.

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F IT is reported in anthentic circles that the Archbishop of Tuam is at last to be created Cardinal. This will give pleasure to Irish Catholics all over the world.

AFFAIRS in the LOW notorious village of Lucan have reached a pitch that demands the prompt attention of the Government, if life and property are to be considered of value. carry on a war to the knife, a war which has all those who are in a position to bring them to justice. Nothing but the most determined efforts of the law officers of the Crown, seconded by all good citizens, will prevent the Lucan murderers and incendiaries from defying the arm of the law.

Now that the Imperial elections are over

through finding return freights, but that diffi- of latitude, and that consequently the railroad affinity, adopt him as leader of the reformers ; but no, Mr. Blake is on the contrary roughly culty may also be got over in the course of will be constructed if some other more rapid independent and would not be lieutenant to time. Canada has not yet begun in earnest and more convenient method of transporting to develop her resources. The Political Situation.

any mortal living on Canadian soil. The result of all this is that there is a split in the party exactly at the time when the party, on account of the smallness of its numbers, can. not afford it. Mr. Blake does not want the Pacific Railroad built until there is a population to support it, and from present indications he thinks this a remote contingency. Neither does Alex. Mackenzie. neither does George Brown, but yet the Globe shapes its dissent in such a subtle manner that it permits all whom it may concern to understand the policy of Mr. Blake is not the policy of Mr. Brown or his trusty henchman, the nominal leader of the Opposition. The Globe at one and the same time moves in parallel lines with the Hon. Mr. Blake, but manages to make ugly faces at him as they go, and certainly calls him a melancholy individual." Mr. Blake stands about in the same relation to Messre. Brown and Mackenzie as Mr. Gladstone to Lords Granville and Hartington, and if at the next election the melancholy individual does not, like Achilles, sulk in his tent, he may achieve the same kind of victory, for he is undoubtedly more popular than his rival as a statesman, though not, perhaps, personally. In the meantime he is making a fierce True, this is only a poor consolation, onslaught on the Pacific' Railroad policy of the Government, which, who knows, may one fine day have its effects. the case. It is well known that before Mr.

Montreel and the Grain Trade.

Every year promises to increase the volume of the grain trade between the great West and Europe. The population of Europe 18 constantthings were expected. But he reckoned withly increasing, but the lands available for agricultural produce are limited, while on this continent they are almost illimitable, and will be so for a hundred years to come. The of Whig Dukes and Earls in the fertile plains of Illinois, and the still more Lords. Up to a late period there fertile plains of Manitoba, and the Valley of did not exist much difference between the Saskachewan, are constantly attracting the Whigs and Tories. When one set of farmers who will pile up the golden grain in landlords moved out of office the other set their granaries for transhipment to Europe. moved in, and between them they kept the ing. But, though the West garner the produce, Government of the country in their own it will have to go through the East. hands. After the passing of the Reform bill and hence it is that several great cities in 1832, however, a small number of Radicals are looking for the immense profits crept into Parliament, and as they were for to be derived from the carrying trade of the the most part men of ability, they made western markets to its objective point, which is Europe. As surely as water finds its level, of a more liberal nature. The further extenso surely will the millions of tons of grain find the shortest route to Europe, and every larger number of Radicals into the Comfactor must be taken into account-the mons, and the late general elections has

cheapness of labor, the cost of coal and the shortness of way. It is true that New York may, through unrivalled facilities in tran-It is evident the Vigilance Committee and shipment and all the modern appliances that their friends are determined to pursue their wealth can furnish, for a while be in a posiwork of vengeance to the bitter end, and to tion to divert the trade into its own wharves. but, except its rivals be insanely stupid, or now become necessery to their safety, against | sluggish or dead to their own interests, this cannot last. Strangers will come ultimately in and do what those whose duty it is neglect. At the present time Buffalo is the great entrepot of the western grain trade, but, as Buffalo is merely a suburb of New York, so to speak, that great city it is which expects more than any other to receive the bulk of the profits of the immense grain trade real, the city on this continent most advantageously situated for being the half-way tion to this rivalry says :-- "A more threat-"ening danger looms up beyond our Northern frontier. Canada has geographical advantages superior in some respects to our own. The great mountain range, which sinks to the tide level for the passage of the Hudson terminates before it reaches the banks of the St. Lawrence, This broad and mighty river drains those vast inland seas which feed the Erie Canal. The Welland Canal. twenty-seven miles in length, will, when enlarged, open a continuous voyage for large vessels between the ports of the upper lakes and the ports of Europe. Can we stand this competition and the diversion of business at which it aims? This is the great question which excites so much uneasiness." As a matter of course our Governments are alive to the necessity of engaging in this competition, and the merchants of Montreal realize its full value to the city. The late Honorable John Young, for instance, bestowed deep thought on the matter, and in so far as he could give it practical expression. If the enlargement of the Welland and other canals turn out the success prominent Canadian merchanis and statesmen hope and auticipate Montreal will witness a brilliant future. If, through those canals the traffic of the west be diverted into its proper channel, which is the mighty river St. Lawrence, Montreal cannot fail to be enriched thereby, and all Canada, but more especially Quebec, though indirectly. " The " theory is" (says the New York Herald). . that cargoes can be taken in the grain ports of the upper lakes and sent direct to Liverpool, saving the expenses of transfer and "handling at Butalo and further expenses of the same kird in New York Harbor. If this dress should be realized, not only New "York, out all our seaboard cities, will be "deprived of any share in the vast foreign "grain trade of the American continent." And this, in fact, is not impossible, though it hay not come to pass yet awhile, or until man in Canada goes so far as to say that the the New England, religious philosophers, an

and the Tories very badly beaten, it is rea. of the future. There is only one possible sonable to enquire what insolent stupidity rival that disturbs her and that rival is Montland whose necessities compelled them to house between the Great West and the ports avail themselves of Government relief ? | of Europe. The New York Herald, in relawilling to assist each other with all their or own Northwest commences competing proposed railroad is not necessary, or that it "inward, cussedness," which cannot be too ability. Mr. Blake is of Irish extraction md sending its produce through Montreal, its And believes the Irish should have Home natural depot. Mr. Alonzo Richmond, of Rule, if his speech is reported correctly), and Buffalo, a thorough master of all the details the Globe is quite superfluens and only a Parnell. This wretched young man, with six though he is decidedly an abler man that of the grain trade, does not share in the fear | rehash of what has been said and written ten | others equally bad, prevented the machinery Mackenzie, a section of the party will not of Canada in general, and Montreal in par- thousand times before. If the glacial of the British constitutions from - moving of the Welland Canal. "The Welland Canal. have him for leader. It may, however, be ticular, entertained by others, but thinks the period does not come again it is in the along with its usual celerity during the last that if Mr. Blake were as docile and as St. Lawrence will certainly capture some of insture of things that this continent' will be two sessions of the Imperial Parliament to could only carry from twelve to eighteen tractable as Mr. Mackenzie, the provide of the indication of the i of the Globe would, notwithstanding fational thinks, is the improbability of vessels going as far north at least as the fifty-fifth parallel British lion, and cause his keeper, Lord that the Canadian Government, chiefly 35 cents to try the experiment,

not discovered which will render it unnecessary. But the question now is, can this THE London Times, once considered a poli-Dominion procure money enough without tical barometer, is so no more; it is now borrowing to complete the enterprise within more of a political weathercock, and has been the next ten or even twenty years? It is not so since the death of its great manager, at all likely. The next question is, if after Mr. Delane. Its speciality was that it could, the country is overwhelmed in debt, and the road built before the beginning of the next pig-like, see how the political wind was veering, and trim its sails accordingly. It also century, who or what will support it, and will possessed another attribute in times past, it not be necessary to spend some millions annually to keep it in recair? which was that, no matter what its opinions We refer more especially now to that were, it iurnished true reports; but of late vast stretch of territory from Lake Superior it has also lost that quality, and can now lie and Drevaricate almost as well as the New to the Pacific coast, taking in as it does nearly two thousand miles. It is one thing to have York Herald, which is saving a great deal. an interoceanic railroad and another thing shewing the priests on either side with About a fortnight ago it prophesied that Mr. altogether to make it pay. Notwishstanding shillelaghs fighting away for the bare life. Parnell would succeed in having a following the glowing accounts given by travellers as of twelve in the new House ; its latest declarsto the immense expanse of territory referred tion is thirty-six, while the truth is the new to we are strongly of opinion it is not very leader of the Home Bule party will have a: least sixty to serve under him, not counting different from the land bounding the American road between the same degrees of longitude eight or ten of what is called the moderate from between Omaha and Cheyenne to the section. The Tory papers, of which the Times was one a month since, if it is not now, were State line of California, worth about thirtyseven and a half cents for agricultural sanguine of success, but seeing their party so purposes, except in a few intermediate badly beaten, they hug themselves with the spots not worthy of mention. But consolation that the Home Rulers will at least not hold the balance of power. as we have observed in a former article. the extremely wealthy and populous States but it is nevertheless better than none. It of California. Nevada, Oregon and the rich remains to be seen, however, if such shall be territories of the Pacific coast could afford, in conjunction with the Western States, so-Gladstone took office in 1868 he promised if his party obtained power to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, and, as that great

passengers and grain and other produce be

called, to pay for the support of the barren and unprofitable centre. The answer of the enthusiasts to this objection will be, of course, that there will be no fear, that the emigrants will come in millions, and besides the trade with Chins and Japan (and they might add with the inhabitants of the moon) will swell our revenue. It is good to be hopeful so long as one does not act as if the hope would surely be realized, but when it is remembered that in 1870 the charter promised the work would be completed before 1880, the sceptical and the pessimist may be excused for doubt-

Canada is even now heavily involved in debt. She owes about one hundred and fifty million dollars, which, together with a like sum necessary to complete the mad enterprise, would give a population of four or five their influence felt in the passage of measures millions a very respectable national debt for a country which has had no wars, and has to sion of the franchise in 1867 allowed a still do her foreign trade for the most part through England. We have in Canada a certain element which cares not what may hapso increased their numbers, to the displace. pen in future, provided large coutracts be obtained, and this class unfortunately has more influence with the Government, be it Liberal or Conservative, than legitimately belongs to prepared to go even half ways with it in the payers have to pay the costs. There is anwhich imagines we cannot be free, bold Britons upless we have a magnificent national debt. It is un-English not to have a national

nominees. He could not get over the fiasco at Wexford. Gallant Wexford, which would not tolerate a dictator. But behold, the 13th of April arrived and the greatest of all the moral victories of the campaign was achieved. The gallant Chevaller received 457 votes. while the nominees of the man against whom the electors were so terribly enraged were returned by the whole county, indeed we may say, without a straining of the truth, by acclamation, for no one will contend the absurd number of votes the heroic Zouave received could entitle the election to be called a contest. The ousting of the Whiggish O'Connor Don from Roscommon, of the Jingo Cavanagh from Carlow, of Lord James Brown from Sligo, of Colonel Tottenham from Wexford, and the almost clean sweep of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with successful forays into Ulster, were moral victories, and as such let them be recorded. The most astounding part of the whole business, as tending to show the great unpopularity of Parnell, is the fact that his candidates, most of them unknown men, allowed their opponents, wealthy, territorial magistrates, to score moral victories at their expense, by receiving a minority of votes and staying at home to rack-rent their tenants until the time comes for a change. The it. The parties composing it go in for great result of the election in Cork County power with jealous eyes, and that the Marquis enterprises, for they can lose little and gain gives the Whigs and Tories and newspapers | carrying trade by the lakes from the Western of Hartington and Earl Granville are not much, but whether they lose or gain the tax- generally chance for a mild hurra, for it States, and the persistency, energy, and seems Colthurst, the moderate Home Ruler, measures foreshodowed by the Bright-Glad- other class, more erratic if less interested. was elected. It seems Colthurst received 3,530 votes against Kettle's 3,430. This majority was not large enough to entitle the Parnellite te claim a moral victory, the more of the Liberal party, and as Mr. Gladatone is debt, you know. See how prosperous old especially as the election is to be protested. In order to shew what a trifle will afford conprobability of the Whigs forming an alliance taxpayers consider it almost a pleasure to solation to the enemies of the Irish National party we copy the telegram which says :---The deteat of Parnell's nominee, after the tremendous efforts made to secure his return, is a heavy blow to Parnell's dictatorship, and the successful stand made by the Catholic clergy and respectable laity, including doubtless many Conservatives, will be regarded as & GREAT MORAL VICTORY. This is the first time that the Catholic clergy have been spoken respectfully of by the British press, a fact which reminds us of the words of Moore-Unprized are her sons till they learn to betray, Undistinguished they live if they sham not their aires.

besten at the polls, all the world knows he

scored a great moral victory. From time to

was in a ridiculous fix, that the electors were

laughing at him, and that the respectable

classes were quite disgusted. The London

Spectator and the Saturday Review, the two

weekly papers of cultured politics, though dif-

foring in everything else, agreed in laughing at

Parnell and proclaiming to their respective

lowing would probably amount to a baker's

dozen. When a hired mob insulted him at

Enniscorthy the London press was convulsed

with laughter, and comic papers had cartoons

This killed Parnell out and out. It was ir-

resistibly comical. But when Mr. Parnell

was returned for Cork, he and his colleague

heating a Whig and a Tory, one a brewer,

mark you, a brewer, the fun was not so

palpable. Nevertheless it was a moral vic-

tory. No one could deny that when again

Parnell was returned for Mayo, beat-

ing another Whig. There was one

thing, however, they could still keep

laughing over, notwithstanding the excite-

ment of the British elections and the dis-

gusting continuity of successes of Parnell's

Besconsfield, to go to the country with an through the exertions of the late Hon : tohn integrity of the Empire ory, and although | Young, to whom Montreal owes a marble monument, concluded in 1874 to effect a further enlargement, an enlargement which time as the elections progressed, the Atlantic has cost upwards of \$8,000,000. That the cable kept informing us that Parnell, who is money has not been expended in vain the the bete noir of the landlords and the Empire, following review, mostly condensed from a report of the Hon. Wm. Thurston of Buffalo. President of the Board of Trade of that progressive in Lake port, will be of interest at this present time : -

When her enlarged canals are completed, Canada will for nearly eight months of the year possess the most perfect system of inparties that he was a dead failure, whose fol- | land navigation in the world.

> The work on the Welland Canal progresses steadily and the canal will soon be ready for navigation. It will be the finest work of internal improvement on the American continent.

The distance from Chicago to Montreal via the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, is 1.261 miles; the distance from Chicago to New York, via Buffalo and the Erie Canal. is 1,419 miles, or 150 miles in favour of the former route. The route first named has 70 miles of artificial navigation with 56 locks and a total lockage of 5644 feet; the second 350 miles, 72 locks, and 654 feet lockage, Thus there are 16 more locks and 894 more feet of lockage on the New York than the Montreal route, with the advantage of a stronger current also in favour of Montreal.

Time is an important point to be considered in comparing the routes. A cargo of grain is brought to Buffalo from Chicago by propeller in about five days; allow one day for elevating and transferring to canal boats at Buffalo; then 11 days' trip (by mule power) on Erie Canal to tidewater, and two days for towing from thence on the Hudson River to New York-altogether, 19 days. From Chicago to Port Colborne the usual length of a trip by a propeller is five days; thence by Welland Canal to Port Dalhousie. Lake Ontario, one day; thence to Kingston. one and a quarter days; one day may be consumed there in transferring cargo; thence from Kingston to Montreal, by barges, the time is three days-altogether, 11] daysthus showing a gain of 7³/₄ days in favor of the Montreal route. The time on the Erie Canal is shortened about three days when steam is used.

The storage capacity of Montreal is 2,000,000 bushels of grain and 200,000 barrels of flour. About 90 per cent. of the grain shipped is purchased on English orders for cash at western ports, and 10 per cent. on owners account consigned to Great Britain and Ireland.

Thus keen competition is certain when the Canadian canals are completed. Canada and Enth will ive en strglanford the internal financial ability of England are so well known as to leave scarcely a doubt of the ultimate success of the movement.

