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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



After the rejection of several more Home

ommittee of Supply and Committee of Ways and Means are declared urgent, such committees shall have precedence of any standing order or resolution agreed upon, on motion made, after notice by a Minister, shall be put forthwith and decided by a majority of three to one. On the order being read for either of such con mittees the Speaker shall forthwith leave the chair without putting any question, and the House shall then resolve itself into such committee. If it appear to the chairman, during a debate when certain votes are declared urgent, to be the general sense of the committee that the question be now put he may so inform the committee, and on motion being made that the question be now put the chairman shall forthwith put the question. If decided affirmatively by a majority of three to one the question pre-

and condolence have been received from all the Ministers of the Court, as well as the re-

Zeitung, the Socialist organ in this city, will say in to-morrow's issue :- " Tho successful attempt directed against the last despot of town and district of all the inhabitants loyal Russia has sent a thrill of wholesome terror to the British. It is reported that Joubert through the nerves of tyrants of oppressed, ordered all the homesteads of loyal Boers in and gives them warning of the approaching social revolution. Except perhaps the old Kaiser of Germany, there is scarcely an andividual, and certainly no nation in the whole world, to be found who has received the news of Alexander's death otherwise than with rejoicing, but now what are likely to be the consequences of this violent change in the Russian Government? The Russian Empire is profoundly shattered in its political and financial foundations; taxes and oppression had ruined the peasant and working classes; foreign credit is gone; new resources can be opened just as in France in 1879, only by summoning a representative assemby of the people. Such a measure is impossible without full amnesty of all political offences. Such are the necessities which stare the new Emperor in the face. How is he going to meet them? If he grants the people a full and true liberty, then indeed, his wounds may still be healed, but at the same time the old Socialist instincts and traditions shall awake. the people shall rise against its immediate oppressors, land-grabbers, usurpers, nobles and Tichinovniers and the great social revolution, that is, the destruction of Czardom, become inevitable. If, on the other hand, Alexander III. grants but a mock con-atitution, then the war waged by the Nihilists shall continue with 10doubled energy, repressive measures shall

by Joubert to Utrecht completely cleared the

Rule amendments, progress was reported. Harcourt gave notice that if the consideration of the Bill in Committee was not finished by 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, he would move that the remaining amendments be put torthwith. London, March 9 .--- Towards midnight an

extraordinary scene, which for a few moments threatened to develop into a physical row, took place in the House of Commons. Mr. Finnigan, referring to the constant interruptions characterized them as a " beautly bellowing." Mr. Playfair, the Chairman, called on him to withdraw his remark. Mr. O'Donnell rose to a point of order and pointed out that Daniel O'Connell had used the word "bellowing" to honorable members. Mr. Playfair interrupted him stating that the point of order had been decided. Mr. O'Donnell would not be put down, he decided that he would speak on a new point of order. Mr. Playlair declared that he would "name" Mr. O'Donnell if he persisted disregarding this warning. Mr. O'Donnell continu-ed to speak "claiming that he was only exercising his right." The utmost confusion reigned in the House, and it was difficult to hear Mr. O'Donnell owing to the noisy interruptions and cries of "name." Sir William Harcourt, during the disorder, was observed to whisper to Mr. Playlair, who immediately afterwards "named" Mr. The scene at this moment be-O'Donnell. came threatening. Mr. O'Donnell shouted that he would have to be removed by the police, and the Irish members closed around to help him, if attacked. A physical row was, however, avoided owing to Mr. Parnell's prudent advice. In obedience to the request of the Irish leader the member for Dungarvan retired peacefully.

LONDON, March 9 .--- In the Commons, this afternoon, several Irish amendments to the Arms' Bill were rejected. Harcourt, in ouposing the one giving persons arrested under the Act the right to jury trial, said the present ugitation was undoubtedly a Fenian conspiracy under another name. Various Irish members protested against this assertion. At 3 p. m. Parnell was speaking against the Government's endeavoring to abolish jury trial for political offences, when the Chairman rose. The amendment was rejected, 273 to 35. Other amendments were rejected by similarly overwhelming majorities, and the Bill passed through Committee.

On the question to report the Arms Bill to the House, Parnell claimed the right to speak, alleging that the decision that the vote be taken forthwith only referred to the clauses and amendments.

Playfair ruled that he could not be heard, and the Speaker upheld the ruling.

Gladstone gave notice that, upon consideration, to-morrow, of the Bill as amended, he should move that after 10 o'clock any amendment be put forthwith.

LONDON, March 10 .--- In the Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government had assented to a prolongation of the armistice with the Boers. The announcement was received with cheers by the Radical members.

LONDON, March 11 --- In the Honse of Commons last night, atter the Speaker put the remaining amendments to the Arms Bill in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's resolution,

viously under debate shall be forth with put. LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Gladstone has given notice that he would to morrow move an address to the Queen expressing the sentiment of the House relative to the assassingtion of the Czar of Russia.

of the Fightige Felative to the assassimitation of the Czar of Russia. Bradlaugh expressing a wish to present some petitions, Gorst intervened, alleging that Brad-laugh was no longer a member of the House. After a discussion, in which James (Liberal) supported Fradlaugh's rights, and Holker (Con-servative) opposed him, the Speaker ruled that, until the House should otherwise decide, Brad-laugh's seat was vacant. Dike said no representations had been made by the United States relative to the arrest of Boyton. Gorst (Conservative) postponed his motion for a writ for election at Northampton, for a member in place of Bradlaugh to the earliest possible moment.

Member in pictor of Branaugh, to the Carlest possible moment. Mr. Gladstone moved resolution of urgency for Supply. The urgency motion was lost by 296 yeas to 219 nays, not being the necessary two-thirds

majority. Mr. Gladstone announced that he acquiesced All members having motioned that he actimesed in the vote, and appealed to members to sup-port the Government in Supply. The Govern-ment, he said, reserved the liberty to propose hereafter any action that might be necessary. All members having motions on the paper, in-cluding O'Donnell, withdrew them, and the House went into Commit ee of Sapply.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Arms' Bill was read a first time and the second reading fixed for to marrow. Grauville has given notice of an address to the Queen, and of condolence to the Duchess of Edinburgh, daughter of the late Czar.

### PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK March 12 .- It is estimated that 3,000 witnessed the finish of the walking match. O'Leary retired with 450 miles shortly after eight o'clock. He was badly used up, his feet being very sore. He declared the match square, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, and attributed his defeat to his anxiety over Albert's failure and the poor track. Vaughan walked till nearly 10 o'clock, and made 460 miles. Rowell appeared on the track to-day, but attracted little attention. The total receipts were \$33,000, and expenses \$16,000, leaving \$17,000 to be divided among the pedestrians and management. Precisely how much money will be divided is not definitely known, but the lion's share goes to the Englishmen, who also carry off between them \$10,000 in stakes, said to have been up before

the signing of articles.

Sir Vernon Harcourt moved to send back to University as a violation of the Concordat. allegiance to the new Emperial safe from arrest, or are either in security on exported by \$10,000,000.

the capitals of Europe.

London, March 13 .- News from St. Petersburg of the assassination of the Emperor has created a most profound sensation; at the clubs and places of public resort it has been the theme of conversation. The Grand Duke Alexis and Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were greatly shocked on receipt of the telegram announcing the death of the Emperor, and left for St. Petersburg instantly. The Queen and Prince of Wales were deeply affected, and immediately telegraphed their condolences with the Imperial family. The Russian Embassy was crowded with nobles and others making inquiry for the latest details, and everywhere in London there was intense excitement. Further news states that great indignation is felt in St. Petersburg over the assassination, and the soldiers are furious. Crowds throng about the Winter Palace, the streets are impas-sable, and it is only the extreme military precautions that prevent riots taking place. Telegrams have been sent to all foreign courts and to the governors of towns and other places of the sad event. The assassins had one hundred bombs concealed at points along the route that the Emperor's carriage passed to the Winter Palace. The shells were filled withi ntro-glycerine. The only word that passed the Emperor's lips while he

was dying was "Czarewitch." ST. PETERSBURG, March 14 .- The Imperial manifesto is as follows :--- We. by grace of God, Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it pleased Almighty in his inscrutable will to visit Russia with heavy blows of fate, and call her benefactor, Alexan-der II., to himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers, who had repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him a protector to Russia, the formulation of her greatness, and promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence, and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire, and the Czardom and Grand Dukedom inseparable connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God imposed upon us, with firm reliance upon His almighty help. May by a well-known refugee, now living in He, bless our work to the wellare, of our Berne, and carried out by orders of the asbeloved fatherland and guide our strength sociation of which he was the leading for the happiness of our faithful subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father to divote according to the testiment of our forefathers, the whole of our life to care for the welfare and honor of day. They passed themselves off, one as Russia, we call upon all faithful subjects to unite before the Altar of Almighty God their praise with ours and commend them to swear fidelity to us and to eur successor. His 1m- in London, that at least two of the assassins perial Highness the Grand Duke Nicalai frequently drove at no great distance behind Alexandrvitch. Given at St. Petersburg Anno Domini, 1881, and first year of our reign. The Agence Russe says the Grand Duke

Michael was driving behind the Czir sleigh, protected against the roturn of Republican and Rationalist Professors to Chairs at the Induced. The troops have taken the oath of Induced in the courd and the value of silk with Col. Dorjebky. When the bomb way

presentatives of other powers here, the liveliest apprehension of further trouble is entertained.

LONDON, March 14 .- All the journals and a great majority of the people in the clubs and other resorts express great horror over the assassination of the Czar. Formal expressions of grief and indignation are heard on every hand, and the daughter and son-in-law of the murdered Emperor, as well as his son Alexis, were overwhelmed with visits of condolence before their departure for St. Petersburg, but beneath all this there is observable in many quarters an under current of modified approval ct the dreadful deed and a disposition to speak of it as something which was inevitable in the long run and might as well come now as hereafter. Indeed in s me quarters frequented by Liberals and Radicals there was no pretence made of mourning for the deed, and the only regret expressed was that it might turn out to be illtimed. Among the foreign exiles and refugees, who live chiefly in Leicester Square and in Soho, there was open exultation manifested over the news, and prophecies were freely made that the new Czar would not live to reign more than a single year.

LONDON, March 14 .--- Very careful and industrious cuquiry among foreign refugees in this cupital and other quarters, and revolutionary associations which are known to exist here, have resulted in the disclosure of several interesting and important facts concerning the assassination of the Czar yesterday. It is believed to be a truth that the party of assas sins consisted of four persons, one of them a Pole, two Russians, and a resident of Berne, in Switzerland, whose nationality is not exactly known. The glass bombs which were used were manufactured, it is said, in a well known glassmaker's factory in Birmingham, and there is said to be evidence which can bring home to parties who furnished the bombs a criminal knowledge of the purposes for which they were to be used. Although another story is that the manufacturers, while suspecting that these deadly instruments were to be used for some nefarious purpose carefully avoiding questioning too closely the customers to whom they supplied them. The dynamite with which they were filled was procured in London, and the filling and preparations were effected, according to the story, at Berne. The assassins were acting under a well matured plan, dictated in the first place by a well-known refugee, now living in spirit. Abundant funds were furnished the assassing, and they had been residing in St. Petersburg for some weeks before the attempt which resulted so fatally yesteran English engineer and the others as travellers for pleasure. It now appears from let ters which are alleged to have been received the Czar durit g his daily journey through St. Petersburg, and that on more than one occasion their contemplated murder was prcvented from being attempted only by a very trifling accident. Only one of the assassing

Concluded on Fifth Page.