In the New York Produce Exchange report for 1874-75 it is stated that "practical experience has demonstrated that large vessels or ships can carry property more cheaply than small ones, the rates of cheapness being in about the proportion of the increased tonnage measurement. An increase of 150 per cent. in the capacity of vessels navigating the lakes and the Canadian canals cannot but largely augment the ability of the St. Lawrence route to carry property at very largely diminished rates of transportation. The transportation rates on the Krie Canal can only be further reduced to the extent of about 70 cents per ton by the abrogation of tolls, except by enlargement. With the non-enlarged Erie canal and the enlarged Canadian canals the power of competition will be unequal." Another anthority says :-- If the ex ort grain trade shall once be turned down the St. Lawrence it will | e next to impossible to regain it. If steamers and sailing vessels of 800 to 1,000 tons measurement can now transport grain from Chicago to Buffalo, for three cents per bushel, it requires no prophetic vision to see that with the enlarged Canadian canals, and vessels of 1,500 tons burthen the voyage can be extended 400 miles further to Montreal for three cents additional per bushel. It is thus seen that if Montreal be true to herself all the chances are in her favor ; nature has done her part and we believe the public spirit of her citizens will do the balance towards making Montreal what she was intended for, one of, if not the greatest, commercial centres of the continent.

was it that prompted Lord Beaconsfield to disfranchise the electors of the West of Ire-Verily the old proverb is right, "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." They certainly gained nothing by this brilliant piece of legislation, and probably lost a large number of votes and the respect of the generous-hearted all over the world. We observe that the Duchess of Marlborough Relief Committee are disbanded. Their usefulness as a political machine is departed, for the elections are all over.

Mr. Blake and His Friends.

The Globe in a late article refers to the Hon, Edward Blake as the melancholy individual who seeks to guide the spirit of a new Canadian party. True, it did not mention his name, but every one who reads the papers, and knows of the hostility that actuates the Hon. George Brown towards that gentleman, must at once conclude that Mr. Blake is " the individual who happens to be meant." The Honorable George is not as much of a success in politics as in journalism. He has tried over and over again to find a constituency to accept him and his brilliant talents, he has made seven hours speeches in his time, and managed to keep his audience awake more by his fierce gesticulations than the force of his eloquence, though it is forcible, but nevertheless the constituencies have rejected him, giving no just reason for their outrageous conduct. He has admirers in almost every constituency in Canada, who, if they were rolled into one country, would be capable of giving him a splendid majority but they are scattered, and much as they love him they cannot electhim to Parliament. This is enough to sour the temper of a more amiable politician than the Hon. George Brown. Not having been successful in obtaining a seat himself, he adopted the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie as his lieutenant, and a faithful one he has been. and is to the present day. There is a feeling of clannishness among Scotchmen much to be commended, and both Mr. Brown and Mr. Mackenzie are Scots, leal and true,

with the Tories. If Mr. Gladstone, with his keen intellect, sees a chance of this continthe event of another general election the Raa majority, and thus be in a position to defy the united Whig and Tory landlords, and pass real liberal measures, among which will be the carrying out of his old plans of governing Ireland according practice all the signs of the times seem to indicate. But no matter how affairs go in the British Parliament, Mr. Parnell will command a formidable parliamentary phalanx, representing the almost unanimous wishes and aspiration of the Kingdom of Ireland. This party cannot possibly be ignored, it will be a standing menace, a protest against the misgovernment of its country, and it will always stand ready to take advantage of the dissensions of the common enemy and strike a blow for good government. The Times, therefore, and those who still draw political nourishment from its venerable bosom would do well to wait a little while before decrying the new Parliamentary party.

liberal statesman is honest and sincere, great

out his host. A large section of the Liberal

party is made up of aristocratic Whigs, sons

of the great Whig lords, and the nominees

ment of a like number of Whigs, that the

advanced element has become a positive

power. It may be easily guessed, therefore,

that the old Whig party views this new

stone programme. It follows from all this

that if opinions are not modified there will

be a collision between the two sections

The Pscific Bailroad.

Those entbasiastic Conservatives who imagined they discovered in a late article of the Globe s tendency to give a generous and a general support to the Pacific Railroad policy of the Government, must have been somewhat disappointed on perusing its modired article of the 12th inst., which says, in effect. that the road is necessary, but its construction must proceed gradually and ac. no doubt on our minds, for, incording as the country grows. The only hope | stance, that Lord Beaconsfield prides himself, grain trade of the great West. the Globe holds out in its last article is on the fact that, although Gladstone that it will permit the railroad to go a little squelched him and his Imperial policy, he however, well known that the Globe has never changed its opinions on the railroad question, but in order to keep the Hon. Edward Blake in the traces, and remind him Liberal party at a time, it went a little out of winner: This lack of appreciation arises, no. its way to frown down his anticipated attack doubt, from an utterly depraved conscience, upon the Government. Now, as no intelligent will not be constructed at a period more or severely condemned. The latest illustration less remote, it seems to us that the advice of of the morally vanquished is. Charles Stewart

too much in earnest to give way there is a England is under the sweet burthen. The pay their millions every year to support the holders of the three and three and a half gency the policy he will adopt in the first in- per cent. But outside these two classes stance will be to extend the franchise, that in and a few eccentric individuals who have great destiny combined with a great raildicals, or new Liberals, will be able to secure road on the brain, the people of Canada do not desire such frightful expenditure for such little profit in the near future. If the Government will persist in spending treasure, let them still further improve the canals, which are destined to do really great things to Irish ideas. This is, of course, mere for Canada. Let them encourage Canadian theorizing, but that the theory may be put in enterprise and industry where Canadians are living, and let the British Columbians rest satisfied with a small local railroad, which is as much as they are worth, and if that does not satisfy those Trans-rocky mountain gentry, why, then in the name of all that bears a relation to common sense. let them go, let them depart in peace, but expend a hundred million dollars for them-never. Some millions of dollars have already been expended on surveys, but that will not have been lost; it will be useful to our posterity.

but, if not, let our legislators think of the old proverb, and not send good money after

A Great Moral Victory.

bad.

One of the pleasantest features of the age we live in is that after a contest, whether physical or only mental, each side gains a bearing his little chastisement in a Christian spirit, or even a philosophical spirit not having been annihilated, a fate which he only escaped by the skin of his teeth. But a still pleasanter feature in those matters is that the man or party, or nation, which loses. or to speak in the more forcible language of

But it does not apply to the present case, because if, as in most Irish elections, there were Catholic priests on one side, they were also on the other, for we find that the great majority of them went with Parnell, who has been mainly instrumental in placing 55 Catholics in the new House against 37 in the last. The time has at length arrived when Irishmen do not ask what religion the candidate professes, for which God be thanked.

The Welland Canal.

The fact that steps, and let us trust successful steps, are being taken to make Montreal a free port, very naturally causes the eyes of the commercial men of Canada to turn to the Welland Canal, without which victory, but it is generally the losing side there would not be much necessity for the which gains a moral victory. If a man is deepening of Lake St. Peter. The Welland kicked by another, the man who is kicked Canal will be open for navigation on the 1st can, if he pleases, gain a moral victory by of May, and this opening has more significance than that of any event which has yet taken place in the commercial history of this will do if hard pushed. There rests city, for it means that Montreal is making an effort to compete with New York for the vast-

The Welland Canal was commonced in 1846 in order to complete the St. Lawrence way shead of the settlements. It is | (Beaconsfield) has gained a moral victory in | Canal system; and allow vessels frum Chicago, Duluth and other lake ports on the west of the lakes to pass through. Both the St. Lawrence and Erie Canal, one leading to Montreal and the other to New York, but that there must be only one dictator in the the moral, victory is not a bit jealous of the both of which are rivals for the grain trade, start from the foot of Lake Erie, which is 900 miles from Chicago, through a continuous range of slack water. It. was found after awhile that the Welland had not capacity enough to answer the increasing trade with the West, and in 1874 there were 122 propel- | failing success in thousands of cases. It softens lers upon the upper lakes, none of which could descend into Lake Ontario, by reason of the deficiency in size of the locks vessels (those which could pass through)

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND Purgative Pills, have been gotten up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable. COUGHS AND COLDS are often overlook-

ed. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," are an effectual Cough BEASDY. AN OLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight, as the King. | Herod had no. Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFLITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of everyone but the worms, and a test of JIN THOUSANDS OF CASES MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which ichildren are afflicted such as testhing, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been 'used with perfect and neverthe gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fall to procure it. SORE THROAT CUBED as by Magic, by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. "It should be taken internally and applied externally. The inflammation is reduced, danger is avoided, pain dis-

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Billor of the TRUE WITNESS, and POST. Wishing to give expression to my syropathy with the movement now in progress to establish a native proprietary in Ireland by a distribution of Irish soil among the Irish people, from whom it has been wrongfully taken and long withheld, I send you the enclosed bit of poetry, which you are at liberty to publish, as well as this letter, if you see fit to do so or think it worth publishing.

I believe that the Land League movement, if successful, will not only lead to financial prosperity for the people of Ireland and save that country from the oppression of rapacious landlords and a repetition of the unnatural famines produced by the present barbarous land system, but that it will also lead to that full measure of political freedom for the old land, which her long-continued and noble struggle for liberty entitles her to enjoy, as well as a more amicable feeling between the sister kingdoms.

Yours respectfully. DENIS B. GALLAGHER.

ANDOVER, Victoria Co., N.B.,) April 6th, 1880. }

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

Brought forward \$2,138 10 McNaughton Bros., Huntington ... Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que... John Doody, St. Mathias, Que.... Jas. Mullins, " " " Wm. Lacy, Chas. O'Connor, ""…... J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que..... Mrs. Garragher, " "…… "…… Γ. Barke, Friend of Ireland..... Contributed by the residents of St. Patricks, Tingwick, Que..... Contributed by the residents of St. Marthe, Que., per J. & E. Mc-Cabe.... Contributed by the residents of Rockburn, Que., per Henry Duffin..... From the residents of Chambly, Que..... Patrick Duggan, Carden, Ont.... Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers..... W. Cooper, L'Epipbanie..... W. Leblanc, Three Rivers..... Thos. Daley, Lorette..... L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie Jean Cloutier, Three Rivers..... E. Many, """ U. Walsh, Quebec..... R. J. Flanagan, Quebec.... Thos. Powers, Piles Railway..... J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers..... And. Hickey, """ M. J. Hogan, Quebec..... E. Reynolds " David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont... " ... دد دد M. O'Mara, " ... James Murphy, J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street... O. McCarragher, Mongenais, Que. . From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph of Huntingdon, Q., per William Hassam, jr..... From Rev. C. J. Duffus, Kemptville D. J. Curry J. Lynott..... From Pembroke, per M. Dowsley. Jas. Dunlavey, West Shefford, Q... Parish of St. Patrick of Beauviage, Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier From Carrillon (2nd list)..... From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J.

Maguire..... Cash from a Lady..... Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden The Dead Doll.

And I guess you must think I'm a baby, when you say you can't mend it with glue ! As if I didn't know better than that ! Why, just

As if i dian't know better than that't why, just suppose it was you? You might make her look all mended—but what do I care for looks? Why, glue's for chairs and tables, and toys, and the back of books !

My dolly! my own little daughter!' O, but it's My doily! my own little daughteri O, but it's the awfullest crack ! It just makes me sick when I think of the sound when her poor head went whick Against that borrible brass thing that holds up the little shelf. Now, Nureery, what makes you remind me? I know that I did it myself?

I think you must be crazy—you'll get her another head! What good would forty heads do her? I tell you my dolly is dead! And to think i hadn't quite finished her elegant

When my mamma gave me that ribbon-I was playing out in the yard-She said to me most expressly, "Here's a ribbon for Hildcgarde." And I went and I put it on Tabby, and Hilde-garde saw me dolt; But I said to myreif, "Oh never mind; I don't believe she knew it."

\$10 00

But I know that she knew it now, and I just be-lieve I do. That her poor little heart was broken, and so her head broke too. Oh, my baby! my little baby! I wish my head had been hit: For I've hit it over and over, and it hasn't cracked a bit. 1 00 10 00

5 00 5 00

But since the darling is dead, she'll want to be 1 50

- we will take my little waggin, nurse, and you shall be the horse; And I'll walk behind and cry; and we'll put her 2 00 2 00
- 1 00
- 1 00 under the maple tree.
- 93 70 And papa will make me a tombstone, like the one he made for my bird; And he'll put what I tell him on it—yes every

58 50

27 00

single word! Ishall say, "Here lies Illidegarde, a beautiful doll, who is dead; She died of a brokenheart and a dreadful crack in her head." - Morganet Vandagriff.

-Margaret Vandegrift.

48 75 A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT. 1 00

3 00 3 00 Yesterday was the twenty-ninth anniver-2 00 sary of the Ministry of the Very Rev. Father 1 00 Farrelly, of St. Michael's Church, Belleville, 1 00 and the Ladies of Loretto determined to cele-1 00 brate it by giving the Rev. gentleman a mus cal and literary entertainment provided 50 5 00 by their pupils. The entertainment was held 5 00 in the large hall of the Convent yesterday 5 00 afternoon, the seats furnished for spectators 5 00 being occupied by the parents of the pupils 4 00 and a number of personal friends of Father 4 00 Farrelly, to whom an invitation to be present 4 00 had been extended. Among those present 3 00 were Messrs. Alex. Robertson, M. P. P., Geo. 2 00 Denmark, R. C. Hulme, Dr. Murphy, Jas. 2 00 Mackie, R. Costello, Mr. Denys, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and others. The hall 2 00 5 00 was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the 1 00 numerous floral contributions rendering the scene peculiarly attractive At the appointed hour, the pupils to the number of about thirty 27 00 from the mature maiden of eighteen to the little miss of five years, dressed in holiday at-tire, marched into the room and joining in 57 00 2 00 lines, Miss Keegan on behalf of her fellow

1 00 students presented the following address to 90 00 the Rev. Father Farrelly: 50

VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER.

60 00 As time speeds on its rapid course, days and 22 00 even months glide by, and we are oft scarcely conscious of their flight, but there are periods 212 00 the occurrence of which cannot thus pass un-1 00 neticed by us. Days, that have as it were, a 30 00 special memorial in our hearts, around which

CARE OF THE HANDS.

Yon needn't be trying to comfort me-I tell you my doily is dead! There's no use in saying she isn't, with a crack like that in her head. It's just like yon said it wouldn't hurt much to have my tooth out, that day; And then, when the man most pulled my head off, you hadn't a word to say. A state of the same state of be long and tapering, forming little graduated columns of perfect proportion. When the hand is open there should be little dimples at the knuckles, which ought to be slightly prominent when the band is closed. Much of the beauty of the fingers and hand depends upon the proper care of the nails. These, if cut too close, deform the finger ends, rendering them stubby. The upper and free border of the nail should always be left projecting a line or so beyond the extremity of the finger, and should be pared only to a slight curve, without encroaching too much on the angles. Soap and the finger brush are all that is necessary for cleaning and polishing the

nails. The habit of biting the nails is as ugly as it is fatal to them. When the skin of the hand is hard and rough, they should be kept almost constantly gloved, and washed frenew spring hat. And I took a sweet ribbon of hers last night to tieon that horrid cat! almost constantly gloved, and washed ire-quently-but not too often-with lukewarm water and fine soap, to which may be added a little bran. A little cold cream before going to bed is a common and useful application. The skin of the hands should always be soft and flexible.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Hpril 13 .- The following is the estimated cut of logs by some of the prominent lumbering firms of this city :- Eau Claire Lumber Company, total cut on the Chippewa and Eau Claire Bivers, 90,000,000 feet; will cut and season about 50,000,000 feet at their several mills in this city. Valley Lumber Company, 80,000,000 new cut, and have a surplus of 3,000,000 from last season. Peck & Barnard, new cut, 110,000,000; will average a manufacture of 250.000 feet per day Ingram, Kennedy & Co., new cut 75,000,000 in this, you see-This dear little box-and we'll bury her then feet; available stock from last year, 20,00,-000. D. Shaw Lumber Company, new cut on Chippews, 12,500,000; surplus of old logs, 6,000,000 feet. The Badger State Lumber Company started their mills this morning banked this season 16,000,000 feet, expected munity and a pest to a country. To down on the present rise. As near as can be support such papers in a country. To estimated, the total cut on the Chippewa will exceed 400,000,000 ; on the Black River, 200,-000,000, and on the St. Croix, 175,000,000. The amount cut on the Chippewa will be ample to keep the various mills in constant operation during the coming season, and there is not the least doubt but that the total cut ot logs will reach their destination without being obstructed by low water, as the driving facilities are greatly increased by the newly-constructed dams.