### DIED OF STARVATION.

### (Special Despatch.)

NEW YORK, March 14 -I have just received the following telegram, dated London, March 12th, from the Nun of Kenmare :

"Same day Boynton was arrested I found a child three years old, unconscious from starvation on the floor of our Infant School. Who will be arrested for this? Not the guilty party. Distress here serious. Will write full particulars."

JAMES REDPATH.

### A LIBERAL CABINET.

MADRID, March 14 .- The Sagasta Cabinet has proposed to the King to grant an amnesty to Protestant clergymen suffering imprisonment for holding divine worship in Catalonia without having complied with the stringent resolutions of the late Cabinet egainst the Protestant propaganda in Madrid. The Government also instructed the authorities to abandon all prosecutions so numerous under Gen. Canovas against native Protestants and agents of Bible Societies.

The statistics of the magnitude of the Chinese opium trade are striking. The total value of imports into China in 1879 was \$114.350,000, of which \$51,000,000, or nearly one-baif, was contributed by oplum alone, the increase in quantity over the previous year being nearly 1,500,000 pounds. The value of

Urrecht district to be burned. This excited the deepest indignation here, being coneidered a breach of the spirit of the armistice.

New York, March 9.-It is rumored that a barque carrying over 500 well-armed Irishmen and four Gatling guns secretely sailed from Key West, Florida, three wooks ago, bound for Delagon Bay. It is claimed the ultimate destination of the party is the Transvani, three days sail from Deingon Bay. A mass meeting to sympathize with the Boers will be held in the Cooper Union in a few days. NEW YORK, March 9 .- News of the British defeat at Majela Mountains has imparted a fresh impetus to the movement in favor of the Boers, which was started a month ago in this city by the Transvaal sympathizers' commit-tee. Colonel Otis, treasurer of the organization, is in daily receipt of money from Americaus, Dutchmen and Irishmen. Measures have been taken by the St. Nicholas Society, and the money will be sent to the Red Cross Society, Holland. Several Dutchmen in this city, as well as some young American surgeons, have volunteered to go to South Africa to attend victims in the struggie.

PLYMOUTH, March 10 .- The Western Morning News' correspondent at Cape Coast Castle telegraphs as follows :- "All apprehensions of an Ashantue war have ceased. The king has sent a reply saying that he desires peace. Heasks the delivery of fugitives, but asserts that he never intended to make war, and is sorry that his first message was so under-stood." A despatch from Madeira to the Daily Telegraph confirms the statement that the King of Ashantee has sent a peaceful message to the British authorities.

LONDON, March 11 .- A correspondent at Mount Prospect has had an interview with Joubert. The latter said he would agree that the English flag might be hoisted once a year, and an English resident officer he placed in the Transvasl to legislate on all native questions. All land and frontier questions to be referred to the Colonial Government. The Boers would also agree to a confederation if it was desired by the other South African colonies. Joubert said he would concider no terms which included annexation, but thought a settlement might be effected by the annexation of that portion of the Transvaal on this side of the Vaal River, and giving the Boers a Republic on the other side; the British being indemnified for war expenses by this aditional territory.

DURBAN, March 12. - The Boers keep secret their fortifications at Laing's Nek and Majuba, and have refused an artist permission to sketch them.

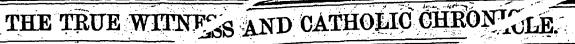
According to reliable information, the Orange Free State farmers are in a very unsettled condition, and are only awaiting sufficient excuse to join the Boers They regard the strong reinforcements coming from England with suspicion, as indicating an intention to annex the Free State.

It is reported that the Boer terms are so dictatorial that peace is impossible. Many Boera from Orange Free State are going to Laing's Nek.

London Truth suggests builet proof shields for field guns in South Airica, Bullet proof soldiers would be better.



### FELICIE 2:312:35



## March 16, '81,

REDMOND O'DONNELL LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE. PART II.

GHAPTER XIII .- CONTINUED.

The rest of the party entered by the other windows. The lamps were lit, and Lady Dangerfield's voice came shrilly summoning the baronet to loo. "We are four-Major Frankland, Miss O'

Donnell, Captain O'Donnell, and myself We want you, Sir Arthur, to make up our table'.' "Your ladyship will hold me excused. 1

have no wish for cards to night.' The iced stateliness of that tone no words

of mine can tell. Sir Arthur left his window, looking unutterably grim and awful, strode down the long room, flong himself into a chair, took up a photograph album and immented himself instantly fathoms deep in art.

Lady Cecil Clive, seated at the piano in the dim distance, heard; saw, and smiled. My lady's stare of angry amaze, Sir Arthur's grimly, sulky face were irresistible. As she glanced across the drawing-room, she encountered another pair of laughing eyes, that met and answered her own. Very handsome, very bright, very bold, blue eyes they were, in the head of La Bean Chasseur. What rapport was there between these two? Without speaking a word, they understood each other thorough y.

Sir Arthur Tregenna might wrap himself up in his dignity as in a mantle, and sulk to his heart's content ; Lady Cecil might hold herself aloof, and play dreamy, sweet sonatas and German waltzes, looking like a modern Saint Cecilia; the Earl of Ruysland might quiet conscience and a sound digestion give; Sir Peter might entomb himself in his study or make his nightly pilgrimage to Castleford -but the loo party were the merriest party imaginable.

Miss Herncastle appeared no more, of course ; Lady Cecil played on and on-Sir Arthur gazed and gazed at his pictures, and never approached the piano. He had got hold of a picture-Joan of Arc before the judges, and his eyes never left it. The face his hat and bowed to Miss Herncastle. was strangely like that of Miss Herncastlethe expression of the great grave eyes, the compression of the sensitive mouth, the turn of the brow, the shape of the chin. And the the night when Sir Arthu. Tregenna went up to his room, he carried Joan of Arc with him.

over the moonlit road with his long cavalryman's stride. It was a perfect night, the sky small blue, the stars golden and glorious, the Long shadows of tall trees lay black across the night air odorous, and, far or near, no living thing was to be seen.

up suddenly in his swinging pace, and looked spoke. away afield. His sight was of eagle keenness. What dark moving figure was that youder, crossing a stile, and vanishing amid the tall gorse? It was a woman-more, it was familiar even at that distance.

In a moment his resolution was taken. What woman was this out for a midnight ramble? She must have come straight from near. Captain O'Donnell set his lips, flung away his cigar among the fern and grasses,

moment was in full pursuit. The figure that had vanished in the sha-

Only the flutter of the leaves, and the chirp of some bird in its nest, the soft rustle of the trees, the faint soughing of the wind-the "voices" of the night-nothing more. What ought he do? While he still stood

there irresolute, lost in wonder and a sort of swe, the porch door opened, and the myststin we, the porch door opened, and a ri-ous lady he had followed appeared. A econd figure, the bent figure of a very of woman. came after. The first was spessing.

" No, no, Hannah ; YGu shall not come. Atraid ! What nonsense! The time, for me to fear anything earthly is past. Nothing living or dead will har me. 1 will reach Scarswood in less than three-quarters of an hour, get in as I gnt cut, in spite of all Sir Peter's chails and locks, and to-morrow be once more my lady's staid preceptress of youth. Hannah, Hennah, what a life it is! Go back; try to keep everything quiet ; don't let these ghastly shricks he repeated if you can help it. How fortunate Bracken Hollow is thought to be baunted, and no one ever comes here by night or day !'

We had a narrow escape not long ago for all that. It was one of the bad days, and the lady and gentleman heard. I put them off, but it may happen again, and it will. It cam't go on forever."

"Nothing goes on forever; I don't want it to go on forever. My time is drawing near; little by little the light is breaking, and my day is coming. Until it does, keep quiet; use the drug if there's too much noise. 1 will return as speedily as possible. Now, good night."

She ran down the steps, walked with her firm, resolute, fearless tread, down the path, and, as before, lingered a second or two at the

gate. Th old woman had gone back to the house, and the tall, dark figure under the firs she did not see. She drew out her watch and looked at it by the light of the moon. "Half-past onel" she murmured. "I had still slumber in that peaceful way which a not thought it so lats. It will be a quarter

past two, then, before I reach Scarswood." "And a very late hour for Miss Herncastle to be out alone !"

Obeying an impulse he could not resist. the chasseur emerged from the tree-shadows and

stood before her. "With her permission I will see her safely back.

And then, with the bright light of the moon upon his face, Redmond O'Donnell removed

CHAPTER XIV.

UNDER THE EING'S OAK. She did not scream, she did not even start. There must have been brave blood in

the governess' veins. She stood there stock It wanted just a quarter of twelve when still, and faced him; but in the moonlight Redmond O'Donnell left Scarswood Park, and that gray pallor came over the resolute face, took his way on foot to the town. He had and the great gray eyes dilated with somebeen offered a horse, he had been offered a bed, thing the look of a hunted stag. So for an inand declined both. To walk on such a night stant they stood silent, face to face, he with was a luxury. He lit a Manilla, and went the brilliant, slanting moonbeams full on his dark, handsome, uncovered head, and his piercing blue eyes pitilessly fixed on her stony face. Then the spell broke; she drew moon sailing up serene in their shiny midst. | one long breath, the light came back to her eyes, the natural hue to her face, and she the road, the hedge-rows in full blossom made nerved herself to meet and dare the worst. She was one of those exceptional women whpossesses courage, that rises to battle back in Far or near! Redmond O'Donnell pulled the hour of danger. She opened the gate and

"Captain Redmond O'Donnell," she said slowly, "it is you. I breathe again. For one moment I absolutely took you for a ghost. My nerves are good, but you gave them a shock."

"Yes," Captain O'Donnell dryly answered. "I think your nerves are good, Miss Herncastle. There are not many young ladies-Scarswood, there was no other hubitation not many strong-minded governesses even -who would fancy the long, lonely walk between Scarswood and this place, between the vaulted like a boy over the hedge, and in a ghostly hours of twelve and two. You are going back ? As I said before, with your permission, I will accompany you. Under exist-

.y come out right in the end."

"I congratulate Captain O'Donnell on his excellent memory. And my face puzzled you at first, did it? and you have come out all right in the ond ?"

"Carry your memory back to the night of the theatricals at Scarswood, the night of my first appearing there. I saw you play Che.rlotte Corday, and in common with all present, your manner of enacting it electrified me. More. I knew immediately that I had seen you before, and in somewhat similar circumstances. I asked who you were, and was told Lady Dangerfield's nursery governess. That non lussed me - my recollections of you were altogether unreconcilable with the character of children's preceptress. Then came last evening, and your very fine rendering of the Irish poem. And again I was puzzled. Your face was perfectly familiar—your attitude, your voice, your action—but where had I seen you? Do you remember Lady Cecil's exclamation ?--- Miss Herncastle, you are a born actress!' Like mist before the sun, the haze of my mind was swept away, and I knew you. I repeat it, Miss Herncastle-I knew y.u."