VALUE OF SWAMP MUCK. Some time ago, we remarked that an acre of swamp muck of good quality 3 feet deep, was worth \$25,000. No doubt such a statement is surprising. So was the statement of Dr. Laws of England, that a ton of bran fed to cows, returned more than its cost in manure. Swamp muck, free from sand, contains 2 per cent, or 40 lbs. of nitrogen in a ton. Nitrogen is worth in the market, 25 cents a pound. So that a ton of swamp muck is actually worth \$10 for the nitrogen in it. All that is needed is to work up the muck, so as to make the nitrogen available. An acre of swamp muck 3 feet deep, contains2, 500 tons, and would require 8 months to draw out, at 10 loads a day, Few persons realize the value of the fertilizing elements of common waste matters which lie under their feet, and the innumerable tons of matter, that may be available for fertilizing purposes, and that much of the idle and neglected materials represent a vast amount of wealth.-American Agriculturist for Avril.

during the winter and can confidently recom- made use of to any extent until our time and

BAD READING.

HOW CATHOLICS SUPPORT INNORALITY-THEIR DUTY TOWARDS INFIDEL AND IMMORAL PUB-

LICATIONS. Bad reading may be defined, anything in shape of books or papers, which treats of immorality or deals in pruriant jests, or speaks slightingly of sacred or holy things. Bad reading, too, is dangerous, and the man who in any way either by subscription, advertising, or otherwise, supports the cause of such publications, is the man who is doing a moral wrong. Many of our newspapers are of a bigoted class. They speak in a tone of the vilest contempt when anything pertaining to the Catbolic faith 1s spoken of. Many others

PRESENT OBSCENE PICTURES

and tell highly colored stories. No Catholic.

of course, will or can support the latter. The father of little Catholic children would not have their minds corrupted. Hence he feels on account of his little ones that he cannot support a paper immoral in its tendency. But every father should know that besides morality every soul, in order to secure its salvation, must be possessed of at least one other virtue and that virtue is Faith. He is willing to admit that a paper filled with indecent expressions and obscene pictures will

undermine the morals of the readers, while at the same time he will subscribe for and in other ways support papers, which every now and then, in the meanest and most scurrilous manner possible, hold up to ridicule things that should be too dear to him to allow anything like sanctioning the sinful jibes and blackguard scoffs of an infidel, or perhaps even worse. Now, it must be apparent to the mind of any intelligent Catholic, that many of the so-called newspapers, sheets that deal

in villifying the Church and SPREADING UNSAVORY SCANDAL

are most dangerous not only to the morals, but even to the Faith of those who read them. Thus the upprincipled Protestant sheets whose editors claim to be of that independent class who never go to church, and whose rule in reply that this miserable creature who claims to be responsible for the utterances contained in the sheet is one who exercises no influence, or rather is so ignorant of what he undertakes to ridicule that instead of injuring the cause or person he attacks, he simply stultifies himself. This is no reason why a Catholic can or should support the paper, which vilifies his faith. If the editor has no brains, or is

A NATURAL BORN FOOL,

the fault is not his. He has the intention to do his worst, and it often happens that a malicious fool is the most dangerous kind of an animal. The stale stories of immoralities and kindred gatherings that took so well in early days, are now run out. Like chickens, they "came home to roost," and the rottenness of a fraudulent ministry, the corruption of which oozes out even at the expense of those high in authority in many of the Protestant sects, proves beyond a doubt that the lies of the early writers and circulators of immoral stories were a clan whose breath was pollution, and whose language was destructive of morality. Catholics now must feel that the members of the Catholic Church who in any way encouraged or supported these lying sheets of other days did something of which their descendants should feel ashamed, and which they themselves will have reason to regret for eternity. Nor can

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

be brought up as a reason why any bigot has MILK AS POULTRY FOOD. We have been trying milk as poultry food a right to defy God in language savoring of blasphemy. Such liberty of freedom was never given to any man, nor was it ever

" ONLY A SOLDIER." AN INCIDENT.

BY AGNES MACDONELL. This incident is narrated by a lady who we iving in Moscow when it took place.

Unarmed and unattended walks the Czar, Through Moscow's busy street one winter's day. "God greet the Czar!" they say.

Along his path there moved a funeral, Gray spectacle of noverty and wee. A wretched sledge, dragged by one weary man, Slowly across the anow.

And on the sledge, blown by the winter wind, Lay a poor could, very rude and bare. Ind he who drew it bent before his load, With duli and sullen air.

The Emperor stopped and beckened to the man; "Whois't then bearest to the grave"" he said. "Only a soldier, Sire!" the short reply. "Only a soldier, dead."

"Only a soldier !" musing said the Czar; "Only a Russian who was poor and brave. Move on. I follow. Such an one goes not Unhonored to his grave."

He bent his head, and silent raised his cap; The Uzar of all the Russias, pacing slow, Following the coffin, as again it went, Slowly across the snow.

The passers of the street, all wondering. Looked on that sight then followed silently Pensant and prince, and artisan and clerk, All in one company.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S BEPLY TO PROFESSOR McLAREN.

To the Editor of the Globe. SIR—As you very generously gave a large space in your invaluable columns is the address of Rev. Mr. McLaren. Professor of Knox College, you will, I have no doubt, be generous and fair enough to give me space to reply to some of the arguments made use of against the Catholic faith. In my remarks I must nocessarily touch on the weak points of the Rev. Professor's *crpose* of the Profestant doctrine. In the first place, live, Mr. McLaren speaks of the rule of faith, and gives Good's definition. I must confess that I find the definition obscure, and ieave it as stated in the Globe to the rule of faith. A rule is a certain correct measure or standard which we apply to things to judge of their truth or fakity. The rule of faith should be a certain standard by which we can discer n the irue from the fake religion. The Protestant rule is the Bb'e, interpreted by each good man, and the Rev. Professor says this is the true rule. Inasmuch as it possesses four qualifies:--1, inspiration; 2, completeness; 3, perspicuity; 1, accessibility. I fear that this rule is faulty in every particular. As regards inspiration, the liev. Mr. McLaren says that the reader of the Bible must feel the truth of the inspiration before he can pronouce it inspirat. It may not be in-spired in the same sense to another man, conse-quently the inspiration stat start into exist-ence. This utter, y destroys the rule as regards inspiration. In the Catholic Church there is only one person held infailible, and that under very peculiar circumstances; but in the Pro-tessant Church every good man who reads the Bible without prejudice is its infailible inter-preter. Now, as to the completeness of the Bible state of balth, we know that this has as hitle foundation in truth as the latter. Several books and parts of books are lost when we regarded as inspired Scripture, such

Bible as a rule of faith, we know that this has as little foundation in truth as the latter. Several books and parts of books are lost which were regarded as inspired Scripture, such as the volume of the Covenants, mentioned in Exod, xxiv., 7; the Book of Wars (Num, xxi, 14), Book of the Just, Book of Samnel, 8,000 parables of Solomon. 1,005 cantieles of the same author, Book of the Words of the Days of Solo-mon. of the Days of the Kings of Judah, of the Words of Israel, Book of Samuel, Nathan, Gad, Seers, Book of Jehu Hanani, Words of Hozai, Epistic of Elias, the prophet, to the King of Israel, Book of the Priesthood of Hircanus, Descriptions of Jeremias, the Prophecy of Hinoch, etc., etc. And how does a Protestant know but some of the books pronounced Aperyphal may contain the true Word of God? It requires an infailible authority to say, without any danger of tarror, that such writings are all inspired, and such are not. Luther declared the Episile of St. James, now recognized by the Protestants as inspired, "an epistle of straw," because, forsooth, the necessity of good works was there insisted on. Poor Luther did not like the trouble of doing good works. He preferred faith alone, it was the coster and the centre Books of alors.

like the word, yet St. Paul, whom they quote with so much reverence, tells them—Thessalonians II. 14—"Stand fast, and hold the traditions you have learned whether by word or by our episite; and we charge you brethren in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ that you withdraw yourselves from every brother walking disorderly and not according to the tradition they have received of us." Tradition must come in as a factor in our rule of faith. The Apostle would not have told the Thessalonians to hold on to a useless thing. There are many practices of religion handed down to us by tradition which the elegant congregations of the pine-teenth century would consider a little too humiliating and troublesome. The learned Professor has stated very clearly the objections made by Catholics to the Profession rule of faith, and acknowledges that they are serious. They are have already shown, and so serious and practical, that they cannot be fairly overcome on Biblical, historic or reasonable grounds. Though we might grant the inspiration of the Bible, yet we could not grant the correctness of the inspiration which every good Bible reader may please to put on the texts. A simple, good man one day accosted me on a steamboat on the Mississipp, where we had been felow-travellers for a few days, and sald: "Well, Rev. Sir. I have found out the true meaning of a text of Scripture, and I have met ho one as yet whoknew the true meaning." "What is it?" said I. "It is, 'Hessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven." "Now," said he, "what meaning do attach to that sentence?" "Well, "said I, "itel us that you have found out the true meaning do attach to the resume that you have found out the true meaning do attach to that sentence?" "Well, "said I, "itel would like to hear from yourself, as you are a catholic priest. I presume that you have the true meaning of the text." "Well, "said I, "tel work havenow ind, for they cannot sin, and are you are haven." I fear I betrayed a half smile while enueavoring to keep back the like the word, yet St. Paul, whom they quote

Heaven.

Heaven." The ministers of the United Churches of Eng-Iand and Ireland in Canada will not accept the meaning that Presbyterians attach to the terms bishop and overseer, and the Presbyterians will not accept the meaning put on the words by the Angelican clergy, and so with a multi-tude of texts. They may exchange pulpits, but they must keep clear of doc-trinal subjects. There are two apparently irreconcilable schools of thought in the Anglican Church of Toronto, the High and Low or evangelical. All read the same Bible, how-ever, but all are not inspired by the same spirit. But it is loss of time and space to follow the divergences of opinion on the Bitle of the various sects. The sacred Word of God nowhere pro-nounces itself interpreted by each individual to be the rule of faith. On their contrary, it says (St. Peter 1, 20)—" Understand this, first, that no propherey of Scripture is made by private inter-pretation." It was by private inspiration of the Bible that the fanatic in New England killed his child to send it to heaven, saying that he was i nspired to do so. Let us turn now to the Catholic rule of faith. and wo shall see that it is, ist, simple and plain: 2nd, universal, containing all truth for all times; 3rd, it is certain, and may be securely depended on. The Catholic rule of faith, therefore, is the The ministers of the United Churches of Eng-

and wo shall see that it is, ist, simple and plain: 2nd, universal, containing all truth for all times; 3rd, it is certain, and may be securely depended on. The Catholic rule of faith, therefore, is the Word of God, written and, in certain tradition, interpreted by the Church, which Christ has established as the pillar and ground of truth (1 Tim. ix, 15). Christ has left the Church in His stead to continue His work, and has left in it His Holy Spirit, and promised that He would abide with it for ever. He told His followers to hear the Church. "He that hears you hears mo and he that despiseth you despise in male, and he that despiseth me despise in failbility to His Church, and the grates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Mait, xvi. 18,) I will only notice a very trite objection called the vicious circles of the "Romanists." I do not know if this word be a correct English expression, but I do know that it has been used as a vul-gar nickname, like political party epi-thets. Gentlemen nowadays have dropped the offensive term. This vicious circles is to prove the Church by the Bible and the Bible by the Church. If Catholics did this then they would argue sophistically, but in arguing with Protestants, who admit the inspiration and authenticity of the Bible, we can assumo what they grant, and prove the Church from the Bible; but in arguing with those who do not grant the Bible san inspired witness, we prove the churchs and preachers, and followers for centuries. The Church was established in a we before remarked, before the New Testament was written, and it proved its own existence. People whose Church was founded fourteen or fifteen hundred years after the New Testament was written appear to forget that the true Church of Christ was founded fourteen or fifteen hundred years after the New Testament was written appear to forget that the true Church of Church was founded fourteen or fifteen hundred years after the New Testament was written appear to forget that the true Church of Christ was established by whon

Still as they went, the crowd grew evermore, Till thousands stood around the friendless grave, Led by that princely heart, who, royal, true, Honored the poor and brave. March 2, 1880. — London Spectator.

To the Editor of the Globe.

M. Sweeney, Sr, Kemptville, Ont. PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND. Brought forward..... \$1,189 00

THE CONFESSION OF A WOULD-BE REGICIDE.

LONDON, April 18 .- The Herald's Madrid correspondent telegraphs the following account of the interview which took place in the Soladero prison between the regicide Otero on the one hand, and the Captain-General of Madrid and the Duke of Sexto, Lord Chamberlain of King Alfonso, on the other. Since the execution these interviews have been the cause of much comment. I apprehend that the unfortunate criminal repeated to both these high functionaries a tale which they carried to the King on the same night whereon the confidence was made. This supposition is confirmed by the King's confessor, Padre Carmona, who also visited Otero in the chapel at the prisoner's request. Otero declared to these three servants of the king that he personally had been guided by no political hate or motive, as he had never taken any share in such things, or had any interest whatever in politics, that his only object had been to seek death in the scuffle attempt ; he solemnly declared that the idea of the regicide was suggested to him by two tavern-keepers. He incriminated other persons besides, whose names he did not mention, or else, as is generally suppresed, the nuthorities do not care to state what he said in this respect, though in official circles nobody contradicts the main features confession. Otero ended each of his of his three interviews in the same manner, by the positive assurance that he had so long kept silence in the hope that commutation of sentence might allow his lips to remain sealed, but as he was about to meet the extreme penalty, he wished to warn clared that he had only been the unconscious a highly creditable manner,-in fact, in a instrument of others, and that the same danger would again meet the King ere long. These remembered that the first regicide, who out individual actors. had also repudiated all socialist or At the conclusion of the programme, Rev. political motives, had equally, or almost in Ministerial press affects to disbelieve this General, the Lord Chamberlain and the royal confessor, but it is the talk of the town and of the clubs, and it was thus given in the Baloz Club and in the Casino by relatives or friends of the Duke of Sexto, from members of the Prison Junts of Inspection the same facts as have been stated to me. Benor Canovas del Castillo is not a man to be shaken by unjust threats. He detended, with unusual vigor, his policy in the Cortes and in the Council over which. King Alfonso presided the other day. Indeed, during his short term of office he has already allowed seven executions of murderers to take place in the Kingdom.

it is our dearest pleasure to twine the flowers of grateful remembrance. Such, Revered Father, shall Loretto's children ever regard the least of to-day, recalling as it does to our minds, the many benefits we have received from vcu. Long may these cherished halls re-echo the

glad strain of its welcome, and oft may our lips repeat what our hearts so earnestly wish you-" Many Happy Returns of the Day."