" You knew me ?,' Miss Herncastle repeat ed, but her eyes were gleaming strangely now; "well, sir, you know nothing to my discredit, I hope?"

"Nothing to you discredit, if you have told Lady Dangerfield the truth. But baronets' wives rarely look for their children's instructresses in the person of ---- a New York actress.'

"Captain O'Donnell !"

" Miss Herneastle!"

And then there was a pause, and for an instant how horribly thick, and fast Miss Hern. castle's heart beat only Miss Herncastle even knew.

"I don't understand you," she said, but in spite of all her great self command her voice sounded husky. "A New York actress. I never was in New York in my life. 1 am an Englishwoman, born and bred."

If he would only take his eyes off her face, she thought her defiant spirit would rise again. But those powerful blue eyes, keen as a knife, bright as steel, seemed to pierce her very soul, and read all its falsehood there.

"I regret Miss Herncastle takes the trouble to make unnecessary statements," he said coldly. "An Englishwoman born and bred. I believe that. But as surely as we both stand here, I saw you six months ago on a New York stage-one of the most popular actresses of that city."

She was silent-her lips set hard-that hunted look in her large eyes.

"The play was 'Hamlet,'" pursued the piti-less voice of the chasseur; "and the great trans-Atlantic actor, Edwin Booth, played the doleful Prince of Denmark. I had never seen 'Hamlet,' and I went the first night of my arrival in New York. The Ophelia of the play was a tall, black-browed, majestic woman, who acted superbly, and who looked as if sne could take care of herself; but then all American women have that look. At least she was very far from one's idea of poor loveick, song-singing, weak-minded Ophelia; and I really think she took the character better than any actress I ever saw; but then my experience has been limited. Miss Herncastle, I don't remember the name of that actress on the bills, but I certainly have the honor of walking by her side to-uight. No," -he lifted his hand hastily, "I beg you will not trouble yourself to deny this. What good will it do? You can't convince me though you denied it until daylight. I know I speak

the truth." She turned to him with sudden impulsesudden passion in her face. Ab! that is where women fail-where men have the advantage of us. The strongest-minded of us will let ourselves be swayed by impulse, and all the yows and resolves of our life swept away in the passion of a moment. She turned to him with a swift, impassioned gesture of both hands, theatrical perhaps, but real.

"No, madame. streets of a ver if encountered you in the cellent m ing excellent care of vere ing excellent care of vere the advantage be pur outright in the end" situation in life you are quire capable of tak-ing excellent care of vere the advantage of being correspondence whet your in the gray dawn, with the cold dew stand-motive metric and vere the advantage in the gray dawn, with the cold dew stand-" he said, slowly.

"Yes, Captain O'Donnell-unless-"

"Unless I flud trouble of any kind coming three people into the belief that you are a ghost.

Miss Herncastle laughed-not a very natural-sounding laugh. "Poor little Sir Peter! Is it my fault,

Captain O'Donnell, that I resemble some woaware that Sir Arthur Tregenna is engaged has been engaged for years-to Lady Oecil Clive?"

"Ah" Miss Herncastle said, scornfully, "now we tread on delicate ground. Sir Ar thur Tregenna is engaged to Lady Cecil Clive, and Sir Arthur Tregenna has shown the despised nursery governess the simple courtesy of a gentleman to a gentlewoman. For, in spite of the New York acting and English teaching, I am that, sir! He has kindly talked a little to Miss Herncastle, and the earl's daughter deigns to be jealous, with all her beauty, and birth. and breeding, of poor, lowly, plain me. And you, Captain O'Donnell-you of all men-tell me of it,"

"And why not I, Miss Herncastle?"

"Because," she burst out, fiercely, passionately, "Lady Cecil Clive may be engaged to reckless sort of way. "She loves you, the soldier of fortune, the free companion, and will give Sir Arthur her hand at the altar, while her heart is in your keeping | And this is the dainty, the spotless, the proud Lady Cecil. What you are or have been to her in the past, you know best ; but-I wonder if Sir Arthur does? He is a faithful friend and All in white-true ghostly garments-noise-O'Donnell, my judge, my censor, that from your hands and hers he deserves better than that ?"

She had struck home. The tide of the battle had turned-victory sat perched on her banner now. His face flushed deep red, under the golden bronze of an African sun, then grew very white. Miss Herncastle, womanlike, pursued her advantage mercilessly.

"You see the mote in your brother's eye, but how about the beam in your own? Most men like to think the heart of the woman they marry has held no former lodger. They

ten they are duped, if they do not know it, what does it matter? My Lady Cecil is pure and spotless as mountain snow, is she not? And she sells herself-it is my turn to use plain words now, sir-sells herself for Sir Arthur's thirry thousand a year. She is the soul of truth and a living lie to him every day of her life. She will become his wife, and her heart will go after you to Algiers. Yours Peter, face downward, on the dewy grass, like she is-and will be-and Sir Arthur trusts a dead man. And nothing else earthly or ber and you. Bah ! Captain O'Donnell, is unearthly was anywhere to be seen. there ene true woman or man in all the world wide? I don't say Sir Arthur has any right to complain-t e is only treated as the larger balf of his sex are treated; but don't you call him to order if he chances to speak a few kindly words to me. We are at the park; may I go in? I am tired to death, walking and talking. Has more got to be said, or

shall we cry quits, and say good-night?" "How will you get in?" he asked. "The doors and windows seem bolted for the night." "Doubly bolted, doubly barred," Miss Herncastle complied with a contemptuous laugh, "to keep out burglass and ghosts. the two bugbears of Sir Peter's life. Nevertheless I will get in. Good-night Captain

busines and in no way concerns me. Un- Castleford police kept their eye on this peaceless," he paused \_... unless, Miss Herncastle ful suburban retreat and the delightful Monsieur and Madame Dubourg, but as yet no raid had been made.

A passion for gambling had ever been of it. You are doing mischief already-do latent in the Dangerfield blood. In the days you know it? You have frightened two or of his poverty it had developed itself in his continual buying of lotte.y tickets; in the days of his prosperity, at the gambling table. Insect hunting might be his hobby-chickenhazard was his passion. Of the sums he lost and won there Lady Dangerfield knew nothing ; her apartments were in the other wing man he has known, dead and in her grave ?" of Scarswood." Of the uneartbly hours of his "Perhaps not; I have not quite made up return home no one knew but the head groom my mind how that is yet. Second clause who sat up for him and took his horse, and -" he gave her a piercing look; "are you was well paid for his silence and his service. As a rule, Sir Peter's losses and gains were pretty equal; he was an adept at chickenhazard, and no more skilled gamester frequented the place.

On the night then following Miss Herncastle's adventure, Sir Peter 10de gayly homeward at a much earlier hour than usual, the richer by six hundred pounds. He was in high good spirits-tor him; the night was lovely-bright as day and twice as beautiful. In his elation all his constitutional dread of ghosts, of " black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray," vanished, and he was actually trying to whistle a shrill little tune as he scrambled along. The clocks of Castleford. plainly heard in the stillness, were striking twelve as the baronet entered his own domain and rode up the avenue. What was that?

fifty wealthy barronets, but—she loves you! His horse had shied so suddenly as nearly Ahl you feel that!" She laughed in a wild to throw him off. They were near a huge His horse had shied so suddenly as nearly oak, called the King's Oak, from the legend that the young Pretender had once taken refuge there from his pursuers. Its great branches cast shadows for yards around. And slowly out of those gloomy shadows---figure came-a white figure, with streaming hair, and face upturned to the starry sky. gallant gentleman. Don't you think Captain less, slow, it glided out and stood full in his pathway. The bright, cold light of the moon shone

full upon it, and be saw-the dead face of Katherine Dangerfield!

Katherine Dangerfield ! Not a doubt of it. Who should know the face better than he? as he used to see her long ago in her white dress and flowing hair. Katherine Dangerfield, with a face of stone upturned to the midnightsky.

He sat frozen for a moment-frozen with a horror too intense for wordsor cry. Then the startled horse shied again, and a shrick rang like to think so, and if in nine cases out of out in the midnight stillness, those who heard might never forget. The horse plunged madly forward, and there was the sound of a heavy fall.

The groom, half asleep at his post, rushed out; two or three dogs barked loudly in their kennels. The groom rushed forward and seized the horse, quivering with affright. He was riderless. At a little distance lay Sin

### CHAPTER XV

### "AS IN A GLASS DARELY."

THE groom echoed his master's cry as he stopped and lifted him up. He was senseless; he had struck his forehead on a stone, and was bleeding freely. It was an awfully ghastly face upon which the moonlight shone.

The double alarm had been heard. In five minutes another of the grooms, sleeping over the stable, came running to the spot.

"T' maister hurt," groom number one explained; "been flung off his horse. Gi' us a hand here, my lad, and help us lift him oop

work with the air of one who understood her business. She bathed his face and temples with ice-water ; she slapped his paims; she applied sal-volatile and burnt feathers to his nostrils ; and presently there was a flutter of the colorless +yelashes, a tremor all over the body, and Sir Peter's small, nearsighted, pale blue eyes opened and fixed on Miss Herncas. tle.

"My dear Sir Peter, how do you feel now?" the soit, sweet tones of that most soit, sweet voice asked. "Better, I sincerely trust !"

He had not known her at first; he blinked and stared helplessly in the lamplight ; but at the second look, the sound of her voice, an awful expression of horror swept over his countenance; he gave another wild cry of affright, half-started up, and fell back senseless unce again.

It was really a tragic scene. All the exertions of the governess failed to restore him this second time. The moments dragged on ; the housekeeper (not Mrs. Harrison of Sir John's reign, en passant ; she had left upon her master's death) and the butler sat dumb and awe-stricken. Miss Herncastle never wearied in well-doing, applied her restoratives incessantly, until at last, as all the clocks in Scarswood were chiming the half hour after

three, the groom and the surgeon came. The surgeon was a young man, a new practitioner, and considered very skilful. He brought Sir Peter round for the second time, presently, and once more the baronct's eyes

opened to the light of the lamps, and the moon streaming in through the bars of the venetians. He stared around, bewildered, his face still

keeping its expression of horror, his eyes fixed on the faces of the physician, the housekeeper, and the butler. Then he spoke in an awe-stricken whisper : "Where is she?"

"Who?" It was the surgeon who asked. Whom do you mean, my dear Sir Peter?-Lady Dangerfield ?".

I mean Katherine Dangerfield."

The young doctor had heard that story stranger though he was-had heard of Sir Peter's delusive and ghostly belief, and shook his head.

"There is no such person here, my dear Sir Peter! Your mind is still-"

Sir Peter raised himself up on his elbow with a sort of scorn,

"I tell you I saw her-saw her twice Don't talk to me of my mind, you fool i I saw her! She came-ob, Beaven !- she came and stood before me out there under the trees. all in white, her hair flowing, and dead cyes turned up to the stars! I saw her! I saw her! and I live to tell it! And five minutes ago I opened my eyes and saw her again, her dead eyes, her stern face looking over the bed !"

The young doctor recoiled. Had Sir Peter gone entirely mad?

Mrs Butler the housekeeper, came forward, -a genteel creature, and the widow of a curate

" My dear Sir Peter, you alarm yourself unnecessarily. I assure you "-Mrs. Butler re-velled in words of three syllables-" it was the governess, Miss Herncastle, whom you beheld a few minutes ago when consciousness returned. My dear Miss Herncastle, pray come forward and corroborate my assurance." Miss Herncastle, hovering aloof in the moonlight and the shadows, came slowly forward, speaking as she came.

"I am sorry to have startled Sir Peter by my unfortunate resemblance to his dead relative. Mrs. Butler is right; it was I you saw a few moments ago, Sir Peter."

He sat up in bed gazing upon her, the wild look of horror dying slowly out of his wizzen, little, pinched face, and an abject look of tear coming in its place.

Her eyes were fixed upon him, steadily strongly, intensely. What mesmeric power was there in those calm gray eyes to subdue him to her will?

"Lie down, Sir Peter," she said very gently,

dows of the waving gorse, reappeared in the broad moonlit field. A woman-no doubt you safely home." about that now-a tall woman, walking swiftly, lightly, gracefully, as only young put the key in her pocket, drew the black women over walk. That stately stature that poise of the head and shoulders, surely all were familiar. And a quarter past twelve, alone and in haste. Waat mystery was here 7

"Some instinct told me six hours ago, when I recognized her first, that something was wrong; I am convinced of it now. Something is wrong. What brings her here? -of all people in the world, and in the character of a nursery governess. And where is she going at this unearthly hour of the might ?"

Still she went on-still the unseen pursuer followed on her track. She never looked back; straight, swift, as one who has some fixed end in view, she went on; and still steady and relentless, determined and stern, Redmond O'Donnell followed in her track.

T Her destination was Bracken Hollow. came upon him, seen for the first time, black and grim, buried among its gloomy treeslonely and deserted. No lights gleamed anywhere about it; its shutters were all closed-unutterably eerie and desolate in the white shimmer of the moon. But the nocturnal visitor opened the grim wooden gate with a key she carried, relocked it, and for the first time paused to look back. She saw no one -the trees, and the shades, and the distance hid the pursuer; only the silver sheen of the stars and moon, the boundless blue sky, the spreading green of earth, and the soft night wind whispering over all. She turned from the gate, hurried up the grass-grown path and vanished in the inky gluom of the porch.

Redmond O'Donnell emerged from the shadow of the trees, and approached the gruesome dwelling. He paused at the wooden gate, which barred his further advance, and gazed up at the black torbidding front. In his rambles over the neighborhood he had never come upon this out-of-the-way placeit lay in a spot so remote, so unfrequented, that few ever did come upon it by chance. And those who knew it gave it a wide berth, for it bore the ghastly reputation of a haunted house.

He stood, his folded arms resting on the gate, tall sycamores and firs burying him in their deepest gloom, and watched and waited for-he hardly knew what. Certainly not for what he heard—a long, wailing cry that came suddenly and Lideously from the upper part of the house.

He started up. So blood-curdling, so unexpected was it, that for one moment his heart gave a great bound. It was followed by another, wild, agonized-then dead silence fell.

Physically and morally Redmond O'Donnell was brave to the core, and had given many and strong proofs of his bravery ; but a ohill, more like fear than anything he had ever experienced, fell upon him now. What bideous thing was this? Was murder being done in this spectral house? It looked a fit place for a murder -- all darkness, all silence. all desolation. The unearthly cry was the same that once before had terrified Lady Cecil, but of that circumstance he knew nothing. What deed of evil was going on within these dark walls? Should he force an entrance and see? Would that dreadful cry be you? I am rather surprised at that. You enrepeated? He paused and listened-five, ten,

ing circumstances it becomes my duty to see She smiled, came out, relocked the gate

mantle she wore closely about her and walked on.

" Your duty ?" she repeated, still with that smile. " Duty is a word with a wide signification to some people for instance, no doubt you consider it your duty to follow me here to-night-to dog my steps, like the hiteling assassin of an Italian novel-to (it is not a pleasant word, but the word I want) play the

вру. He was walking by her side. He was lowering the pasture bars of a field as she spoke, to let her through.

"Spy ? " he said. " Well, yes, I confess it looks like it. Still in justice to myself and my motives, let me say something more than simple curiosity has been at work to-night. In the usual course of events, though it might surprise Lady Dingerfield's governess taking a moonlight ramble after midnight, it certainly would not induce me to f llow her, and play the spy, as you term it, upon her actions. But another motive than curiosity prompted me to-night-to dog your foot steps to wait for your reappearance, and to accompany you home."

"Ah something more ! May I ask what it is that induces Captain O'Donnell to take so profound an interest in one so far beneath him as Ladv Dangerfield's governess?"

The grave defiance of her tone and manner, the daring mockery of her glance, told him she was prepared to deny everything-to fight every inch of the ground.

"Well, Miss Herncastle," he said, "my first impression when 1 recognized you-for your carriage, your wask, your bearing, are not to be mistaken anywhere---'

Miss Herncastle bowed sarcastically, as to a comrliment.

"My first impression, I say, was that you were walking in your sleep. I knew a somnambulist in Algeria who would walk miles every night, if not locked up. But a little convinced me that you were not sleep walking, but exceedingly wide awake indeed."

Again Miss Herncastle bowed-again with that derisive, defiant smile on her face. Her whole look, manner, and tone were entirely unlike Miss Herncastle, who seemed more like an animated statue than a living woman in my lady's spucious rooms.

"And being convinced of that, Captain O' Donnell's first impulse-the impulse of all brave men and gallant gentlemen,-- Miss Herncastle is out for a walk by herself, either on private business, or because of the beauty of the night, or because she cannot sleep. She certainly deesn't want me, and is quite capable of taking care of herself. I will turn back at once and think no more about it." That was, I know, the first thought of Captain O'Donnell, the bravest chasseur in all the army of Africa. May I ask why he did not act upon it?"

"Simply for this reason-that Captain O' Donuell recognized Miss Herncastle at six o'clock last evening, as she stood upon the lawn reading the 'Battle of Fontenov."

"Indeed !" Miss Herncastle responded, with supreme indifference; "recognized me, did countered me in the streets of London probfifteen minutes. No, dead silence reigned. | ably before I came here ?"

"Why should I lie to you ! You are a man of honor, a soldier, and a gentleman-you will not betray me. I will tell the truth, Captain O'Donnell. I am the New York actress-I am the Ophelia you beheld six months ago."

"I knew it," he answered with composure. "I saw you many nights in succession. It was impossible for me to be mistaken. And as clever and popular actresses do not as a rule quit the stage, and the brilliant wellpaid, well-dressed, highly strung existence of , popular leading lady, and merge their bright [ individuality into that of a poorly paid, overtasked drudge of a nursery governess, you will pardon me, I think, for allowing my suspicions to rise, for following your foststeps tonight. I said to myself, this actress, whom a crowded Broadway house applanded to the echo, night after night, has some motive-a sinister one, in all likelihood-in quitting her profession and coming to this house in the role of governess. For, of course, a governess she will not long remain. Lady Dangerfield is in utter ignorance of her antecedents -helieves whatever story Miss Herncastle chooses to tell her-takes her recomendations, forged beyond doubt, for authentic documents, and is being duped every day. I speak plainly, you see, Miss Herncastle."

"You do, indeed," Miss Herncastle answered bitterly. "You state your case with all the pitiless grimness and truth of the stern old judge on the bench, summing up the facts that are to condemn for life the mi serable culprit in the dock. And after all,' she flung up her band, her eyes flashing, what business is it of yours? Are you my lady's keeper ? Has your own tate been ordered so smoothly that you should hunt down to ruin a poor wretch with whom life has gone hard ?"

Something in her tone moved him-something in that passionate, ravage, hunted look thought, and a few minutes' cautious pursuit of her eyes touched him, he hardly knew why.

"No, God knows," he said sadly, "my own life has been no pathway of roses. I am the last man on earth to set up in judgment upon my struggling fellow mortal, and accuse him. I have no wish to hunt you down, as you call it. This night's work, this night's discovery. and your avowal, shall be as though they had never been. Whether I do right or wrong in

concealing the truth is much too subtle a question for me-I only know I will conceal

"She held out her hand suddenly, with a second swift impulse. "For that much at least I thank you. Why I have left the stage, why I have come here, you have answered to your own satisfaction. Some sinister motive must be at the bottom, of course. And yet, Captain O'Donnell-and yet-can you imagine no better, no higher, no more worthy motive? The one may be brilliant, the other duil; one well paid, well dressed, well-applauded; the other a pittance-quaker garh, and the obedience of a servant ; but yet the dull life is the safe one-the other full of un-

told dangers and temptations." Captain O'Donnell smiled.

"I grant it. Full of untold dangers and temptation to foolish girls and frivolous matrons-not to such women as you. In any

O'Donnell," She held out her hand. "I and carry him into the house." would rather you had not followed me, but They bore the stark and ble you thought you were doing your duty, and I do not blame you. Shall we cry quits, or shall it be war to the knife ?"

He touched the ungloved hand she extend ed and dropped it coldly.

" It shall be what Miss Herncastle pleases. Only I should advise her to discontinue those nocturnal rambles. She may get followed again, and by some one less discreet even than myself, and the very strange cries that issue from that mysterious dwelling be foundout '

She caught her breath : she had quite forgotten Bracken Hollow. You beard-

I heard three very uncarthly cries, Miss Herncastle. I shall inquire to morrow who lives in that house. Do. You will hear it is an old woman, a

very old, harmless woman, but a little, in her dotage. These moonlight nights affect her, when rheumatism twinges come on she cries as you have heard her."

He smiled as he listened.

"You don't believe me ?" she exclaimed. You think I am telling a second lie." "My dear Miss Hernoastle," the chasseur

replied, "we never apply that forcible and impolite word to a lady. And now, as you seem tired, in case poachers and game-keep ers should see us, I think we had better part You are quite sure yot can get in ?" "Quite sure. Good night Captain O'Don-

nell.

He lifted his hat and turned at once. Miss Herncastle stood where he had left her, following the tall, gallant figure that crossed the moonlight field so swiftly, with a strange expression in her oves and on her lips. Not anger, certainly not hatred, whatever it might be. She stood there untill he was out of sight, until the last ground of rapid footsteps on the distant high broad died away. Then she turned, entered the greatelm avenue, and disappeared.

It was the next night after this something

very strange and very startling occurred to Sir Peter Dangerfield.

Beside his sunset pilgrimage to that remete Castleford Churchward, the Scarswood baronet made other pilgrimages to Castleford, by no means so harmless. In an out-of-the-way street of the town there stood a tall, white house, set in a garden of the highway, and looking the very picture of peace and prosperity.

A gentleman named Dubourg, of foreign extraction, and his wife, resided there. M. Dubourg was a most agreeable gentleman, Madame Dubourg the most charming, most vivacious, and, when artistically made up for the evening, the prettiest of little women. Perhaps it was owing to the charm of those agreeable people's society that so many officers of the Castleford barracks, and so many of the dashing young country squires, frequented it. Or, perhaps-but this was a secret-perhaps it was owing to the unlimited loo and languaget, the scarts and chickenhazard you might indulge in between nightfall and suprise. For lights burned behind those closed venetians the short summer and the long winter nights throu h, and men sat silent and with pale faces until the rosy lances of sunrise pierced the blinds, and the fall of the cards and the rattle of dice were

They bore the stark and bleeding form between them, found his night-key in his pocket, opened the door and carried him up to his own room. One or two of the servants appeared-the alarm was spreading through the household.