To friendship shall ever be due the first place in memory, but whom shall we call our friends? Many there are who, when pleasure's cup is full, and we bask in the sunshine of fortune's smiles, will share with us our joys, but should the cloud of adversity appear, few alas! will prove worthy of that sacred title. Not such the friendship which, to-day we commemorate. It is sincere we know, for that which hath truth for its basis can never deceive. It is lasting, for not only does it regard our temporal and transitory interests, but with much greater solicitude does it extend to our eternal happiness. Sincerely then do we hope, that we may long enjoy the smile of approval, and words of encouragement, which has off brightened our task and cheered us on the rugged path of science, but above all, the example and counsel, which have ever incited us to trend courageously that sublime path of Christian truths and virtue which the saints have trod, and which leads to everwhich he supposed would take place after his lasting felicity. Long may it please our Divine Lord to spare you, that by your truly apostolic zeal and indefatigable labors, you may extend his kingdom and defend the interests of the Holy Church on earth, and at length, when this glorious mission is ended, may you receive of your works the reward they so justly merit! A Crown of Immortal

Glory. The prayer of your fondly loved children

of Loretto. The reading of this address was followed by a song of welcome, in which the full chorus joined. The programme consisted of recitations, solos and chorus, duets,&c., and that each piece, whether it was recitation, solo or King Alfonso to be on his guard. Otero de- duct, instrumental or vocal, was performed in

manner which exhibited not only aptness on, the part of the pupil, but the most thorough statements made a profound impression on training, alike creditable to teacher and taught the Captain-General and on the Duke of is but to say what will be endorsed by every Sexto, who were also with Moncasi when one present. Where all performed their parts he was executed a year ago, and they so admirably , it would be invidious to single

Father Farrelly role and in 'a very happy the same terms, sent a message to the King, speech thanked the ladies of the Institution by the priest who attended him. If The for the rich treat they had given him on this for the rich treat they had given him on this the 29th anniversary of his Ministry, which to version of Otero's confession to the Captain him was a complete surplise. He complimented the pupils upon the very creditable manner in which they had performed their tasks, showing as it did that they were good students, and had been thoroughly, trained. He thanked the parents of the pupils and other prominent citizens, for honoring him with their presence, and took occasion to allude to the good will which had always been exhibited towards him by all classes of the people of Belleville .- Belleville Intelligencer .

> Princess Clothilde has warned her son Victor the Bonapartist heir, not to follow Prince Napoleon's impious example.

mend it to villagers and farmers who keep one or more cows for family use. Where butter is made and skim milk is plenty, it is a very valuable addition to the fare of the poultry yard. One main difference between winter and spring laying is owing to the absence of animal food in winter. The milk supplies this, and is devoured with eagerness. The The skim and buttermilk may be poured into the feeding trough, and kept constantly by the fowls, or it may be mixed with scalded meal of various grains. Indian meal is a good ra-tion once a day, but it should be varied with oat or rye meal, and with whole grain of wheat, buckwheat, or barley. In a warm room, with a good southern exposure, and plenty of light, there is no difficulty in getting plenty of eggs from early pullets, and this is the time when eggs are of great market value. Later in the season, when the broods come off, milk, which will then be more abundent, will be an excellent feed for chickens, turkeys, and all kinds of young poultry, and will give quite as good returns as when fed to pigs .- Americau Agriculturist for April 1.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

BRANTFORD, Ont., April 19 .- The township of Tuscarora was last week the scene of a most brutal murder. On Thursday morning Benjamin Carrier, a farmer living in the Indian woods, ten miles southeast of this city, and about six or seven from Onondaga, told his wife Naucy to get out the oxen, as he wished to draw wood. When his request had been complied with, he informed her that he had changed his mind, and that he intended to go for basket material instead. She acquiesced in the change, and drove with him to her death. What happened exactly between them while on their errand will perhaps never be known. Not long after Carrier and his wife had set off for the woods, the former returned alone, and told his children, six in number, that their mother was in the water, but that she would soon come back, and they were to tell her to get dinner while he went away for turnips. Some neighbors, observing that Carrier returned unaccompanied by his wife, had their suspicions aroused. Instituting enquiries, they proceeded to the locality visited by the pair !! "A short distance from the house they were horrified to find Mrs. Carrier dead, in a pool of water, with her head chopped to pieces-her arms were black and blue, and the upper portions of her body had sustained many braises, showing that hers had been a vigorous fight' for life. The victim was a stout woman, and there must have been a terrible struggle, to all appearances, hefore she went down before the terrible blows from the hands of her assailant. While the crowd, which had gathered round the body, were ta king and gesticulating, the brutal and cal-lous husband stood on a knoll taking in the scene, which he appeared to regard with great indifference. He was then and there arrested, notwithstanding his assertions of innocence, which have since his incarceration been reiterated. An inquest was held upon the body on Friday by Dr. Dee, Coroner, who felt warranted in sending Carrier up for trial. The prisoner was brought to Brantford on Saturday, since which time he has taken things very coolly. The prisoner is about and the best wines of Burgundy and Chamtwenty-eight years of age and is, on the whole, rather a good-looking Indian,

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A short but most eloquent speech by Count de Flavigny followed, and letters of apology for non-attendance read by the secretary from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. P. J. Smyth Col. O'Brien, Twelfth French Hussars, etc. formed the whole proceedings this year. In fact it was held simply to keep up the tradition, which had been but once interrupted during the seventeen years that the anniversary has been commemorated.

Though the guests were less numerous than in preceding years, it will be seen by some of the names I give that there were present men of high position and sincere lovers of Ireland (all wore shamrocks that had grown on Irish soil): Count de Nugent, president; Count de Flavingy, grandson of Marshal Clarke; Viscount de Nugent, Viscount A. de, Nugent, Count Arthur de Wall, Baron Harden Hickey, Count O'Connell, Captain Grehan, Republican Guard ; John O'Leary, M. Henri Marie Martin, author of "La Question Irlandaise "; W. O'Keenan, avocat; J.P. Leenard, etc. Several men of Irish descent in the army, navy, magistracy, commerce, etc., were pre vented by illness, mourning, or distance from being present : Colonel O'Brien, Twelfth Hussars; Colonel Hurley de Pierrebourg; Count Walsh: Viscount Walsh; Dillon; O'Kelly; Kelly, Loughlin; Ryan; Morrough, etc. In general the :"Fete de St. Patrice" in the French (capital is a gay and , cheerful one music and dancing have often been kept up until dawn. This evening no patriotic ballad was sung or read—the thoughts of the guests were absent. "L'Irlande est en deull," as one of them said ; "et nous pensons any victimes de la famine "; and such was the case, for though the venerable cardinal gave, leave for meat, many of the dishes remained untasted, pagne passed unnoticed. The guests were thinking of those who are in want of bread.

International production of the probability of the propresent probability of the probability of the probability of

als, generations are not increases in world by howledge; on the contrary, from statistics crime is on the in-orease. What becomes now of the four distinguishing characteristics of the Protestant Rule of Faith ? Its true inspiration depends on the individual reader's acceptance. Its completeness is in-complete! Its perspiculty is not real according to St. Peter, and its accessibility was only to the very few, and even at present to only a small minority of the people. The learned Professor must see that a book of laws which may be ex-plained and interpreted by individuals with some or very little education cannot be held as a very safe guide, at least in affairs of justice, or for the government of a country. No Government would permit its laws to be interpreted without appeal by its subjects. There are tribunals for interpreting and explaining the laws. Christ has established in His Church such a tribunal. The Church was established and propagated without the written. Word of God. St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Rom X. 18, says. "Yes, verily, their, sound hath gone forth into all the earth, and their words unto the ends of the whole world." And when the Apostles and Evangelists, wrote the Word of God it could not be in the hands of the faithful to judge of it. In itsct, they were not the judges. These and elders of the Church, and were read on Sundays and axplained to the people by them. "A rule of faith should be proper for all times, and peoples, for the learned and the ignorant, but the Protestant rule, of faith is im-practicable, and only applicable to the modern ages, and only to the learned and rion. But do the Protestants really accept the Bible alone as the rule of faith? It appears to us that they do not by any means. They have each certain Con-fessions of Faith-or rules by which they confine the meanings of certain portions of the Bible to suit their own peculiar views. The Church of England has its. Thirty-nine. Articles which candidates for orders must swear to. The Presbyterians have their con

any more on your space at present, but, with your kind indulgence, will notice a few more of the assertions of Rev. Mr. McLaren.

I am, Bir, Your faithful servant, Joun Joser Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's Palace, April 10, 1860.

FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT,

CORNWELL, April 19.—A party of five, con-sisting of Philip Bagley, of Lowell, Mass.; Richard Corcoran, of Belleville, Ont.; John Phelan, of Plymouth, Mass.; and Frank Cummings and James Barnes, of this place, started in a skiff this afternoon for St. Regis, an Indian village five miles below Cornwall, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, which place they reached in safety. On the return journey, about a mile below the town, opposite Urquhart's Point, they attempted to cross to the north shore. A heavy swell, caused by a strong east wind, was running. When about the middle of the river, the boat filled and turned over, throwing the occupants into the water. Cummings and Barnes struck out for shore. The other three succeeded in regaining a hold on the boat, and called as loud as they could for help. They had been in this position about half an hour, floating down stream with the swift current, when Bagley let go his hold, and started for shore. He, however, returned in a few minutes, finding himself getting too weak for the task. Phelan, who could not swim, was drawn in under the boat, and was seen no more. Thos. Williams, boatman, hearing the cries of the men on the river, put out with his son, and

succeeded in rescuing Bagley and Corcoran, both of whom were almost exhausted. Bagley was unconscious a moment after being drawn into the boat. Cummings reached shore, but Barnes, it is supposed, has been drowned The bodies are being searched for, but up to noon to-day have not been found.

Peterboro civic accounts show a deficit of \$1,126.

Hon. George Brown is making satisfactory progress.

Jas. McGrath, of Perth, was killed on Monday at the R. C. parsonage by a runaway horse.

Inhabitants of Esquimaux Point, Que., are in a starving condition, and have ransacked a provision store.

Messrs .: Gooderham and Worts, of Toronto. intend doubling the capacity of their byres, and will, it is understood, use all the refuse of the distillery in feeding cattle for exportation.

When the Czarina of Russia alighted from the railway car which took her to St. Petersburg, on her return from her last journey to Italy, she exclaimed, "Alas! I have, done with travelling. Farewell railroads; farewell coaches and locomotives. My next conveyance will be the hearse."

Twenty-seven lawsuits are to brought against the French Government by the Jesuits. in the name of the twenty-seven establishments which they possess in France; and each of the directors of the educational houses kept by the Jesuits will address a protest to the Superior Council of Public Instruction.

OGE TE BALUTAT, ERIN !

[BY FATHER GRAHAM.]

In olden times, are from the pregnant East Updawned the Light, in Greece an altar stood, With this inscription :- "To the God unknown!"

Power, beauty, bright intelligence and mind Passed by the lonely shrine, with heart corupt

And darkened eye. No tongue could speak the word

That might explain the voiceless mystery Of Truth enwrapped in solemn silence there, Until the vessel of election spake And Christ was born in Athens' haughty soul!

High in the Pantheon. When earth kept eye submissive on great

Bome, One statue stood all veiled from mortal glance Amid the monsters who did picture forth Passions of lust, of violence and death Pure Pudicitia | sweet Modestv ! A stranger she amid the awful gloom

That did enfold a thousand nameless crimes Erin! thy altar hath been long unknown To the betrayers of thine ancient faith.

But, Hope! a voice of thunder soon shall speak,

And with Heaven's light thine enemies disarm !

And thou has stood

E'en as sweet Pudicitis, all veiled, By foes surrounded, who did gibe at thee,-With ruffian hand did tny pure charms invade,

Though fruitless all their fiendish attempts, And, with relentless hate, did darkness weave Around thy lovely form, while caltiffs spoke The crimes-their own-which Hate imagined thine!

Now, comes fair dawn for theo. O Erin true Freedom's new birth to thee dear consecrate, A Hand divine shall draw thy veil aside And sweet salute thee as His faithful bride

See where wan years Sink down behind the horizon of old time! Upon an eminence, a white robed queen, Crowned with the golden wreath of charity, Faith glowing in her eyes and majesty, Upon her brow. High o'er her gentle head She holds a torch to ignorance and sin, And, Orpheus like, guides worse than forest

bensts Unto green pastures where contentment

dwells, With knowledge, grace, and heavenly har monyl

Ah ! well we know What one hath done for us; requited, how The guerdon of poor human gratitude,-Except in noble souls-is like the bird, Singing one note and then in forests lost! Sporting for self the life our bounty fed. Forgetful all of kindly word and deed! The withered hand He cured was raised to

strike.---The eyes He gave looked hate for thankful

ness,— The enrs He oped with pleasure heard His

phemies,-And sweetest Mercy saw her noblest gifts

Made Hate's own instruments to strike her dead 1

And didst thou not,

Afar, as did beseem thee, imitate Thy Model, Erin ? Wandering, as the beasts-

By misty fens and reaches of the sea.

In forest caves, in solitudes remote, Near crags which dipped their swarth brows

in sea foam,

By headlands seldom wrapt in summer haze O'er heaths enforced to bear stern nature's rage,

Whose solitude did start from its lone self-Whipped forth to die, the hapless Saxon groaned.

And thou didst look compassion on the race, Replace the skins of beasts with civil garb, Stand stoutly 'twixt them and the conq'ror's NEW

the previous day, and which his conscience forbade him to give up. Having obtained what they wanted, the brigands made off, such being the terror they inspired that no one dared to pursue them. -N. Y. Tablet.

THE QUEEN OF ALL.

Honor the dear old mother. Time hu scattered the snowy flakes on her cheek, but is she not sweet and beautiful now? The lips are thin and shrunken, but those are the lips which have kissed many a hot tear from thy childish cheek, and they are the sweetest lips in all the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with all the radiance of holy love, which can never fade. And yet she is a dear old mother. The sands of life are nearly run out, but feeble as she is she will go further and reach down lower for you than any other upon earth. You cannot walk into a midnight where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you can never mount a scaffold too high for

her to reach that she may kiss and bless you world shall despise and forsake you, when it | ing has been called. leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you of all your virtues, until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured with vices. Leve her tenderly, and cheer her declining years

with holy devotion.

BUSH FIRES.

DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE FOREST LAND-FIGHT ING THE FLAMES

MILFORD, Pa., April 14 .- Owing to the high winds the forest fires in Pike County are assuming alarming proportions. In remote townships it is feared all the valuable timber will be destroyed. At night the horizon presents the appearance of a sheet of flame. Large fires are also raging in Monroe County. FORKED RIVER, N. J., April 14 .- The entire country about here is ablaze. A hundred

square miles of cedar and pine forest have been consumed. This is a separate conflag. ration from the one burning for days south of this place. The greatest alarm is felt by the villagers who are fighting the flames. The burning district is thinly populated. Two houses on the suburbs were licked up by the flames.

MANCHESTER, N. J., April 15 .- A terrible forest fire has spent its force here, but is shoot-ing towards Barnegat. The trains of the New Jersey Southern Railroad to-day ran the fiery gauntlet with closed windows, which were blanketed; few passengers understood the dangerous ride. The forest on both sides of the track is burning. The heat is intense, the cars being badly scorched. Several towns offer to lend fire engines. No buildings, except a few wood-choppers huts, are destroved as yet. It is reported the fire is being fought by the people of Bamber, Lacey and Cedar Creek by tearing down trees and firing them. This is known to have caused several new fires, which are being fanned into some magnitude by the stiff breeze.

Tox's BIVER, N. J., April 14 .- The great forest fire has crossed the river, and is speedily spreading towards Good Luck Point and Island Beach. The utmost fear is felt that it will reach the town. People are fighting the fire by felling trees and setting them on fire. This has been partially successful. The fire, it is said, originated from a wood-burning locomotive on the Tuckerton Railway. There has been a drought for days.

BRICKSBUBG, N. J., April 14.—In this vicinity the great forest fire is a thing of the past. It extended 12 miles from the railway westward, and then south. It is reported that five buildings near Seven Stars were destroyed. The loss of cattle, horses and other live stock is said to be heavy, mostly from sufforation. Spread forth a banquet for them, famishing, The fire is working steadily towards Shark

New YORK, April 15.-The city has been

Rec. Secretary, re-elected ; Committee of Management, Messre, Richard Sullivan, John McGroney, Matthew McWilliams, Bernard Hughes, John H. Griffith, Patrick Carlen and Thomas Flaherty; Michael J. Davitt, Grand Marshal; Richard McDonough, Assistant Grand Marshal; Rev. P. Quinn, P. P., Chap-

lain.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

We learn with pleasure that the Irish Na tional Land Lesgue is now thoroughly organized. At a recent meeting the Vice-Presidents for the different branches were balloted for, and resulted in the following election :-

St. Patrick's Parish, Hugh Gallagher ; St. Ann's, John D. Quinn; St. Bridget's, Denis Murney; St. Gabriel's, Denis Tracey. Тbe Central Executive Committee was then chosen, and the following gentlemen elected : P. Carroll, H. D. Brady, Sr., Frank Brady, Lawrence Quinlan, John B. Laue, J. Huff, B. Wall, A. McCready and John McClanaghan. | did they want Spaight ?-- (no, no, and groans) It is intended to organize branches in the in evidence of her deathless love. When the different parishes, and for this purpose a meet-

AN APPEAL FROM IRELAND.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held last Wednesday, Ald. Nelson presiding The following letter was read by the City Treasurer :---

CONVENT OF MEECY, Newtownforbes, Ireland, 30th March, 1880.