"Best tell my lady," some one said ; " and, Davis , hadn't thee better go to Castleford for a surgeon ?"

Both suggestions were acted on; my lady was summoned, very much startled and very peevish at being disturbed in her "beauty sleep.

"And what could she do?" she fretfully asked. "Of what use was it summoning her ?"

All was confusion, servants standing nonplussed, my lady's only emotion, as she stood in her flowing white wrapper gazing with much disfavor at the bleeding face and motionless figure, one of anger at being routed out. The groom had gone for the surgeon ; pending the surgeon's arrival, nothing seemed likely to be done. In the midst of the "confusion worse confounded" appeared upon the scene Miss Herncastle, also in a wrapper, alarmed by the noise, and carrying a night-lamp in her hand.

"Oh, Miss Herncastle !" my lady exclaimed, "perhaps you may know what to do. I am sure I don't, and it was most inconsiderate awakening me in this manner, when my nights are so broken, and with my shattered nerves and all. And then the sight of blood always makes me sick. Perhaps you can do something for Sir Peter; he has had a fall off his horse, and seems to be stunned. I don't believe he is killed. I wish you would see, and it it's not dangerous I'll go back to bed." My lady shivered in the chill night air; the great rooms and long corridors of Scarswood were draughty. "I would stay with plea-sure, of course, if there was any real danger, or it Sir Peter were dying or that kind of thing, but I know he is not.

"I dare say you would," more than one of the servants present thought, as they listened to this wifely speech, and smiled furtively. " If Sir Peter were dying, my lady, you would stay with pleasure."

Miss Herncastle's calm, pale pace, looking more marble-like than over in the fitful lamplight, bent over the rigid little baronet. She felt his pulse, she wiped away the blood with a wet sponge and discovered the trifling nature of the cut, and turned to my lady.

"Sir Peter is in a fainting fit, I think, my lady; probably, too, stunned by the shock of his fail. The wound is nothing, a mere scratch. There is not the slightest danger, I am sure, and not the slightest necessity for your remaining here. In your delicate state of health you may get your death of cold." My lady had never been sick two hours in her whole life. " Permit me to urge you to retire, Lady Dangerfield. I will romain and do all that is necessary."

"Very well, Miss Herncastle, I believe I must. I fear I shall be ill as it is after the knew that Sir Peter, siding home at midnight shock; my nervous system feels completely unstrung. If there should be any danger I be gadding), had beheld Katherine Danger-heg you will send me word the very first field's ghost under the trees of Scarswood, had thing in the morning."

And then my lady, with a wretched expression of countenance, wended her way back to bed, and Miss Herncastle had charge of the gloomy portal. The news spread-it was the lord of Scarswood. She dismissed all the gaping servants, with one or two exceptions | the ears of Captain O'Donnell. the only sound to stir the silence. Immense | --- the housekeeper and a man--and set to

and let me give you some medicine. Will you not order him a sedative, a composing draught, Mr. Weymore? I am sure he needs it. I will administer it, and will watch, with Mrs. Butler, until morning."

The young doct r obeyed, He prepared the sedative, and Miss Herncastle administered it. Sir Peter took it from her hand, spellbound it seemed, unable to refuse, unable to take his fascinated eyes of her face. Then he lay back; she arranged his pillows, smoothed the coverlet, made him comfortable, as only a deit handed woman can. All the time his eyes never left her face-all the time he never uttered a word. The spell of some mesmeric force was upon him, and rendered him obcdient to her will.

Mr. Weymore, the Castleford surgeon, took his departure.

"Nothing ailed Sir Peter but shattered nerves; he wanted rest, repose, tonics, cheerful society, entire change of air. He suw," he said, "he left him in excellent hands," with a glance of admiration at the calm, serene young lady. "He would go now, and call early the ensuing foremoon. Good-night, Miss Herncastle." And Mr. Weymore, with s second admiring glance at that Juno-like form and grave, thoughtful face, tcok his hat and his departure.

The sedative had its effect-Sir Peter fell asleep, Mrs. Butler nodded in her easy chair, Miss Herncastle drew the curtains, raised the blind, seated herself by the window, and with her chin on her hand, looked out. It was past four; the waning moon was dropping pale out of sight in the west, the eastern sky was flushing and brightening already with the beauty and splendor of a new-born summer day. The tall trees stood motionless, the waving grass and cowslips were glistening wich dew, long silver lances of light pierced the mysterious green depths of waving fern. It was beautiful-beautiful. Of what did Miss Herncastle think as she sat there with sombre, face and duskily brooding eyes? After days darkly told.

Sir Peter fell into a deep, refreshing, natural sleep as the morning wore on. Some time after sunrise Lady Cecil entered, hearing for the first time of what had occurred, and offered in her kindly, gentle way to take Miss Herncastle's place. Very haggard in the rosy brightness of the July subrise Miss Herncastle looked, her eyes heavy, her cheeks Dale.

"Go to your room at once," Lady Cecil said. "You look quite worn out. Pray, de not attempt teaching to-day. After you have slept and breakfasted go for a long walk. You need it, I am sure.

She murmured her thanks and went. And Lady Cecil with the upper housemaid for companion, took her vacated post. My lady still slumbered-ber wretched nerves always required her to lie abed until eleven o'clock.

The news spread, as such news is pretty sure to do. By noon that day all Castleford (pretty hour for a magistrate and a baronet to field's ghost under the trees of Scarswood, had fallen from his horse in a fit, had struck his temple on a stone, and now lay at Death's door, if he had not already entered that talk of the towa, and among others came to

"Saw a ghost," the chasseur thought, knit-

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ing his brows, in a reflective frown : "what ing is this? Baw Katherlie Dangerfield Joling is this? Baw Katherlie Dangerfield Humph! Has somebody been playing a practical joke at the superstitions little barpraction joan se, L, wonder ( 11), walk over

and see." He walked down. It was pust three when he wanted Scarswood. On the grounds he be reacountered Lady Occil Olive and the twins encountered holiday. He joined the trio at

once. "Good-morning, Lady Cecil. Bon jour, mesdemoisellee. Pansey et Pearl? Lady Cecil, what ghastly news is it that is galvan-Geen, while Bussels of I don't understand it. Sir Peter has seen a ghost."

Sir Peter nus such a guessi who should know better?' He had been who somewhere in Castleford until close upon somewhere in construct and cross upon midnight, the traditional ghostly hour, and mining up the avenue he saw the ghost of Katherine Dangerfield-a lady six years dead ! thering being out from beneath the King's She came Find all in white, of course. She Oak-sue was an in water, of course. She rightened his horse-it started and, threw hin. That is Sir Peter's story-he remembers him. Wilson, the head groom, supploments the marvellous tale by saying he heard the most 'hoffallest scream' that ever was heard, and rushing to the spot, found Saracen quivering with terror and Sir Peter in a dead faint on the ground. The ghost had gone. That is the logend, as we heard it; the facts are, Sir Peter was certainly thrown off his hores, and now lies ill and feverish up-stairs. His nerves are in such a state that he nearly falls into spasms if left a moment alone."

"Who is with him?" Captain O'Donnell asked. He had listened very gravely and thoughtfully to Lady Cecil's explanation. Miss Herncastle. She is an excellent

nurse, it appears, and he is docile as an infant in her bands, though fractious beyond belief with the rest of us, I believe." Lady Cecil tried to speak very carelessly, " Sir Arthur Tregenus is there also."

The chasseur lifted his eyes and looked at her keenly for a moment. She did not meet that blue piercing glance; she had stooped and was gathering the hyacinthe at her fee. "Miss Herncastle," he repeated that. and ho is passive as a child in her hands, is he? Now that is odd, too. I fancied he disliked and feared Miss Herncastle, because of her unaccountable or fancied resemblance to this very dead Katherine Dangerfield.

"So he said. I don't pretend to under-stand it, or half the other things I see, but so it is. She gave him a second terrible fright, 100, last night."

. How ?"

"She came down and took charge of him when he was first brought in, it appears. Ginerra was there of course; but poor Ginevra-of what earthly use is she in a sick room? She went back to her chamber when convinced there was no danger, and Miss Hernen-tile went to work, Mrs, Butler says. as though she had been an hospital nurse all her life, and restored him to consciousness. The moment he saw who it was, he uttered the most dreadful shrick, and fell back in a second awoon."

Ah!' Captain O'Donnell said, intensely, interested.

"They could do nothing with him then. natil the surgeon came. When next restored his first question was 'Where is she? Who?' the surgeon asked. 'Katherine Dangerfield,' was the wild answer; 'I saw her twice to-night-once out under the trees, and five minutes ago by my bedside!' He was like a man mad, they say, at first, then Mrs. Butler explained that he was mistaken. that he had seen no one but Miss Herncastle, and Miss Herncastle came forward and consirmed her words. She looked at him stead ily with those great eyes of hers-(you should see Mrs. Butler glare when describing it), and he subsided immediately, like a terrified child, i took her place early in the morning -che looked fagged to death-and Ginevra came in for a few minutes at noou; but

THE BOERS' WAR SONG. LUNDON, March 10 .- The Boers' war song cities much interest here, being a valuable

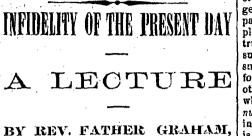
contribution to the knowledge of the spirit actuating the people of the Transvaal. The following is the text :----

Hands off! Stand back ! Leave us alone You shall not rob us of our own : We will be free I We will be free I God and right shall our standard be.

Our fathers' sweat and our fathers' blood Have soaked the ground on which they stood : Our mothers' tears, our mothers' toll Have hallowed our blest Afric's soil.

This is our land : this is our land. Reclaimed by our good fathers' hand; Reclaimed by them, we can claim it now As a garden made by the yeoman's plough.

We ask but what to us was left, Nor shall it from our grasp be reft-For Fatherland and freedom we will die Or live victoriously."



PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA. ONT.