DEAR Sin,-I most humbly and earnestly implore of your generous charity and alms in aid of the poor around us, who are in extremest need of fuel and clothing. By borrowing and begging we are trying to save about seventy families from absolute starvation by giving daily breakfast

to poor children, dinner to adults, and employment to about 70 poor men. Your charitable help will be the greatest boon to us, and surely you know God will more than repay you, and the prayers of the poor will obtain for you countless blessings. Be seeching of you to grant my request,

I remain, dear sir. Yours truly in Jesus Christ.

SISTER MARY DE SALES FALLON. For even smallest help we will thank and bless you.

The City Treasurer explained that he had received this petition from Ireland. Ald. GRENIER was instructed to return answer that the Corporation of Montreal was

unable to furnish the desired help.

IRISH RELIEF.

The following letter has just been received by the Rev. Futher MacCarthy, of Brockville :—

ST. JARLATH'S COLLEGE,

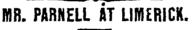
Tuam, March 24, 1880. MY DEAR FATHER MACCARTHY,-Allow me to thank you most sincerely for your generous remittance of £103 sterling, which reached in due course for the relief of the prevailing distress.

You and your good flock shall have the prayers of our poor people fervently offered up for them.

I am very glad to have this opportunity of renewing our acquaintance. Well do I re- go." member you, together with the good Dr. Horan I hope I may see you on the green soil to

thank you. Very sincerely yours,

+ JOHN MACEVILLY.



LIMERICK, Wednesday Night To-night Mr. Charles Parnell arrived by the train from Ennis, where he had been promoting the candidature of Mr. Lysaght Finegan for the borough. The train did not ar- | rot long continue, Ireland cannot long conze till ten minutes past ten, owing to the Limerick, I thank you for the magnificent reception with which you have honoured me to-night. (A Voice-" You are wel-come.") (Another Voice - " You are not looking for a situation, that is one thing"cheers.) I understand that you don't give this reception on my account for any personal views of my own-(cries of "We do")-but rather as a token of your appreciation of the cause for which we are all working. The heart of Ireland is stirred in no ordinary way at the present moment. Our people have passed through a time of sore trouble and listress, and unless we can make a radical change in the conditions under which we live we cannot help seeing that we can expect nothing bettersfor the future, but rather very much worse. (Hear, hear.) For the present we have succeeded in avoiding a great famine throughout Ireland. (Cheers.) But there can be no doubt that if we have one or two more bad harvests the fate of the pessantry of Donegal and of Connemara will be the fate of the charch, the brigged, threaden were set of the brigged, the set of the brigged, and the set of the brigged of the brigged of the set of the brigged of th majority of the tenant farmers of Ireland.

this mischief? Why should they vote for such a man as Spaight ? (Loud groans.) A Voice-He has got half an acre of Champions for Bowdy's land. (Laughter.) Mr. Paraell-And yet I am told that Mr.

Spaight, the champion of landlordism in Ireland, is seeking the support of the tenant vote for the landlords and landlordism at the general election they deserve to meet the fate which will fast come upon them unless this system is altered. (Cheers.) Now, you have three gentlemen-three candidates before this constituency. (A Voice-"Two gentlemen and a candidate"-laughter.) Mr. Parnell referred to the services of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who, he said, was a tried man. Mr. Gabbett, during the time he was in Parfind fault with him. (Cheers .- A voice-Parnell said they could not have better men ; -who would vote for coercion for Ireland, who would vote for rack rents for Ireland, and against a native Parliament for Ireland-(hear, hear)-who would vote against the people's right to do what they pleased with you a similar recompense on the part of the land, and harbors and rivers of Ireland. Spaight, the symbol of English misgovern-

ment in Ireland? (Hear, hear.) Who would assist Lord Beaconsfield-(groans)and rivet the chains around their necks; or did they want men true and tried who only wished to serve Limerick and Ire-land? (Cheers.) But if Limerick should join the ranks of the enemy, then he should be inclined to think it was useless to hope for any good for Ireland. He believed Limerick would be true. (Cheers.) The present was a great opportunity for Ireland. She was never more powerful than she was at the present moment. (Cheers.) Ireland was powerful at home. Every political party in England was looking to the result of the elections for Irish constituencies, and the Irish people had now in their hands the destinies of the greatest Empire upon which the sun had ever shone. (Hear, hear.) But it was not alone that, there was a greater Ireland still in

America. (Loud cheers.) A Voice—They are gone with a vengeance. Mr. Parnell-Even with this Ireland at home our countrymen in America are true to the heart's core. They will do anything for you that you call upon them to do if it can be shown that success is likely to attend the movement. (Cheers.) They have subscribed

A Voice-Thanks to you. (Cheers.)

Mr. Paruell-They have sent millions of collars to this country during the last three months, and they would do a great deal more than that. (Cheers) I was escorted through the streets of New York from on board the steamship Scythia by five hundred bayonets of the 65th Regiment-(A Voice-"A cheer for Meagher." Another Voice-"Three cheers for the bayonets")-men who are veterans of the late war; and Colonel Cavanagh and twenty-five officers of that regin ent came on board the steamer to say farewell, and Colonel

as generous towards our distresses as she had been sublime in her own misfortunes, and it is because we received much through

been sublime in her own misfortunes, and it is because we received much through the benevolent infermediary of her Bish-ops that we now autuorise you to say that we should make her a large return whatever may the rigor of our own season. Gratitude is an indefeasible debt to which well-ordered hearts always believe themselves to be firmly bound. But it is specially at that such a debt is exigible, and that it should be acquitted without being de-ferred, the sufferings which require it not being themselves deferrable. We have already said, and we hereby repeat, that on the morrow of our defeats Ireland seemed to forget that they were such in the require it not being themselves deferrable. We have insolute not invest and arrow that a lawn the soil should be sown the worthy of our most palmy days, which she gave to our delegates from France. Let us show in our turn by an abundant offering how much we esteem the life of this people and what a place of honor we reserve for her might succor. We do not fear to guaranter you a similar recompense on the part of The sad future with which the Church of France seems manaced will not touch their hearts without zeriting their faith. The Stattiko CATHOLICS IN INFL. The sad future with which the Church of France seems manaced will not touch their hearts without zeriting their faith. The so as power in the analy of a walk so collose in the collection of your benefactions will encourage their payers, and by a self-erident preference, they will ask form Heaven for you those the soundary before virtues they themselves practice to so herefore a degree in combating for religion and liber; Consequently on one of the Sundays before farmers of this constituency. All I have to Gratitude is an indefeasible debt to which say is this, that if the Irish tenant farmers well-ordered hearts always believe themselves liament, had so acted that nobody could she gave to our delegates from France. Let "They must follow you"-loud cheers.) Mr. how much we esteem the life of this people,

a degree in combating for religion and liberty. Consequently on one of the Sundays before Easter a collection will be made in all the churches and chapels of our diocese in favor of the famine in Ireland --- (Signed), Florian, Cardinal Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse."

Monsigneur the Bishop of Le Mans has also authorized a subscription for Ireland to be opened in his diocese, heading the list himself with a generous donation of two hundred francs. Monsigneur Legnette, the venerable Bishop of Arras, has also addressed each of the parish priests of his ancient diocese, explaining the suffering of ire-land, and adding-"It would grate upon your feelings, Monsieur le Cure, as it would on mine, if our diocese remained backward in the praiseworthy movement, and did not repay some part of the debt of gratitude due for the generous sympathy extended by Ireland to us in our own misfortunes. It is true that much suffering requiring aid exists among ourselves.

BUT CHRISTIAN CHARITY,

like the Church of which she is the glory, is Catholic. She extends her aid to suffering without distinction of nationalities. But in this general relief to the necessities imposed by duty, unhappy Ireland should have the large part she so well deserves, and to which she has so many claims."

A NEW CEREAL

A NEW CEREAL. The widest circulation should be given to the fact, stated on the authority of the Kansas State Hoard of Agriculture, that a cereal new to that locality will grow on the arid plains of the West without irrigation. The grain is variously called "pampastice" rice-corn" and "Egyptish corn." and is thought to have spring from seed brought to the United States by the Mennonites, who came from Southern Russia. The kernels grow in a tuft like that on the top of sorghum. Each one is something smaller and rounder than a grain of wheat, and is enclosed in a "shuck" or independent cap-ule. The berry can be eaten ground into flour or cracked like wheat, or whole like rice, or used generally like any other cereal. The meal resembles that of Indian corn, and in color is intermediate between the sellow and white varieties. A chemical analysis shows that its percentage of starch. fat, destrine, and sugar, which produce he-tand fat in the animal organization, compares favourably with that of Indian corn, wheat, rye and oats; and in its contents of flow forming albuminolds it sur-passes all Indian corns, and ranks with wheat, rye, and oats. The small percentages of cellu-lose, or nearly non-mirtitious weaved the is in the sci-forming albuminoles it surtwenty-fire officers of that regin ent came on board the steamer to say farewell, and Colonel We would do a great deal more for you than this, and if you ever call on me or my officers and my men to go over to Ireland we will go." (Loud and prolonged cheering and waving of hats.) I mention this, not to show that it is likely or probable that any such movement is going to be made, (A Voice-"That will be the end of it.") (Cheers.) but to show you what great sacrifices your coun-trynen over in America are willing and prepared to make for you. (Loud cheers.) Why, then, I say to the people of Ire-land in their present distress and depres-sion, be of good heart. (Cheers. A Voice-"Three groams against Wexford." A nother "the groams against Wexford." A nother "the acting and the provential to the contraint of the states and depres-sion, be of good heart. (Cheers. A Voice-"Three groams against Wexford." A nother "the acting and odwncast condi-tion of the globe. (Cheers.) You can-try in this depresent distrees and depres-sion, be of good heart. (Cheers. A Voice-"Three groams against Wexford." A nother "the score and be heard of the globe. (Cheers.) You can-try can be globe. (Cheers.) You can-try can be for globe. (Cheers.) You can-try can be for globe. (Cheers.) You can-try can be against Wexford." A nother "the score the globe. (Cheers.) You can-try can be against Wexford." A nother "the score the globe. (Cheers.) You can-try and data corn, and a faw kares as good folder ar rot long continue, Ireland cannot long con-tinue, in this depressed and downcast condi-tion. (Hear, hear.) Believe me that the tide is nearly turning, and that shortly our rive till ten minutes past ten, owing to the enthusiastic reception which Mr. Parnell met at Ennis and all along the route to Limerick. At the terminus here he was met by Mesara. O'Shaughnessy and Gabbett, and a number of gentlemen of the Butt Election Committee. Some thousands of people were in wait-ing at the terminus, which blazed with torches. When Mr. Parnell alighted from the train he was borne on the shoulders of a down men to the carriage in waiting for him. The horses were unyoked, and the carriage drawn in triumphant procession to Messrs. O'Shaughnessy and Gabbett's committee thusiastic cheers. Mr. Parnell, rising in the carriage, spoke as follows, when the en-thusiasm had somewhat subsided :--Men of Limerick, I thank you for the magnificent recention with the tormany further of the same special the assemblage, and while they thusiasm had somewhat subsided :--Men of Limerick, I thank you for the magnificent recention with the magnificent thusiasm had somewhat subsided :--Men of hable estimate—which it was thought bothing but an expensive system of artesian wells could reclaim to any better use than pasturage, and now comes this African plant to furnish food and fuel to this vast country, besides crops for export, whose value it may yot be impossible to express in nine figures.—N. Y. I imes.

AGRIOULTURE.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Continued from TRUE WITNESS of March, 31st. Night-Soil-Continued.

Night-Soil-Continued. "An earnest effort is now being made to use the matters discharged through these sewers for the fertilizing of the lands toward the eastern coast. For this purpose it is intended to build a sewer forty miles long, and nine and a half feet in diameter, which, with the incidental cryenses of its construction and management, will cost about \$'0,00','00. The Sewage Computy have a farm at Barking, on which they have experi-mented very successfully, one agre of their irrigated mesdows having produced nine tons of Italian rye grass in twenty-two days, and fifty tons during the past season up to August 15, with a prospect that the yield for the wholo season will be at least serverty ions from a single acre."

acre." "The system of sewage irrigation has carnest adheranta, and equally earnest opposers. It does seem a pity, that ior every pound of excre-ment given to the land, three or four hundred pounds of water must go with it, and it is pro-bable that such highly diluted manure can be used with advantage only on grass crops. It is further asserted, that as the best results can be obtained only by the application of from is000 io 10,000 tons of the liquid per acre, the cost of the process must prevent its genera' adoption. However, the scheme is about to be thoroughly tested and it is to be hoped that its success will be such as to secure a return to the soil of a vast amount of valuable matter, which, hitherto, has been worse than thrown away." The many attempts that have been made to extract the fertilizing parts of the sewage from the deluge of water with which they are diluted, have entirely failed of their object. If, as now seems probable, the best and cheapest way to re-move waste matters from large towns is by dilution in large quantities of water, the efforts of agriculturists must be directed to the best means of making use of the mixture."

"So much for the night-soil of large cities. The

money in the past.

glaive Teach them the arts which polish while they serve,

Roll back the stone from dead intelligence And call it forth to knowledge and to God!

And thy reward? O infamy ! O sealed with Heaven's dread ban ! They boast, as of themselves, their better day. And when the world did hiss "Ingratitude! They forge in secresy the tyrant bolt, Turn traitor to the faith that made them free; Then, with pale lips and livid heart within-With traitor's hate for strong fidelity And murderous malice in their ruffian souls-They curse thee, Erin, and then strike thee down !

But Judas went-Let us remember it-and hasged himself!

SHOCKING BARBARITY TO A PRIEST.

Allusion was made a few days ago in these columns to the exploits of a party of Spanish banditti, who, aided by the. village alcalade, pillaged a number of dwelling houses. A fresh instance of the audacity and impunity with which these ruffians carry on their lawless calling, and strike terror into the minds of the rural population, is now given. Last week, whilst the inhabitants of the village of Rhodes, in Leri.'a, were assembled in the parish church, their devotions were abruptly interrupted by the entrance of a band of robbers, their faces blackened to prevent recognition, and carrying poignards, revolvers, and other arms. Three of these intruders went resolutely towards the pulpit, and, without wasting any time in words, dealt the officiating minister a heavy blow on the head, and stretched him senseless. In this state he was bound with cords and carried out of the

pervaded by the aromatic odor of the pines and cedars burning in the great forest fires, which broke out on Tuesday morning in Ocean county, New Jersey; it is estimated that three thousand acres of timber lands have been destroyed. Several villages were reported on fire last night ; many cows, horses and other stock have been burned to death and birds sufficated by hundreds. The fire has died out about Bricksburg, having expended its force between Monasquan River and the Ocean. It is now reported, how-ever, as working towards Sharke River in Monmouth county, to the northward. This is in the direction of Long Branch district, over which the fire has swept, and is sparsely populated, almost the only inhabitants being charcoal burners and wood choppers, whose huts have been burned. No human lives are reported lost yet, but the value of the property destroyed is very great.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

ATTEMPTING TO BURN ALIVE IMPORTANT WIT-NESSES.

LUCAN, April 14 --- A very strong opinion is afloat that the Connors' fire was the work of an incendiary. So much has this been Impressed on the County Orown Attorney that he has ordered Coroner Hossack to issue his warrant for the holding of an inquest, and the jury are now being summoned. Bob Donnelly, whose residence is next door to the burned house, says that the boy Patsy Con-nors alarmed him about the fire after escaping through the window of the burning house, and that he rushed to the scene and was the first one there; that, on his arrival, he saw plainly that the building had been fired on the outside, and was then

FRANCE AND IRELAND.