My FRIENDS --- There are times in the world's history when the devil seems to be more active than at others. He seems, like British virtue, to slumber for a century or so, and then break out with a violence as tremendous as an eruption of Vesuvius and just as destructive. He is very active in this century of ours, and has an army of "Agnostics" "Advanced Scientists," "Free-thinkers." Materialists," &c., at his heels for the speedier damnation, of the world and the further advancement of what they call "free thought!" Strange! those moral outlaws, who claim "free thought" as man's highest boon ; who deny God Himself if they cannot reconcile His divine authority with their lofty pretensions; who are clamoring, like geese, about "unfettered reason," "lib. erty of thought" &c., make a wrotched show of the very shabblest quality of "thought' whenever the oracles of their tremendous intelligence are moved to pipe the Delphine fate. I really don't see why they should be so eager and frantic to bother the ears of common sense with such staggering Bob kind of "thought" as emerges from the puny gestation of their feeble minds. Is it not passing queer that it should be necessary to reject one's Creator before one can perfectly succeed in reasoning like a fool? I say this, because I never yet metone of your "Free-thinkers," "Agnostics," "Materialists" or "Advanced Reasoners," who failed-when you allowed the amaztog creature sufficient tether-to reason like a fool. From specimens I have met with in my time, I am profoundly convinced that cold water, nerve tonics, a little phlebetomy, and a diet of " hard tack " might serve the unfortunate moral and intellectual lepers whose howlings, roarings and blasphemies are be-

coming a grave nuisance to healthy natures. The blatherskites do well to put their "thoughts" on the free list, for millions of tons of similar "thoughts" are passing the boundaries of common sense daily-from noisy Bedlams. The inudelity of our age is more superficial

than any unbelief of past centuries. A man win, already a skeptic, conc ivos an

Co., is synchronous with its logical results, adequate expression for God or his attnibutes, free love, sexual affinities, communism, nihilism and heante-natal adjustment of population. And very naturally, too, for he who turns his back on God has already turned his back on virtue. The Holy Scripture des. of God everything that is irreconcileable with cribes our modern skeptics perfectly :---" The fool said in his heart: there is no God. They are corrupt and have become abominable." Tyndall cries out :- "I discern in matter

the promise and potency of all forms and qualities of life." This assertion is merely a rhetorica! flourish of Darwin's protaplasm. It is simply saying that matter and force are eternal and co-existent with each other. But, 1 would like to ask those gentlemen, whether the force they speak of 18 difference is essential and infinite. a blind force or an intelligent force? If it be a blind force how do they account for the order of the universe? It it be an intelli- The design of the world was in God before gent force their doctine is the gold, old pantheistic theory ten thousand times ex. exterior manifestation of Divine design. ploded by the great champions of divine supposes free, intelligent a for law must be interpreted and applied, who interprets law and applies it, is, hic et creation, the order of the universe can only exist by an uninterrupted application of law. all things "live and move and have their

being. Then take the other side of the question. These people talk glibly of "matter." They won't believe in God but they believe in "matter." Pray, Messieure, what is matter? What is substance? What is the distinction Catholic Church, and thank God for it. Were -the real distinction-between matter and form ? Can you explain what "matter" or the swinish muck and mire of some develish substance is? No, you cannot; here, in the l'ism or "advanced science," If you cast off prosence of a thing, visible and palpable, you divise suthority, you bind yourself to error, are brought to a gaping standstill, and yet you cannot, in such a circumstance, speak the you turn around and dars to deny God, on | ruth on your own grounds. The very "scienthe ground that the existence of the Almighty | tists " who are building up new forms of old is unreasonable. You make that which is unbelief, with a mixture of bad theology and beyond the grasp of finite reason contradic- worse "science," can say nothing positive tory to reason. Poor pigmies ! what asses, as well as blasphemers, your pride and petty ening the theories they would wish the world brains make of you! Isnorance makes to accept. Protestantism, the mother of unskeptics; learning makes believers belief, is in the same position. She cannot, Again, tell us, if you please, what is "space?" A relation or what? Is it existence. The positive ground belongs to something or nothing? Is it composed of positive authority not to a negation thereof, parts? Space is extended you must admit. But that which is extended is material and a material, extended thing must absolutely occupy space. Now is space contained in wish to offer before proceeding further; the space? But we may say the same of the second as we said of the first space. Is there then a series of spaces usque ad infinitum? You say No! Very well inen; now tell us, I ask again, what is space? I defy you to that are fonder of obedieuca to God than answer! And here again your boasted reason mean submission to human authority. And, must stand agape, speechless and paralyzed. the chief argument they make use of is that Perhaps, you will say, "Oh! science has not advanced enough to explain or pronounce an the grasp of human conception and that opinion on those things." Indeed; and the therefore, to ask submission under such cirscience which is unable to pronounce upon cumstances is neither reasonable nor just things natural and visible, can pronounce upon the Great Creator of matter and space and everything else !

I now approach a portion of my subject with fear. It requires a strong sense of duty to keep the surgeon's nerve steady while the lancet runs within a hair's breadth of the house of life. But poison must be counteracted by an autidote, and blasphemy met by thinkers," they reject Divine revelation sane reason, Christians say :--

Whatever manifests design must have had a designer; The world manifests design ; Therefore, the world must have had a designer.

The syllogism is good and logical. It is authority for so doing! They think it fine an argument deduced from the beauty, mutual independence to hold hum n as of more illogical, self-contradictory system, bolsters relationship and order of the visible creation weight than divine authority. Then, again, the monster up with an attractive garb of before our eyes. We see a watch, so con- it is so piquant and sensational, you know, to respectable natural science, and cries to the structed with wheels, large and small, that it | say :- I am an "Agnostic," or "Materialist," world :- "Lol here is the real creator! Not accurately measures time. Tell a savage, or "Atheist," as the case may be 1 Such a prowho has never seen a watch, that it made itself, and he will treat you to a smile of con- | skeptical, classical region, where Plato proses neath the mechanism of the world, and substance to Platonic chaos, where And yet, there are moral monsters,sticklers for "free thought"-"advanced reasoners"-who will tell you that this admirable order had no intelligent designer. It is only, as Darwin says, a jitness or adaptation belong. ing to-Nature. And what is order but a fitness and a laptation in things? Cau things be made fit without a fitter? Can things be Sprioza; to chop up baties for agricultu al adapted without an adapter? The skepticis purposes with Matthus and Mills; to see God Very fond of Nature and Nature's laws. Will under a German diadem with Carlyle; to sigh any infidel of the whole chaotic crowd tell over the degeneracy of monkeys with Darwin, me, in definite terms, what is Nature? Is thing? Is it a universal term? If so, where does this universal reside? And, what are or other-we can't sny when-may kick up Nature's Laws, abstracted from a superior the very devil of a fuss, here or hereafter, intelligence? Are Nature's Laws forces by their own absolute energy? If so, Nature's Laws are prior to natural phenomena. The case must be called into court before the law is applied. But nature's laws are not forces by their own absolute energy. There is but one force of His own absolute energy-God-and when puny, crude, ignorant skeptics talk of nature and in the divine intelligence. If they had the Almighty, to ask for light, to cast themselves few months, they would soon emerge from the terrible eclipse of heart and mind which Creator and Lord. Now, how does your infidel reply to the sesses their costs which are buttoned aury, syllogism I have given above? Just listen, They affect spectacles and book libraries. and if anything were needed to inspire pro- Their pockets-this at watering places-are found disgust at those children of tolly, their generally stuffed with pamphlets and they answer to that argument would be amply carry, under their arms, tit-bits of Mills and sufficient. Here is beautiful reasoning :--Whatevor manifests design must have had a designer; God, in His alleged personality them that makes them look as aggressiveand attributes, manifests design; therefore, smasher for you! And the shallow scoffer into the mysteries of Nature, a squint at the out of his infidel consciousness, imagined, i suppose, that he had found a triumphant not make themselves. Like patent-medicine reply manifests one thing,-that since the devil deceived our mother Eve, no more moral and intellectual itch to let society know utterly stupid sophism was over uttered in they are Agnostics which is a "scientific" lend the foolish "feelosopher" a syllogism :---All t. ose who treat of things of which they are ignorant, are fools ; but our "feelosopher" oredulous, the most credulous !" He treats of thiogs of which he is ignorant; thorefore, our "feelosopher" is a fool .---

restraints and proprieties, which hold 2nd. God is a pure spirit, or, speaking society, in cohesion. The rise of the more exactly, according to St. The nus, God modern school of Democritus, Propertius & is simply Being. Now, human speech has no because human speech is the manifestation of human thought, which is necessarily fin ite. When we say "God is Being simply" the buman mind is able to remove from the idea that definition, but the definition itself re-We can apprehend the definition but shall nev-r comprehend it.

> 3rd. In God His attributes are Himself. It is our finite reason that conceives a difference between Him and His attributes, or between the latter. 4th. A pure spirit, as the Almighty is, dif-

fers generically from all created spirits. The 5th. Design exists in the Divine Mind as the exemplar of those things He has designed. the world begau to exist. Creation was the

7th. Form in nature is an evidence of detruth. Order supposes law, and law sign, but form supposes limitation. Now supposes a legislator. A legislator God is Being simply, a pure spirit, infinitely being, perfect, without limitation, and, therefore, without form. To suppose absolute perfecotherwise law is a "dead letter." And he | tion to need form, and, therefore, design, is an absurd contradiction in terms, for it snys nunc. superior to him for whom the law is that the infinitely perfect is at the same time interpreted and applied. Moreover, as law imperfect. Such silly sophistry is the whole is as necessary to preservation as it is to stock in trade of your modern "Freethinker." Sth. The personality of the Triune God is u mystery beyond our comprehension. God Hence God's laws never grew obsolete on the alone comprehends the infinite abyss of His page of the eternal statute book, from Him own Being. Our part is to believe, to humbly how down and adore.

I will lay down an axiom which I think is incontrovertible : Any system that uses or endorses one single sophism in self-defence is false and erroneous. There is but one on earth whose armor displays no defect-the it not for her, we should all be wallowing in without contradicting themselves and weak belief, is in the same position. She cannot, But let us proceed to consider for awhile one of "advanced" science's pet bobbies, viz: the eternity of matter. One remark I modern school of "independent thinkers' reject Divine revelation and Roman authority, its only legitimate interpreter, with joity scorn for those poor, enslaved intellects Divine revelation is inexplicable and beyond To this they add, that to submit in such a case were slavery But, observe, how they contradict themselves. They claim that matter is sternal and bring forward to the support of their false and absurd doctrine, a mass of such ridiculous "reasoning" that plainly prove the falsity of their position. In order to proves themselves "advanced as incomprehensible, though God is au-

isms were acute and subtle, but ability seemnot to be necessary to their modern representatives. Their systems always fail ignominiously like the tower of Babel ; their language is mere sound signifying nothing. If I wanted a powerful reason for believing in Christianity, nothing could influence me more in that direction than the self-contradictions and silly reasoning of the unbeliever. There does not exist one single respectable mains infinitely beyond our comprehension. ) argument against the cosmos of Mases or the greater cosmos of the Word-His Church. Ubbelief, like the Bengal tiger, exists only to destroy. In the primitive legislation of every people, severe statutes curbed the disintegrating designs of the Atheist .----We find Atheism flourishing unrebuked and unpunished, when empires totter on the brink of destruction and one of the most ominous signs of our day is the impunity with which Atheism drops from its poisonous tongue the leprous distillation of the Asmodeus within. We must not forget that the modern school of skepticism is not so much an anti-religious as an antisocial conspiracy. It furnishes argument for the Nihilist, and justification for the petroleuses. And never has a State existed for any length of time, with influence opon its own age, that rejected a belief in the Supreme Ruler of the Universo. Before I refer specially to the "eternity of

matter" argument, I beg leave to make a further remark. The agencies of evil, now active in the world, sneer and ask questions, but they take good care never to reply to one. They are faithful to Voltaire's oft-repeated injunction :- "Lie! lie! something will men and women who run after the blasphestick!" They are so intent on undermining mous Atheist's heels seeking for what? Some ocial breakwaters that they never consider that the stones may come tumbling down upon their own heads. They never pause turity, seen through the filthy excesses of the to think that it is rather absurd animal life presents to their treubled vision. to fashion a God out of matter and The Atheist imagines his listeners admire endow such fanciful being with the being and respect him! Pshaw! if the devil sped and attributes of the Infinite Creator of all up to earth on black bat wing and dethings. They claim that "matter" is eternal, the principle of things, the potency language the penalties that awaited whence life is derived, self-existent and all their lives in hell, they would applaud the powerful. They give to "matter" what they | dark agent, because of the very definiteness scorn to allow to the Almighty. The poor of his words. This is the difficulty-floating savage, whittling from the trunk of a tree, hither and thither, vaguely, indefinitely, the wooden and inartistic idol of to-morrow's worship, men laugh at and pity, but in what does he differ from our "advanced thinkers" who imagine figments and crawl before them with more than the abject idolatry of Dahomy or Ashantee? They reviva the most fantastic theories of the worst phases of heathenism, and ignorantly conceive they are startling the gates of orthcdoxy with new discoveries. They are like a man lost in the woods; they walk in a circle. They forget that reason, darkened by coruption, moves in every age of the world in similar grooves, whether society be Christian or Pagan, the depraved intellect gravitates towards atheism because "the animal man,