APPEAL OF THE CARUINAL ARCHBISHOP 0F TOULOUSE, FOR SUFFERING IRELAND.

" My very dear brethren, the public prints for some time past have been informing us of the frightful ravages of famine in Ireland. But, because of the exceptional charges here which this season weigh so heavily on the budget of your charities, we have hesitated to recommend to you this new misfortune. Continued heart-rending recitals, however, as well as the numerous subscription lists opened by the Catholic Press, as also the cries of distress of the Irish Episcopate, the example of our venerated colleagues of France, the large alms of the churches of America, and, indeed, to speak the language of faith, the charity of Christ which seeks to save many members of His mystic body in our Irish brothers-all urge us to throw ourselves into the generous cur-

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

A Liverpool letter says public sales of wool here of late have established the reality of A Liverpool letter says public sales of wool there of late have established the reality of American competition in a manner unexpected by the English manufacturers, and that under the influence of American orders, the price of wool attained to a figure higher than had been known in the market since 1871. It is claimed that within the last six months more costly carpet have gone to the United States than had been exported in the previous six years, but so far as the carpet trade generally is concerned, there is no attempt to conceal the loss of the depression that has prevailed, large quantities of machinery have been bought in Yorkshire at very low prices for shipment to the United States. Instances are mentioned of the pur-chase for shipment of the entire equipment of mills at less than one-third of their original cost Skilled workmen are being carried across the Athurtic. The best designer in Kiddermin-ster goes to an American manufacturer. Agents now pick out the best workmen, who eagerly accept engagements for the United States.

in their convenience to do so. No question of national economy will move them, and they have not generally been educated to the impor-tance of a stric; observance of the laws of health, -not always of those of decency." In continuation of the sams subject. I publish here with an article recently furnished to the

herewith an article recently furnished to the New York Evening Post:

The Earth Closet and its Possibilities.

The Earth Closet and its Possibilities. In the Journal of the London Society of Arts, for May 18, 1863, there is published a series of tables which had been submitted by Dr. Tudi-chum, concerning the commercial value of the constituents of human excrement. The most curious are those relating to the composition of urine. He says: "Taking into account that there are many thousand persons who come to London during the day, but sleep without (and are not enumerated as living within) the metro-politan districts, and deposit their fluid excre-tion in town; also many thousands of casual visitors; taking further into account the rapid increase of London, we are justified, I think, in assuming that the population of London ex-oretes an amount of urine and value lingre-dients equal to that of two million adults or middle-aged males." Table XIX, gives the amount and value of the fluid voldings of the population of London, which, calculated as 2,000,000 adults, makes per day:--

day:-Urine, 650,000 gallons, or 2,901 tons, 176 gallons. Ammonia from urea, 86 tons at £60 per ton; value, £2,160.

Ammonia from its salts. Ammonia from uric acid, Ammonia from creatinine, Ammonia from creatinine, 29 tons Ammonia from other nitrogenous val. £174.

natters, Phosphoric acid, 6.2 tons—£8616s. Prosphoric acid, 5.2 tons-240168, Sulphuric acid, 5 tons-257 6s. Chloride of sodium. 9 tons-£122 16s. Potash, 7 3 tons-£233 12s. Lime and magnesia, 1,714 lbs,-17s. 10d. Total urine, 2,901 tons, 176 gallons. And in

this Total solids, 84 tons, or one ton of solids in 34.5 tons of urine. Total value, £2,832.

(To be Continued.)

DRESSING THE BABY.

When a woman goes to work to dress a two-year-old baby, she does it in a systematic, business-like manner, and without any noise or fuss; and before you know it, the youngster is slid out of her hands with his face washed and hair combed, his clothing in shipshape order and a ten dollar chromo under his arm. This all comes from knowing how. With a man it is different. He makes elaborate preparations and puts on the air of one who is getting an eighty-four gun ship ready for a two-years' cruise. He collects the youngster's duds together in a heap, gathering them up from pretty much all over the house, and after a deal of bawling for this, and sharp' snapping inquiries for that, and an unlimite i amount of getting down on his knees and looking round under the furniture for the other (all of which comes from his having undressed the child the night before) fhe at length sits resignedly down in a chair and with feeble attempt at good nature says :-" Come, Freddie, come to papa, and have your coses on." The child who is just then travelling around in his nightdress, and playing with a damp towel and a stove-wrench, makes a bee line for the door, full of a desire to escape into the next room, "Come, Freddie, come to papa, like a good boy," with a brave effort at pa-tience. The child keeps on its course. "Fred !" This sounds so much like business that the youngster stops, turns, and tacking slowly up to the now stern-browed parent, gradually gets within reach, when a sudden grab of his arm brings him into position where the damp towel slaps round on the father's clean shirt front, and the stove-wrench plumps solidly down upon the very top of his foot. "Oh, dear, dear!" he screams in agony, nursing the foot with one hand and shaking the poor innocent with the other ; whereupon innocent

sets up an accompanying yell. A voice from below, where the wife and mother is busied with getting breakfast, joins in the chorus—"Olmstead Molleston, what on carth are you doing to that child ?" "Oh, you keep quiet !" goes back the quick reply, in a short, ugly, desperate growl, that silences all further inquiry. Then the father, after rubbing his foot and groaning a while, squares the child round and begins the process of dressing him, which is mostly made up of dreadful struggles between clumsy fingers and smooth porcelain buttons, a general misplacing of garments hind side before and upside down, searches after the missing articles, and talks like the following :--- "Turn round !" "Stand still!" "Hold your arm up;" "Can't you.let things be!" "Stop reaching!" "Hold up your head!" "Up I say!" "Can't you keep still !" " Where's that other skirt !" " Let go ! "Now where is that pin !" " S tand up !" "There now!" "Why don't you fall down and be done with it?" "Stop your howling!" "Stop!" "Let that be !" "Behave !" "Say, why don't you have four or five thousand more buttons or your clothes ?" "Now where's that stocking ?" "Keep your foot still !" "Say, keepyour-foot-still !" "Gimme the other foot !" "No the other !" " Can't you see?" "What do want to spread your toes out for? How do supdose I'm going to put your stockings on with your foot in that shape ?" "Stop it I say !" "Pow wow! c-e-u! Who stuck that pin in that way?" "You, of course," says a cold thin, cutting voice; and he glances up and his wite looking down on him in a taunting, exasperating sort of way. "I'd be ashamed of myself," she continues "to go on in that way and get so out of patience with a little bitof a baby. You've been making noise enough to awake the dead, and his clothes look as if they'd been thrown on with a pitchfork. Gimme him!" And he gets up sheepishly and sullenly, and after slamming and s tamp-ing round the house after the liniment bottle and banging doors and making as big a noise as he can, he works himself up into such a state of meanness and mortification that, to spite himself, he goes off down town without his breakfast.

Given Up by Boctors.

THE WELLAND CANAL. Altogether the most important of the questions which relate to the commerce and future prosperity of New York is the one which the government of the Dominion is forcing upon our notice. There may be no occasion for alarm, much less for panic; but we cannot afford to ignore what Canada is doing to take away our trade, and we shall its pure state, scientifically treated, is recom-be blind to our interests if we do not "take mended by the highest medical authority as time by the forelock" by countervailing measures. The danger is not imaginary. It is rage, and is strongly recommended to all as not, indeed, so tormidable that it cannot be averted by timely precautions, but it is of sufficient magnitude to put us on the alert if we are not willing to see Montreal collipse New York as the great point of exportation

for the American grain trade. The enlargement of the Welland Canal is the first step in the work laid out for itself by Canada, and the *Herald*, keeply alive to monly used to adulterate Cocca. When buy-whatever affects the trade and prosperity of ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." New York, has caused a personal inspection of the canal to be made as it is at the present date. The letter from St. Catharines, which we print to-day, with accompanying maps, will enable readers to understand the topagraphical and engineering features which form the basis of the situation. In the wonderful drain of great fresh water seas, which are the most remarkable thing in the geography of the continent, there is but one great obstacle to easy communication with the Atlantic. In the first tour of the great lakes there is no difference of level to impede navigation except a slight descent from Lake Superior But from the jourth to the fifth of these great sheets of inland water -that is to say, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario-there is an abrupt change of level, the waters of Erie pouring into those of Ontario through Niagara River and down its stupendous cataract. The conception of the Welland Canal originated in the fact that across the neck of the Ningara Peninsula the two last lakes of the series are separated by a distance of only twenty-seven miles through a strip of land which permits the construction of an artificial waterway. A bare inspection of the map suggested this canal as inevitably as an inspection of the map suggests the Darien Canal. Except for the falls in the Niagara River the commerce of the great lakes would naturally pass down the St. Lawrence, which drains them all. It is the purpose of the Welland Canal to flank this great obstacle created by nature. Whether it will divert the grain trade into the St. Lawrence depends on the foresight of the Legislature of New York in adopting countervailing measures before the trade is lost. -N. Y. Herald.

ROBBERY, MURDER AND ARSON.

BRIGHTON, Ont., April 13.-This afternoon I paid a visit to the ruins of the house lately occupied by W. Hasking. It is situated about a mile and a half south-west of the village of Wooler, which place is ten or twelve miles from here. The farm and buildings of the deceased are off the main road three-quarters of a mile, situated on a side-line known as Gimlet Line. A more desolate, forsaken place for a home could not well be imagined, and now that robbery, murder and incendiary have done their work, the place looks doubly forlorn and lonely The old man Haskings lived for some 26 years in the house now in ashes, and was 78 years of age. He has been twice married, but owing to family broils has been separated from his last wife for several years. She, however, on learning of his death, promptly set up a claim for his pro perty. The evidence given at the inquest yesterday failed to elicit anything that threw much light on this unfortunate affair, and an adjournment for one week was made to, if possible, get evidence to assist in unravelling the mystery. The strong points in favour of the idea of foul play are briefly these : A gun, which he has for years kept hanging over his bed, cannot be found, also a large butcher knife, which he usually took in one hand, while opening the door with the other, so as to be prepared for tramps or robbers should they ask for admittance. Two hams, which at 10 o'clock on the evening of the fire were hanging in the shanty, are nowhere to be found, and they cannot have been burned up. The lock of the trunk, which he always kept under the bed, was found in the ruins, with evident signs of having been forcibly wrench ed off, and, lastly, the fire commenced in the east end of the house, while the store was located in the west end. Another fact that should, perhaps, be mentioned was that his axe was found inside of the house, while every one who knows him said that it was always kept outside the door. Various theories have been advanced as to the way the murder took place. It is probable that the murderer or murderers rapped at the door, and the old man opened it, being instantly knocked down in his tracks, as the position of his body indicated that he fell backward directly opposite the open door. Probably the axe was used and then set in the place where found, after which the robbery was committed and then the fire set. The gene ral opinion among the neighbors is that the murdered man was possessed of some money which he had up to last summer committed to the care of Mr. Gould, of Wooler, but after that man's death he took charge of it himself, relying on his gun and knife, and not on the honesty of his neighbors, to take care of The Township Council of Murray met it. to-night, and it is thought a reward of \$200 will be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the supposed murderers. What remains of the body will be interred tomorrow. He was, as far as known, a Cornishman, and has no relations in this country.

well adapted for the young, delicate and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its repovating and invigorating qualities, and its incapacity of doing harm.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in the most nourishing and strengthening bevean article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents com-Other kinds are often substituted for the sake

of larger profits.

POND'S EXTRACT, for Pains, Aches, Cuts, etc. Its power is supreme over all disease that comes within its range. It never fails. Try it once.



THE GREAT VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-

OBRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many causes of these distrusting complaints as the Extract. Our Planter is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbaro, Pains in Back or Bide, &c. Our Ointment (ab conta) for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach. Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal systemates (3) control and In-halers (3).00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific backs. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curation properties of the Extract i our Naul Ryring." invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unarrendue

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. heat ng, cooling and cleansing. Use our Gintmenn a connection with the Extract ; it will aid it saling, softening and in keeping out the air,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Olatment will all in healing and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be need without the alightest fear of harm guilekly aligning all inflammation and soreau.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is need according to direc-tions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Bilad, Bleeding, or Itching, idly caring when other medicines have failed. Fond's Extract Medicated Paper for closit use, is a proventive against Chaing and Piles. Our Ontment is of great service where the removu of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so clous that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emolliont that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physical field in the second be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Future the used. Full directions accompany each boths.



at work, and cured by so simple a remedy ?" "I assure it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day ! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George -I know hops are good."—Salem Post.

MARK TWAIN SWINDLED.

HOW HIS FATHER-IN-LAW SURPRISED HIM WHEN HE WAS FIRST MARRIED.

In a recent interview Mr. Rcdpath tells the following story of Mark Twain; I think it was Mark's second year of lecturing in the East, and my lyceum bureau did his business. He told me one day that he was going to get married, and he wanted me to go with him to buy a ' trouseau ' 1f he had been a woman. He bought enough for a century ; he comes from a long-lived race, and he had an eye to the future. He was not worth more than \$20,-000 or \$25,000 at that time, I guess. He has made since over \$100,000 by his books and lectures and interests in insurance companies in Hartford, where he lives. He went and got married at Elmira, where his father-in-law lived. The latter was a millionare, one of the coal mining lords; but he was not an ordinary scrub of a millionaire-he was a man of rare nobility of character, and a generous benefactor of the anti-slavery movement. He was an earnest abolitionist all his life. Mark had asked his friends in the editorial office to select him a first class suite of rooms in a fashionable boarding-house and to have a carriage ready to take his bride and himself there when they came back to Buffalo. He knew they would do it, and gave himself no more anxiety about it. When he reached Buffalo he found the boys sure enough, at the depot, with the finest carriage and span of horses he had ever seen in that city. They drove him up to a handsome house in an aristocratic street, and at the door opened there were the parents of the bride to welcome him home. As the story was told to me-I didn't get it from Mark-the bride's folk had come up without his knowledge by a special train. Mark went from room to room, and found every room furnished exquisitely—some in blue and some in yellow silks-the furniture and upholstery of the most luxurious and expensive styles. Then he was informed "officially" that he had been driven up by his own coachman in his own carriage to his own house. They say tears came to Mark's eyes, although his wonderfully bright eyes-the keenest and clearest and most penetrating eyes'I ever saw in any man's head-aren't given to crying as a regular business. He could not find words to "express his sentiments" so he only "rose to explain." "Well, this is a first-class swindle!" he stammered.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this and most particular in their diets. These article may just as well buy the best. This is corrective, purifying and gentle aperient Pills the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get from the system. Hollowsy's Pills are com-"Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every posed of rare balsame, unmixed with baser tia,

To the excessive use of Tobacco must be attributed in great measure the Dyspeptic symptoms from which, as a people, we so generally suffer. MILK OF MAGNESIA by its action in eradicating impurities, removes the craving for stimulants, always accompanying an unhealthy organization. MILK OF MAG-WESIA is an entirely different preparation to all other fluid Magnesias. Sold by all Chemists.

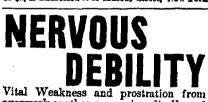
Helloway's Pills .- The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health. are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs; they augment the sp-petite, strengthen the 'stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious 11-G' | matter, and on that account are peculiarly

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trademark on surrounding ion, wrapper. None other is genuine. Alwars insti on having Pond's Extract. Take no other 11.-paration. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

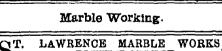
NEW YORK AND LONDON. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to 18 Murray Street, New York.



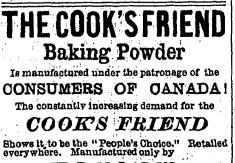
overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by

HUMPHREYS Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. 109 Fulton Street, New York.

H. HASWELL & CO., MCGILL STREET MONTREAL WHOLESALE AGENTS.







W. D. McLAREN, all 55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court.

Dame Margaret MoCahe, of the City of Montreal, Wife of Peter Higgins, of the same place, Bollermaker, Plaintin, vs. the said Peter Higgins, Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has this day been instituted returnable on the Nine-teenth day of April, instant. Montreal, 2nd April, 1880.

COURSOL, GIBOUARD, WURTELE & SEXTON, 85-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

L. C. is an absolute and irregistible cure for drunk enness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics: Bold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y Send for Circular.

Miscellaneous.

CATHOLIC Men and Women furnished em-loyment. \$5 a day. T. F. Murphy, Augusta Maine. 16 L

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ADVERTISING itself wherever it goes by its wonderous and gratifying effects which it pro-duces, that sterling medicinal preparation TROMA' HELEGTRIG OR, is winning "golden opinions" in all parts of the United States. Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED REMEDT. Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves but eradicates the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rhoumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures in every instance is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it, is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents Prepared only by NOBTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont. 1 Norz .- Eelectric-Selected and Electrizied.

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TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, April 10.

Financial.

Money continues in good supply, with rates easy; loans on call made at 4 to 5 per cent. interest, and on time at 6,-the demand, however, is light. Only a moderate amount of commercial paper is being negotiated, at from 6 to 8 per cent. discount, the bulk of the small business reported being done at 7.

The local Stock Exchange was slightly surprised on learning to-day that the Direc-tors of the Bank of Montreal, at their meeting this forenoon, had declared a divi-dend of only 4, instead of 5 per cent dividend (as expected) for the current half year. This, of course, had a depressing effect on the market for bank stocks, and Montreal sold at a decline of 7 per cent on the closing rate of yesterday, down to 135 regular and 1301 ex-dividend, and Merchants' sold at a decline of 11 per cent, down to 95], with buy ers closing at 951.

--Cornwall has voted a bonus of \$8,000 to t Canada Cotton Company.

-The Bank of England lost £14,500 specie du ing the week, but raised its reserve from 43 48 9-16 per cent of liabilities. The postal d count rate of the Bank is unchanged at 3 p cent.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Wester Railway for week ending April 9th wei \$97,689.39, against \$81,102.53 in the corre-ponding week last year, an increase of \$16 586.56.

-The Western Canada Loan and Saving Company have decided to discontinue the issue of 5j per cent. debentures, and those issued for the future will only bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annuni. -The Grand Trunk Rallway traffic receip

-The Grand Trunk Rallway traffic receipt for the four weeks. gregated \$521,434, an increase over the lik period of last year of \$211,239, with a decreased ralleage of 118 miles for the Riviere-du-Long line, which is equal to \$17,000 of traffic included in last year, making an increase of \$225,239 in four weeks.

WEERLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOL'ESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, April 20. The local breadstuffs market, in sympath with foreign markets, has been quiet and weak during the past week, and the marke

croses with values easier for nour :		
Buperior Extra \$6 10	0	0.00
Extra Superfine 6 00	O	6 15
Fancy 0 00	0	0.00
Spring Extra, new ground, 5 90	0	0 00
		5 75
Strong Bakers 6 25	Ø	6 59
Fine 5 15	Ø	5 25
Middlings 4 40		
Pollards 3 20		
Ontario Bags '2 87	0	2 90
City Bags (delivered)	0	3 25

would be paid, for winter do, 12]c, and for Spring do, from 17c to 18c. For other kinds prices are as last quoted. Our wholesale manufacturers are very busy on staple goods, for the fail trade and attending to orders, which are now commencing to come forward. The travelthe 15th inst., on their spring trip through strong. the Lower Provinces with Fail samples.

GROCERIES .- This branch of trade has continued quiet, without any new feature of interest to mark the week. Business has been restricted to a fair jobbing trade with country merchants, but the bad roads still furnish sufficient cause for complaint, been restricted to a fair jobbing trade with country merchants, but the bad roads still furnish sufficient cause for complaint, and for remittances being slow. Sugars are reported a shade easier; prices all round are about $\frac{1}{5}$ clower than when we last wrote. We quote yellow refined at $7\frac{1}{5}$ c to $8\frac{1}{5}$ c; white coffee sugars, $8\frac{1}{5}$ c to 9c; crushed A, $8\frac{1}{5}$ c to $8\frac{1}{5}$ c; and standard granulated, $9\frac{1}{5}$ c to $10\frac{1}{5}$. Of Barbadees, there is very little in the market. Molasset and syntys are in light demand, and prices are stationary at the figures last quoted. Fruits—The market is nothing here to offer; it is very doubtful if a wholesale parcel of raisins could be ob-tained in the market; some dealers say not; prices, therefore, for all kinds are purely nominal. Teas—The demand is re-fined to retailers' parcels for inmediate con-sumption,—no round lots moving. We quote as before, 29c to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}{5}c$ to 55c for Japan, as to grade; Young Hysons at $32\frac{1}$ is but little movement; prices range from \$4.10 to \$4.35, as to parcels.

HARDWARE AND IRON .__ Prices all round show a weakening tendency, but no decided change is reported since last week. Orders have in consequence begun to fall off. The market, therefore, remains very quiet. Wholesale dealers are employing themselves filling back orders, and no revival in trade is expected until after the opening of the canals for traffic. Pig iron continues dull and depressed, at weak, but nominally unchanged prices; no sales reported here. Remittances are coming forward very fairly.

PIG IRON, per ton .-

	FIGINON, per ton		
1 7 -	Gartsherrie	\$21.50	to 25
~	Summerlee	91.50	25
	Langloan		21
he	Falinton		
		· 23 50	- 00
	Calder No. 1.	. 29 00	30
ur·	Carnbroe	. 29 00	- 30
10	Hematite	. 35 00	0
lis.	BAR. DET 100 IDS :		
er	Sooich and Staffordshire.	. 265	2
	Best do	2 00	õ
	Sweden and Norway	4 50	5
rn	Lowmoor and Bowling	625	6
сге	CANADA PLATES, per box :		
es-	Glamaryon	5 50	B
6,-	Glameryan. Garth & Penn.	0.00	
,	E W & Amon	5 50	6
	F. W. & Arrow.	551	6
g's	Hatton TIN PLATES, & box-	5 00	5
ue	TIN PLATES, & DOZ-		
Гог	UGARCOAL LLC	0.54	10
oſ	Bradley. Charcoal, I.X. Charcoal, D.C.	10 50	11
	Charcoal, I.X.	11 25	11
)ta	Charcoal, D.C.	9.00	9
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s.	Tinned Sheets, No. 28 Charcont.	~ ~	•
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ed	Galvanized Sheets, best brands,	010	
ıp.	No.28	8 75	90
ed	Hoons and Bands 1 100 lbs	3 25	
n	Shoels bust browds	3 20	0.0
	Bollon Blate A 100 11 -	3 50	00
	Hoops and Bands, \$ 100 lbs Sheets, best brands. Boller Plate, \$ 100 lbs	3 50	00
		375	0 0
Y	CUT NAILS-		
	10dy to 60dy, Hot Cut, per keg 8dy and 9dy,	385	00
	Sdy and 9dy, do	4 10	00
		4 35	0 0
	4dy and 5dy, " do	4 60	00
,	3dy, " do	5 35	0 0
_	idy and 5dy, Cold Cut, do	4 35	00
y	3dy, do do	4 85	0 0
d	200 kegs, 10c per keg off.		
et :	Shingle, per 100 lbs	4 50	0 0
з с (5 00	ŏč
	Lath do Pressed Spikes	3 75	4 2
		0 10	
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5	Pig, per 100.	5 00	5 2
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1	Spring. \$ 100 lbs	4 00	4 2
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i l	Tire, do	4 25	4 5
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1	do Coppor		0302
1	do Copper	0 20	02
8	Horse Shoes.	8 50	40
-)	Proved Coll Chain, 1 in	5 00	5 2
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- 1	Anvils	0.08	010
	wire, F bal. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6.	2 30	0.00
;	HIDES AND SKINS The	dom	nd fo

WOOL .- The market is reported rather quiet for domestic wools, of which stocks are very low, and there are no increased supplies coming forward, Sales of small lots of unassorted Canada pulled continue to be made at 35c. Manufacturers are still buying foreign wools, and as stocks have got dows lers for all our large houses left the city on to a very low ebb, the market continues

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Sonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

TUESDAY, April 20, 2 p.m.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:-

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:-VEGETABLES.-Pointces, 50c to 55c per bag; earrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$100 per barrel, or \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel; paranips, 50c per bushel; beets, 55c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 30c to 40c per bag or 20c to 30c per bushel; celery. 50c per dozen teabbage, 40c to 50c per dozen, or \$1.25 to 1.50 per br1; Ameri-can leituce, 50c to 00c per dozen heads; arti-chokes, 75c per bushel. FRUIT.-Apples, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; lemons, \$7 to 47.50 per case, or \$4.50 to \$00 per box; Valencia oranges, \$7.00 to \$1.00 per barrel; or 30c per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel; GRAIN, ETC.-Oais, 75c to 50c per bag; buck-wheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c to 80c per bushel; aoup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 55c per bushel; corn. Sic to \$1 per bushel; and peas, \$10 to \$1.50 per cushel; bran, 90c per cwt; corn-meal, \$1.40 to 1.50 per Cwt; moalle, \$1.50 to \$1.00 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.45 to 2.50 per bag. FARM, FROUCE.-Batter-Prints, 23c to 30c per

per GW1; moulle, \$1.00 to 1.10 per cw1; buck wheat flour, \$1.50 to \$1.00 per cw1; oatmeal, \$2.45 to 2.50 per bag. FARM PRODUCE.-Butter-Prints, 22c to 30c per b.; lump, 20c to 25c per lb : Eastern Townships, tub, lbc to 21c. New laid eggs, 15c to 18c per dozen ; packed do., 11c to 13c. Fine cheese, 00c to 00c per lb : ordinary, 00c to 00c. Maple sugar, 10c to 12c per lb. Lard. 10c to 11c. Maple symp, 25c per quart, or 80c to \$1 per gal. PoULTRY AND GAME.-Turkeys, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per pair; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.80 per pair; ducks, tame, 00c to 00c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 25c per pair; chickens 60c to \$1 per pair: qualls, \$3 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0.00 per pair; shipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; pairidges, 75c to 90c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 20c to 25c per pair. MEAT.-Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), 12; ot 05c; sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; corn beef, 10c; inution; lie to 12; e; veal, 8c to 12; pork, 86 to 10c; ham, 12; to 00c; baoen, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 10c to 00c; Bologna sausages, 14c to 15c; spring lamb, \$1 to 2 per qr; dressed hogs, \$8.00 to 8.25 per cwt. Fish-Haddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel, 2; bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 2; per lb; lobsters, 10c do; per bunch; smoked cels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon, 25c. THE CATTLE MARKETS.

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THE MARKETS.100THE MEAT TRADE.100MONDAT April 19100At St. Gabriel market a very small business
was transacted this morning. The supply of
cattle was greater than the demand, and accord-
tast week. The range paid at this market was
if nom 3ic to 5c per ib, live weight. The receipts
from 3ic to 5c per ib, live weight. The receipts
from 3ic to 5c per ib, live weight. The receipts
the cattle : a C McBean. Toronto, A Dowd.
Waterloo, E Charter, G:*E. J Stone, Whitby, M
Waterloo, E Charter, G:*E. J Stone, Whitby, M
in Cance at the : a C McBean. Toronto, A Dowd.
Waterloo, E Charter, G:*E. J Stone, Whitby, M
in Cattle : and Morgan & Co-
cattle e and at Co-
toron do thogs from Chicago. Also It Cochrane, one
load of logs from Chicago. Also It Cochrane, one
load of logs from Chicago. Also It Cochrane, one
long to the set of the stattle and the freight from he had engaged at
the freight in Mary from Mourteal with other
cattle be has on hand. He has sublet, so it is
reported, all the freight from he had engaged at
Haliar, and is new telegraphing for vessel room
at this port.THE CEIPTS AND SHIPNENTS.The receipters
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455; 15 do. 1.175.50; 9 do. 700; 9 do. 730; 18 do. 1.595; 20 do. 2.530.50; 19 do. 1.575; 18 do. 1.273; 5 do. 450. A pril 15-30 do. 1.995; 18 do. 2.130.50; 20 do. 4262; 8 do. 508. A pril 16-9 do. 1.370; 18 do. 972. April 17-9 do. 1.070; 4 do. 856; 10 do. 874.50.

Montreal Fuel Market.

1972. Apřil 17-9 do, 1.070 ; 4 do, 336 ; 10 do, 874.50. Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, Apřil 14. The rather unsessonable weather of the past few days has had the effect of temporarily istimulating the demand for Anthrache coal in this market, and a fair business for the senson continues to be done in small orders for local continues to be done in small orders for local continues to be done in small orders for local continues to be done in small orders for local continues to be done in small orders for local continues to be done in small orders for local continues to be done in small orders for local continues to be done in small orders for soft conly is reported very light. As usual, there is here with regard to prices as is the case in many parts of the States, and during the past week a couple of other dealers have commenced to sell at about the same reduced rates adver-tine d Co. viz. Stove, \$7; egg and furnace, \$6.75 to 7.10, and chestnut at 650. We, there-fore, revise our list of prices below in order to cover the range. Judging from the general ione of the leading merican markets at present and ap-pearances here, the prices for Anthracite coal may be expected to be \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton ligher in this market during the com-ing summer than during last summer season. Stock in this market have been reduced to a low peint, and it is not probable that there will be much coal held here at the opening of mari-ration, and as the large American companies show a disposition to advance prices at lift pricer, it would not seem wise for our citizens to delay purchasing their spring requirements in antici-pation of much lower prices at the asy fail in values for iron will encourage the demand and create increased activity, in which case the great balk of the production of coal would be consumed in manufacturing i, and thus coal prices would continue firm. On the order hand, the companies may quite possibly overdo he thing, and mine too much coal. Coal---------------

tamarac, 2} fe 2} to feet, \$3.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET. SATURDAY, April 17. The offerings of hay and straw at the College street market during this week have been light, still the supply was greater than hat week. The estimated receipts comprise 200 loads, of which about 60 loads for last week. The demand, however, for both hay and straw has fallen off considerably, and for want of buyers prices declined. There is scarcely any good Timothy hay now to be had, the offerings being chiefly common cow hay; and prices paid range from \$6 to \$8 per 100 bundles, and for straw from \$3 to 150 do, a fall of about \$1 on last week's prices for hay, and straw remain unchanged

THE U. S. CATTLE TRADE.

THE U. S. CATTLE TRADE. The agitation of legislative measures in the United States to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases among cattle has directed attention to the aiready large and in-creasing commerce in live stock. There is no branch of commerce that has grown so rapidly as this. In 1873 the value of horned cattle ex-ported alive from the United States was \$695,957, and in 1873 the value was \$3.573,200. For the six months ending December 31st last, 77.756 head were shipped at a total value of \$4.971,382. If the exports during the current first six months, the value exported this year, it will be s-en, will amount to nearly \$10,000,600. Of the ship-monts of last year \$6,616,114 went to England ments of last year \$6,618,114 went to England alone, the land of beef eaters.

Emancipator.

ton Brokers' Association says :--- Except on Tuesday, when a good business was done at steady rates, cotton has been in limited request, heavy and irregular. To-day (Thursday) with an increased demand, prices were steadier, but still lower than they were last week. In American a moderate business was done, with much pressure to sell, and prices are reduced id to 5-16d. Sea Island was in limited inquiry at unchanged prices. Futures opened dull and were generally, throughout the week, very depressed. There were considerable fluctuations. The final rates are 9-32d lower for near, and 7-32d to id for distant positions, and id lower for new crops.

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cot-

What Kind of Projection We May Expect from dreat Britain.

The anti-Canadian party is constantly harping on the great advantages we are called to resp from British connection. In case of need, the immense treasures and power of the mother country would be at our not hesitate an instant in spending millions upon millions for our relief, regardless of the cost, however great.

Well ! we know of no country in the wide world has the wealth and power which is ac-cumulated in the British Isles. Several thousand millions of pounds sterling are represented by the wealthy population of Great Britain. It is well known that large land holders have for their private use a bigher income than the whole revenue of the Government of Canada.