## does not savor of the things of God."

### MATTER NOT ETERNAL.

And now, I shall say a few words touching the insidel claim, that matter is clernal. I said a while ago, my friends, that I am not speaking for the academy consequently I shall woid technical forms and plungo in medias res at once. Let me warn you, though, here, against infidel bal faith in this question, as in everything else. They pretend to con-sider "matter" something entirely different from the visible creation; something like an abstraction from the substances of nature which surround us; a vague, independent quasi existence, not a god, yet possessing the potency and sufficiency of all things. All such pretension is mere balderdash. The mark. forms of the visible creation about 118, are modes of matter's existence; the world, or thority for its truth, and eagerly universe, if you will, is all the matter we embrace and profess the most abject know of; extra-material notions of matter obedience to "matter" and its "eternity," may suit the sophistry of skeptics, but they though having nothing more solid than man's are too bazy for ordinary comprehension. The explanation of the skeptic's uncertainty in universal terms lies in the fact that logic and nature are at variance with the Atheist, and irresistibly push him toward an acknowledgement of God, in his lucid intervals, but he perversely turns from the plainest evidences of our Lord and refuses to lift his eyes. beyond the natural limits that surround him. If he kept pure for six months he would begin to see God more clearly. Now, to the principal question. 1st. The world moves. Nothing can move without a motor. Inert matter is moved; intelligence and vitality move. The former is an impulse from without; the latter a determination from within. The first mover of the world was the world realf, say the Atheists. Then the world is intelligent with with an absolute intelligence, for the first intelligent borrows from none. For the world moves according to law and order, and that law, was, consequently, framed by the world. But law, as I have said before, supposes intelligence. But law exists also in intelligence before its material application, for a thing is thus rather than thus because intelligence chooses and diversifies the law to which it is subject. Consequently, the world devised its own mode of e istence before it existed | Now, this is an absurd contradiction; therefore, the world is not eternal. 2nd. Either the world is intelligent and free or not. If intelligent and free, why are to represent England, especially India, at the general or primary laws which govern it the Monetary Conference. The Telegraph unchangeable? Why are astronomers able | says that Lord Hartington pointed out that to fix the moon's phase at the hour Cresar the invitation, as originally worded, seemed died? 3rd. Again, the fundamental laws which govern the world, or, if you will, the material The Government could not participate in universe, are various. Now, various laws are any conference which assumed their willingnumerically different. But those laws are of ness to abundon the gold standard. Negotiathe essence of the universe, for, without them, the universe could have no existence. That which is numerical can never be eternal, for to any aggregation of numbers you reserves. England and India would ultican always add one. Therefore, the world is mately adopt any safe, prudent measure which not eternal. 4th. That which exists from eternity is perfect. But that which is perfect cannot, without contradiction in terms, be conceived more perfect. Now, we can easily conceive a more perfect world than this-1 mean the visible, material universe. Therefore, the world is not eternal. 5th. If the world be oternal what becomes of the marvellous protoplasm? Things present, sny Darwin and his school, are derived by evolution from the protoplasm, But evolution means progress and progress signifies succession and succession is another name for time. Therefore, the protoplasm is an agency in time, for, the natural cause cannot naturally be superior, except in point of time, to its natural result. 6th .- If the world be eternal, so is the protoplasm, which is, as we are told, the nuique principle of the evolution of all thing . No , either the protoplasm gave the world all its being and energy or it did not. If it gave all, man is eternal naturally. If it did not, then it did so because either it could not or would not. It it could not it proves the being of the protopiasm was superior to the universe. If it would not, it proves that the protoplasm was intelligent and free. Becante, in refusing to transmit all its being to the universe, it manifested liberty of choice. Now, such a will as that, remained oscentially distinct from and superior to the universe. nually, and it is considered one of the stan-

would not give His Being to the universeb) is essentially distinct from the universe "who is totally independent and fice of his creation 2-Almighty (1.4)

How worth v of reason to give the smill-a monad spat of h lly--the ining and machines of the Most High ! But He is put or, because He is oternal .

I might furnish with hilly simple arguments, my friends, any our of which would sweep away like a cobwob the atheistic stupidity which claims that the world is eternal. I have no hope that the agaostic will listen to any argument that may refute his pet theories, because the Atlant's difficulty is not intellectual weakness; it is, unforiunately, a moral atrophy, which needs a cataclysm of God's grace, like the sudden splendor of Heaven which changed Baul of the Pharisees into the Apostle of the Gentiles. Atheism keeps the conscience benumbed, and earthly existence is pleasanter to many under the spell of some anodyne or other. Put conscience to sleep, and the practical ignoring of God soon advances to a formal denial of His existence. Such a conscience does not want supernatural penalties; make nature God, and a tootnache or headache is sufficient punishment for any moral delinquency. It is a nice pillow of rest-this headless self-stupelaction \_while it lasts / But man dies in the vestibule of God's Court of Bevision, and there is no appeal f

It is fearful to contemplate the mad career of those moral suicides, but it is much more ominous of disaster impending over society to witness the frantic eagerness of thousands of surcease, some nepenthe, some Lothe for the horrible fears and apprehensions which Fuscribed to those same listeners in definite hither and thither, vaguely, indefinitely, helplessly, hopelessly-grasping at shadows -anxious, apprehensive, ever fearing, ever doubtful-now following him who ories: "Lo! here is Christ;" now applauding him who bawls : "Lo! here is the devil ;"--discontental, unhappy, socking excitoment, devouring sensations,-life a palled, meaningless burden, without purpose or aim, full of sin, of broken promises, dark, sullen, suffocating, and alas! how often the disastrous solution of all-suicide! And all this, because the anthority of God's Catholic Church has been rejected !

To be Continued.

That marvellous purifyer, Burdock Blood Bitters, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nervous ar General Debility, Ask your druggist for a Trial Bottle, the cost is only 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00. 1 31-2

HEAVY CANADIAN GUNS FOR ENGLAND .- It is reported that a team of Canadian artillerv is to take a trip to the Mother country to compete with the English artillerymon at Shoeburyness. Eight men will be detailed from the regular force, the remainder to be filled out from the volunteer corps. It is ezpected that the Canadians will make their

" Hail beauteous, bounteous gladsome Spring"-this was Mark Twain's prize poem -but the dire diseases incident to Spring, spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood Purifying

suange to say, he asked for Miss Herncastle. and seemed restless and feverish until she came."

### (To be continued.)

### **MISCELLANEOUS.**

Telegraph Company.

A boy named Birch is missing from his home in London, Ont., since Monday. He left school at noon, and no trace has been got of him.

A London, Ont., accountant, named Compton, has fallen heir to \$100,000 in Eng. novely of utter atheism furnishes them with land, and will go home at once to take possession.

Besconsfield voted against it.

The navigation of Fraser River, British Coldwinin, is open to Hope. Men are now at work blowing up the ice with dynamite to If such unfortunates posterior in the second enable the stramers to reach Yale.

The newspaper publishers of the Ottawa Valle " have been asked by circular to meet in Cadeton Place on Friday, the 18th of March, for the discussion of matters pertain log to the craft.

An advance guard has been despatched from the Colony to the River Prah, with instructions to resist, if possible, any attempt of the Ashantees to cross that stream.

M. Binsard, Republican, has been elected Daputy from the Department of Orne, in the room of M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie, Bonapartiest, resigned. The Legitimist candidate was defeated by 1,000 majority.

The preparations now being made for emigration to the United States in various villages and provincial districts of Germany indicate that the exodus in the next twelve months may be greater than even that of last year,

The Spanish steamer "Asturiano," from New Orleans, February 13, has landed at Liverpool the master and 10 of the crew of the British harque "Bavelaw," from New York February 7, for London, which was abande med at sea.

ters has achieved its greatest triumph. All diseases of the Bload, Liver and Kidneys. Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Piles. Female Complaints and all nly cost 10 Cents. I 31-2

It is rumored that Abdul Rahman Khan ntends occupying Candahar as soon as the British evacuation is completed, when it is expected a desperate struggle will ensue bereca the Ameer and Ayonb Khan.

Excellent reasons exist why DR. THOMAS' OLEATRIC OIL should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lungs, tores upon the skin, rheumatic pains, corne. bunices, or external injuries. The reasons Whether taken internally or applied ou - They sneer at the Almighty, but at the moral the infiel sophism to the Divine.

· . . . . . 1 in the second second second and the second second

the Christian's God but Darwin's divinity!" Evolution not Creation explains all about the During the past year 2,000 000 telegrams Universe !" And a certain class of foolish, conwere sent over the lines of the Montreal crited creatures read Darwin, and presently fall to exclaiming :-" What a reasonable system ! What a profound man !" Such people possess no convictions whatever, or, if they hannen to hold some iragments of dogmatic truth, they have grown tired of them, becouse, having no supernatural aids to support and console them in this short life, the very that excitement which, alternately with stupor, consumes their existence. They The English House of Lords has negatived engerly accept any theory, however absurd, a motion to open the National Galleries and that will stifle for a moment the voice of con-Mucculas on Sunday by a vote of 34 to 41. science and try to convince themselves of any and every argument against the existence of that awful Judge whose tribuoal they

would wish to escape. If such unfortunates possessed any real

and perverted minds in the history of former human delirium, they would see that the groundless systems of such men as Datwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Mills, Spencer & Co., are merely modifications of the ancient Pantheism, material and spiritual, which has always possessed such attractions for minds of unsettled belief. The men I have just mentioned, with the addition of Max Muller and Carlyle, are brilliaut scientists, nstural, philological, economical, political and social. Their effusions possess a certain grandeur of statement and plausible gravity. very effective with unhappy minds cut off from the centre of Catholic unity. The devil is never so dangerous as when he puts on the professor's spectacles, wears broadcloth and talks as a scientist. The uneducated, with Catholic faith, cannot be deceived by a pomp-ous assertion; they may not reach the particular sophism, but their Catholic instincts are on the alert, and " it doesn't stand to reason." The best educated man in the world, without Catholic faith, will defend the " baseless fubric of a dream" as the truth, and live and die hugging to his heart the airy phantom

of a perverted mind. Of course it would be absurd to attempt, in a short discourse, an analysis, howover brief, In cases of Chronic diseases which doctors of the various forms skepticism has assumed have failed to cure, Burdock Blood Bit- in the minds of the individuals of the peculiar school I have just mentioned. But one thing is very noticeable in these various systems, and that is, a feverish exaggeration of a few inexplicable conditions, as pain, sufferorns of lost Vitality are promptly cured by ing, hereditary, physical and mental delects, als great renovating Tonic. Trial Bottles &c., &c., and childish absurdity in implying the non-existence of God from those things. Rousseau exclaims, "O ye inwell knew, the perverse idiosyncrasies of the skeptical mind. They never Q. E. D. imagine that when they ask men to reject re-velation and its Almighty author, they selves be looked upon by mankind as more therefore become a prey to the father of belief, and he has none beyond a resounding worthy of belief, than revelation; more worthy sophistry, the devil f will answer the Syl assertion that the "advanced" minds of modestly demand, ipso facts, that they themto be obeyed than the Great God Himself Yet, they are very imperfect creatures, with swered.

and the second second

Though the ridiculous infidel argument is beneath notice, yet there are weak minds that may imagine there is something in it, and logism, as far as such empty trash can be an-

1st. There is no parily or resemblance he-

found student, and so acquainted with that tempt. The watch is immeasurably be. in attic numbers, where Aristotle gives form Catullus sneers and Propertius grins, where Seneca chuckles over the fine moral he theorizes, and Cato feels the sword-edge and rages in Addisonian black verse! Such a distinguished intelligence! one of the few -the immortal few;-worthy to sup with Voltaire or his mistress; to eat spiders with Sprioza; to chop up baties for agricultual and to acknowledge, with Tyndall, that there Nature a mere abstraction? Is it a real is something, we can't say what,-a potency -a-a-promise-in matter, that, some day we're not sure!