Now let us see how much of this great wealth is being applied to help the starving Irish, their fellow-citizens. The private subscriptions in Great Britain amount to about \$500,000, and the Imperial Parliament proposes to lend money, on easy terms, for farm improvements. In fact, the United States and Canada are doing more, so far, to relieve the famishing population of Ireland than Great Britain herself, with her numerous millionaires and wealthy classes.

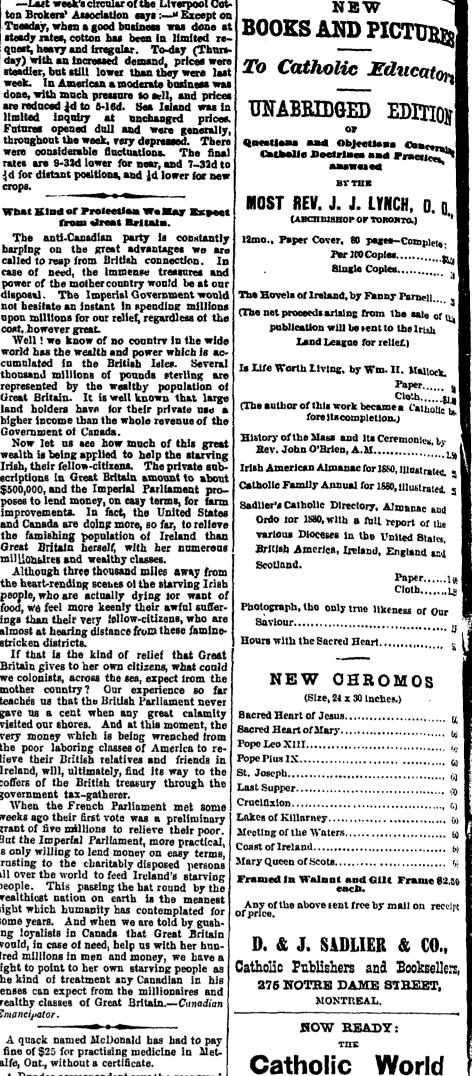
Although three thousand miles away from the heart-rending scenes of the starving Irish people, who are actually dying for want of food, we feel more keenly their awful sufferings than their very fellow-citizens, who are almost at hearing distance from these faminestricken districts.

If that is the kind of relief that Great Britain gives to her own citizens, what could we colonists, across the sea, expect from the mother country? Our experience so far teaches us that the British Parliament never gave us a cent when any great calamity visited our shores. And at this moment, the very money which is being wrenched from the poor laboring classes of America to relieve their British relatives and friends in Ireland, will, ultimately, find its way to the coffers of the British treasury through the government tax-gatherer.

When the French Parliament met some weeks ago their first vote was a preliminary grant of five millions to relieve their poor. But the Imperial Parliament, more practical is only willing to lend money on easy terms, trusting to the charitably disposed persons all over the world to feed Ireland's starving people. This passing the hat round by the wealthicst nation on earth is the meanest sight which humanity has contemplated for some years. And when we are told by gushing loyalists in Canada that Great Britain would, in case of need, help us with her hundred millions in men and money, we have a right to point to her own starving people as the kind of treatment any Canadian in his senses can expect from the millionaires and wealthy classes of Great Britain .- Cunadian

A quack named McDonald has had to pay a fine of \$25 for practising medicine in Metcalfe, Ont., without a certificate.

A Dundee correspondent says the recovered lattice work of the Tay bridge bears marks



Cornmenl	 • • • • • •	•••••	 4 50 2 90	90	4 65 2 95
	 		-		

ASHES — lieceipts for last week, 113 bris of pots; no pearls. The deliveries com-prised 264 bris pots. In store here on Saturday last, 624 bris pots and 340 bris pearls; total, 964 bris. The market is quite liteless at present : makers in the country are apparently holding back their supplies for a better market and cheaper freight rates, and the demand is light. Occasional sales of pots are reported at \$3.75 to \$3.80, but there is nothing doing in pearls.

BCOTS AND SHOES .- There have not been many buyers in this market during the past week, but our wholesale manufacturers are still kept busy filling back orders, of which there is yet a sufficient number unfilled to keep the factories running on full time until after the 1st May. A good deal of heavy wear, much more than usual, is being manufactured this year. Prices unchanged. Travellers will start out on a short sorting-up trip about the 1st May. An increased demand for light summer goods is expected after the opening of navigation. Remittances have improved, and are now reported tair.

DRY GOODS .- Remittances during the past week have continued to improve; this indicates that the predictions we made a fortnight ago about the general improvement in the trade to be expected at the opening of navigation will be borne out. There have been a few buyers from the Ottawa district and Eastern Townships in the market during the week, and they report that in these districts a marked improvement is noticeable in the amount of business done so far this spring, as compared with the last couple of years. We understand that travellers are about starting out on another spring sorting-up trip through Ontario. The trade in the west, it is reported, has continued to suffer, by reason of changed prices. Remittances very fair. unseasonable weather and consequent bac roads. Prices of all kinds of goods are ex tremely firm, with a decided upward ten dency ; the rise in values is traceable to the increased cost of the raw material.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- This mar ket is reported entirely unchanged. Ar active country trade continues to be done, or ders for general drugs being placed with travellers quite freely, but all movement of round lots here has ceased, pending the arrival, as we stated before, of spring shipments There has been no quotable change in value since our last reference. Trade in England in as yet quiet, having been considerably inter fered with by the late elections. The opium market is essentially unchanged; in New York, the great bulk of stocks is held by the combination, and is not for sale. There is very little offering, indeed, and prices remain very firm ; it would cost about \$8.50 to lay down in case lots, and \$10 is still asked here by retailers. The latest information from Turkey reports only 900 baskets on band at the moment, against over 2,000 baskets at the like period of last year.

HIDES AND SKINS .-- The demand for green hides in this market continues good, but butchers are offering very few, and prices remain firm but nominally unchanged at \$10.50, \$9.50, and \$8.50, respectively, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. We learn from one or two buyers that as high as \$11 and \$11.50 has been paid, but with the present condition of

outside markets there is no profit in hides at these extreme figures, but two or three large hide dealers here are held responsible for this state of things; a couple of weeks ago when prices were lower they asked tanners unreasonable advances, we are given to understand, on buying prices, so that rather than pay these unreasonably high figures to the dealers, and thus allow them to control everything, tanners entered the hide market themselves, and now it remains to be seen who will give way first. It is a good thing for the butchers, but on the

other side it is a question of the "survival of the fittest." *Calfskins* are coming forward more freely now, and are readily taken at 14c. Lambskins, steady, at about 25c each. A few Sheepskins have changed hands at \$1.25 to \$2 each.

LEATHER.-The market has been more active this last week than during the week previous. Buyers, chiefly wholesale shoe manufacturers, have been enquiring for suitable stock, more especially splits and upper, values for which have consequently hardened. Light slaughter sole and rough leather have also been in good request, but they are scarce. Buff and Pebble dull; in all other descrip tions of leather the market is quiet at un-

	Berling	
d	Sole, No. 1, B. A., per 1b 0 28	0 27
τ-	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 21	·· 0 25
1-	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 23
	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 28	. 0 30
	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38	. 0 42
	Do. do. heavy 0 36	. 0 40
-	Grained Upper, light 0 37	. 0 42
מ ו	Splits, large 0 27	0 35
é, i	Do. small	0 28
h	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45	0 55
_	Sheepskin Linings 0 30	0 40
)f	Harness 0 25	. 0 32
r-	Buff Cowper foot. 0 14	
8.	Enamelled Cow do 0 16	0 17
8	Patent Cow do 016 Peobled Cow do 013	0 17
is	Rough Leather do 0 27	
r-	BROWING THE	

PROVISIONS .- The wholesale provision market rules dull and generally weak. Receipts of new butter have steadily increased until prices have fallen to 20c to 23c, at which figures small lots changed hands today; and the outside rate is only paid for single tubs of exceptionally choice quality. New cheese has been offered, for which as high as and the set of the set like period of last year. FURS.—There are no raw furs, to speak of, coming to market as yet. A few during the past week, but no purchases of any an active trade will likely be done in spring .skins. For fall muskrats, about 80 to 85 to 18 correction. Solutions and a lack, in pails and tubs, firm at 100 to 16 and 26 and 10 a

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles for the week were 20 carloads cattle, 3 cars horses, and 3 of hogs. Mr. McShane shipped to England, via Portland, 3 carloads of cattle, and via Halifax, 5 cars Messrs. Craig & Kennedy shipped I7 cors to England. ATVICEP MARKET

AT VIGER MARKET

shipped 17 cors to England. AT VIGER MARKET the offerings comprised about 200 head of cattle, of which one-hall were f. om the St Gabriel mar-ket, about 100 calves, 40 sheep and some 60 spring lambs. The quality of the beeves was fair to good, for local use only, but the attend-ance of butchers was quile moderate, and the supply was found to be considerably in excess of the demand. Prices, however, were fairly well sustained, the range paid for cattle to day being from 30 to 4jc per 1b, live weight. M Laporte, of Mildmay, had 17 head of cattle-left over from last week-under offer; he sold some half-dozen at from \$20 to \$15 each. N Taillefer brought 12, out of 30 head, down to Viger Market, where he sold them at about 4jc per 1b. Measrs Hoberts and Wilder had a load of 17 head altogether; they sold 7 head at the Point, and 10 head at Viger mar-ket, at about \$20 each, on an average, or from 4c to 4jc, the latter price being for very choice grades. J. Bayard, trader, sold B head at about \$50 each, or 4jc. Louis DeLorme had 24 head under offer and sold only 2 head up to 11 a.m. for \$80. Robt. Cochrane, Guelph, sold only 2 head for \$70 out of a load of 20 head cattle. Jns. Howder, Peterboro', sold his lot of 8 head at from \$31 to \$21 each. J. Benoit, trader, also sold 8 head at an average of \$30 each. E. Bishop, Cote St. Louis, had 9 head under offer, but would not sell at the prices offered. Calves sold at a range of from \$1.50 to \$6 each, but the great majority were small, and the average of prices was from \$2.50 to \$4. Spring lambs brought from \$1.50 to \$4 each, they being nearly all quite small. For sheep \$7 and \$8 each was asked, but no sales were reported. tion.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. SATURDAY, April 17. The demand for Canadian horses has, to some extent, recovered its former activity during this week, and the official report of shipments to the Blates shows a considerable increase over the totals for hast week; 283 horses have been ex-ported this week, at a total cost of \$27,808.60, against 229 horses valued at \$17,968, for last week for the best animals; we quo e the range at from \$50 up to \$150 each, with the average at about \$98. The demand for. good carriage horses—"drivers" and "steppers"—is firm, but the offerings in this market since our last reference have been light, and generally poor in quality. The Americans, therefore, have been visiting Belleville and other points weether and the country roads improve, that farmers will come forward with increased supplies. Mr. Dean , for E. Snow, of Boston, shipped 19 carriage and business horses, which he called the best load he had secured during the season, but they were bought some time last week at good prices. At the American House yards this week about 6 carloads were bought and shipped to the States of Mass., and New York, and the day there were some 16 buyers registared at the held, the ma-jority of them not having filled their orders yet. The Kingston Whig Says:—Mr. F. Elliott, of Montreal, has juurchased on Wolf Island, dur-ing the past few days, about 20 carriage horses valued at \$100 at \$150 each, which will be ship-ped to English by the first steamer from Mont-real.

The receipts of horses dast week at Albany N: Y., market were heavy numbered at Albany

In the Australian market at id per ib. wholesale, according to the Queensland and New South Wales press."

LONDON, April 16.-In Mincing Lane dur-ing the past week there has not been much improvement. Holders still desire to realize, and as there is an absence of speculation, prices in many instances rule in favor of buyers. Sugar has again declined, both on the spot and for arrival. Sales of low East India were made at a fall of 6d per cwt. Other sorts were about 3d to 6d cheaper. For floating cargoes there were no buyers unless at fully 1s reduction. One cargo of Java off coast sold at this decline. Rice sold at lower rates. The enquiry for coffee has been more general. The late low quotations appear to have attracted the attention of buyers, and the downward tendency has been checked. Ceylon kinds show a rise of 1s to 2s per cwt. The finer sorts of East India brought very extreme rates, but foreign and low qualities generally have not participated in the improvement. There has been a fair export

Fluance, Communerce and Trade. -Water has been admitted into the Erie canal and the formal opening takes place next Tues day, 20th inst.

demand for tea, but prices show little altera-

-Owing chiefly to the large export of catile to Great Britain, the price of beef at Hahfax has advanced considerably during the past few weeks.

weeks.
-The first instalment of a shipment of fifty cars of square timber from Hastings arrived at Belleville last night by the Grand Junction Railroad to be raited and towed to Quebec.
-A Quebec despatch says.-...Holders of seeking tonnage to arrive are asking 26s to Liverpool. Merchants wanting vessels will not listen to anything over 25s."

-The lumber manufacturers on the Lahave River, N.S., have received large orders from the United States for refuse pine lumber, and a prosperous season is looked for in that branch of business.

-A Hallfar despatch says Mr. Turner, repre-sentative of an English company, is forwarding a project for the construction of a dry dock at this port. It is understood the Dominion Gov-ernment will grant a subsidy to the company undertaking the work.

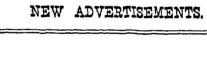
-A Port Hope (Ont.), despatch says: A cargo of 20,089 bushels of wheat will arrive at Midland in a day or two for Messrs. E. Peplow, F. Beamish, Peter McCabe and G. B. Salter, from Milwaukee. This is only the beginning of the vast grain trade which will pass over the Mid-land when the elevators are completed.

Iand when the elevators are completed.
A Quebec despatch says:—A large sale of spruce deals is reported at \$36 per 100, Quebec standard for firsts \$-inch, \$26 for seconds \$-inch, \$20 for thirds \$-inch, and \$18 for fourths \$-inch, and for all 2-inch plank \$2 less on each quality. A further sale of fourth quality spruce only is announced at \$14 per Quebec standard hundred, all \$-inch, is a large sawmill owner on the. Proint Levis side at \$240 per standard log of 22-inch. The outturn, which will be about \$000,000 feet board measure, it is rumored has been sold at a paying rate, but the price has not yet transpired. The impression is that prices of sawn goods will hold their own, at all events until the spring fleet has been disposed of, when, as usual, we may expect a lull, pending the result of sales in midsummer in the United Kingdom.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has purchased 10,000 railway ties in Modoc.

of sustaining the theory that the train went

Forty-eight cal-loads of timber were received at Belleville from Hastings last week and there are 20 more to arrive thence, also 30 car-loads from Madoc. The timber will be rafted to Quebec.

-Advices just received from the seal fisheries report the arrival of the Commodore at Harbor Grace with 6,000 seals. No fresh arrivals are reported, and the fishery is now considered a hopeless failure.



GENTLEMEN!

S. Carsley sells English Regatta Shirts, with two collars, newest styles, at \$1.10. GENTLEMEN.

S. Carsley sells very best French Printed Re-gatta Shirts, with two collars, at \$1.38.

GENTLEMEN. S. Carsley keeps the largest variety of White and Colored Shirts in this city.

GENTLEMEN.

The reason why S. Carsley can sell White and Regatta Shirts and Collars so much cheaper than other stores is because he buys direct from the makers in Europe, and makes the goods in his own Shirt Factory, thus saying three or four profits for this costomer. profits for his costomers.

GENTLEMEN.

S. Carsley states, without fear of successful contradiction, that he keeps decidedly the best assortment of Gentlemen's first-class Furnish-ing Goods in the Dominion.

GENTLEMEN. If you require Silk Underclothing or Silk Socks,

Carsley's is the store.

GENTLEMEN.

If you require Gauze or Summer Merino Un derclothing, or Socks, Carsley's is the store. GENTLEMEN,

If you require Cotton or Balbriggan Under clothing, or Socks, Carsley's is the store. GENTLEMEN.

If you require Handkerchiefs, Ties, Braces, or any other article in Furnishing Goods, Carsley's is the store. .1.

GENTLEMEN.

If you require Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, or Waterproof fweed Coats, Carsley's is the store.

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393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.,

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