Noble fellows ! built on another intellectual model from those petty automata of divine belief who never knew the glorious uncertainty of judging for themselves. I am sure, my triends, you must have occasionally met with our Canadian specimens of the devil's army ; colossal geniuses, though provincial. I do not know whether it is an act nature's laws they talk of those things which of agnosticism or profession of "advanced can only exist dependent upon their exemplar | thought," but you will find a large proportion of "free thinkers" splitting their hair in the grace to humble themselves before the middle and nourishing their ambrovial locks even unto their shoulders. There is genedown in fasting, sackcloth and ashes for a raily a wild and chaotle expression of eye about them, awfully suggestive of abysmal thought and the cutting of "scienhides from them the benign face of the tifter Gordian knots. They carry their vests high up, like their cars, and confusion pos-

scientific formula of Herbert Spencer. There is a vague atmosphere of Comteism about and as rational-as a Scotch terrier. They God must have had a designer. There's a look as if they had been favored with a peep that evolved that syllogism (save the mark !) essence of things, devied to the credulous millions who actually believe that they did retorgueo to the Christian argument. The men, they are loud and intrusive in shouting up their wares. They are troubled with a defence of a bad and illogical causo. Let me Hellenism for an ass. A page of Chopin's music is beyond their comprehension; the mysterious page of the universe is plain reading to their bottomless asininity. They will interrupt a conversation about the weather with the last saying of some inept skep-

cic, and a fellow with the brains of a pigeon will expatiate on "free thought," and tell you, with a lofty positiveness, that "matter is eternal." Ask him to give a reason for his modern times all teach the eternity of matter. Heavers, with just as profound an sir of conviction, that Jones can't waltz or Miss Flisk-

tics were backed by genius, and there coph. Who is He who could no. and, of course dani preparations of the day. 4. S. S.

Fonic and System Regulator in the market It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple, Sample Bottles 10 Cents, for sale by all dealers in medicino. I 31-2

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, March 10 .- The Reichsteg by 127 to 111 has decided to refer the bill for biennial budge is and quadrennial parliaments to a committee.

HEADACHE.

Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when Burdock Blood Bitters will surely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Hendache, cleanse the System, regulate the Secretions, relieve Constipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood, renovate the Liver and tone up the Nervous System, and distrussing headache will be unknown? Sample Bottles 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1. I 31-27

ENGLAND AND THE MONETARY CON-FERENCE.

London, March 10 .- A deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday urged upon Lord Hartington that the Government would appoint Commissioners to commit the Government's accepting it to the adoption of a Bimetallic currency. tions have consequently taken place with a view of modifying the invitation to prevent England accepting consistently with these might help to rehabilitate the value of silver.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam ; a few doses relieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cont bottle has cured many a sufforer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Infigenza, Hourseness and Soreness of the Uhest. It is the grand specific for all threat and lung it is the grand spacino to unplaints leading to consumption. I 31-2

The London Free Press gives an account of the condition of the Indians on Sarnia Reserve, stating that it is frightfully neglected. A reporter recently sent among them found most of them in a starving state, living in filthy huts without clothing or blankets, in many cases their allowances are misappropriated, and there is no proper supervision. The Department at Ottawa is urged to send a commission of inquiry to the reserve in order to remedy this state of affairs.

HAGYARDS PRETORAL BALSAM is composed of the most healing balsams and gums. The Balsams, which enter into its compositions. were used by the natives when America was first discovered, and are combined with other vegetable tonics, so blended together, that it. is aspecific for all affections of the throat and lungs. Thousands of boitles are used an-I 31-2

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## March 16, 1881,

moving Heaven and earth to obtain True Wilness a condemnation of the national movement from Rome-from anywhere provided the AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE source it emanates from is Catholic. They PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY. have even informed the Irish people that the BY TIME

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By Mail......\$1.50 per annum in advance Deliver A in City..\$2.00 " " " 

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

## Special Notice To Subscribers.

Commenting Dec. 22nd, 1880 all subscriptions outside of Montreal will 'be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

### CATEOLIO CALENDAR

For March, 1881. THDESDAY, 17 .- St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland. 'F. Lalemant put to death, 1649. FRIDAY, 18.-St. Gabriel, Archangel. SATURDAY, 19.-St. Joseph, Confessor, Spouse of the B. V. M. and Patron of the Universal Church. Cons. Abp. Henni, Milwaukee, 1844; Bp. Twigg, Pittsburgh,

\$876. SUNDAY, 20 .- Third Sunday in Lent. Epist. Eph. v. 1-9; Gosp. Luke xi. 1-2-28. MONDAY, 21 .- St. Benedict, Abbot. TUESDAY, 22 .- The Holy Lance and Nails (March 18).

WEDNESDAY, 23 .- Ferin.

Ma. Richard Walsh, of Charlottetown, P. E.I. has kindly consented to act as Agent for The Post and TRUE WITNESS, and is empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subseribers.

THE Speaker and Deputy-Speaker of the British House of Commons have significant names. One of them (Mr. Brand) has branded the British Constitution as a humbug and himself as a dictator, while the other, Mr. Playfair, is laughed at by the Home Rulers as about the last man from whom they might excect fairplay.

MANY of our readers have written to us, enquiring as to the writter of the excellent article on "Eastern Missions," which appeared in last week's THUE WITNESS. The name of the gentleman is Wm. V. Gray, formerly editor of the Albany Reflector, but now acting as amanuensis in Montreal. ENGLAND is not to have the use of Delagoa Bay for ten years so easily after all. When the Gladstone Government negotiated the little affair in so pleasant a manner with the Portuguese, her objective point-the Transwaal-was not discovered by the Lusitanians, but now that the plot has become known strenuous opposition is manifested, and not only will England not obtain the concession, but the Portuguese Government will be turned out.

Catholic Archbishop of Cologne has condemned the Land League! What a frightful misfortune ! The people of Ireland read history, and they gather from it that when England was Catholic she oppressed their country with as much ferocity, and stole their lands with as much industry, as in after times when the Profestant religion obtained. The

land question is not a religious one.

THE Coercion Bill is passed ; the Arms Bill passed, and the Land Bill is postponed in-Sefinitely. The Prime Minister has given motice of urgency on the estimates, and the

Oonservatives are bewildered. They are caught in a trap of their own making, and we shall see how they are to get out of it. The Irish National party will obstruct the estivote urgency when Ireland was only concerned, but now when a great Imperial question arises will the Conservatives stultify themselves by the voting away of the libertice of England. The Land Bill is a question of nothing, but, novertheless, when the present mists clear away the world will see who has been destroying it.

WHILE the Land League is gaining

ground every day in Ireland, and particularly in Ulster, and while we see no exodue, no stampede, no paying of rents, no flight of Parnell, while, in fact, we see none of the English aspirations gratified, the Irish national movement has altogether captured America. It is marching on with gigantic strides, there is not a town but has its branch, not even a village, and the men and journals who threw cold water on it when it was first started now give in their adhesion. Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia. certainly not remarkable for his Irish sympathies, subscribed \$25 to a local branch last week, and we learn from the Rochester Fxpress that the Catholic Bishop of that diocese spoke from the platform in favor of the League and Parnell on Monday night. The light is spreading.

So long as urgency was called with the view of coercing Ireland all went smoothly as a marriage bell, for Ireland is accustomed to that kind of thing, and, indeed, the Euglish majority thought it was a great shame for the Irish members to obstruct, but when it comes to the estimates it is altogether different. Britons never shall be slaves, etc. and the English constitution was brought to its present state of absolute perfection by the Commous having the possession of the public purse. Hence Gladstone's resolution of urgency was kicked out of the Commons last night by a large majority, the vote standing 212 for the Government and 296 against Gladstone took his defeat like Uriah Heap; he is 'umble. He will not appeal to the country until he is defeated on the milk and water Land Bill, and defeated he will be as

" blood letting, formerly a cure-all in the quished, not on their merits, but because they Mail goes out of its path to attack practice of medicine. But let legislation would not resort to low electioneering tactics. " do what it may to ameliorate the condition It is to be hoped that Parliament will see fit It abuses the plaintiff's atterney instead " of the farmer and the laborer, to build up to adopt the report, and act upon: it as soon of sticking to the point and defending the as possible. " trade and commerce, there will always be a " Lost of bold adventurous spirits, in Ireland

" and in every other Transatiantic country, "who will seek in the New World a wider " sphere of action, and it is the manifest duty " of every lover of this land to secure that " stream of hardy, vigorous and intelligent "manhcod. Yet, in pursuance of the un-" patristic policy that has all along characterized the Reform party, their chief tells these · people that if they come here they are only exchanging typannies; they have the rod where they are, they may expect the scorpion

'Ir must be confessed by her bitterest enemies that England is a great and glorious country. She shoves opium down the throats of the Chinese at the bayonet's point. mates, ... of that there can be no doubt, ... and She floods the world with Bibles, and she so the plot thickens. It was all very well to supplies and the conspirators and regicides with their infernal machines. It is now known that the glass bombs filled with dynamite and nitro glycerine were manufactured in Birmingham, as were the Orsini bombs used against the French Emperor in 1857. no importance, it is lost sight of; Ireland is There is a story told of a good, intelligent boy, athurst for information, who went into a book store and demanded "Bunyan's Pilgrims been supporting the constitution and who has | Progress." "We have not got it," said the clerk." Then, please let me have the "Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard," said the good boy. Such a want would never have to be confessed by the British merchants or manufacturers who have always on hand the latest thing in Testaments or bombs.

> A few days ago it was announced by cable that the Portuguese Government had granted. permission to the British to land troops at Delagon Bay, which would be a point of paramount importance to England in her war against the Boers. Delagoa Bay and the small territory surrounding were a subject of controversy as regards ownership between England and Portugal a few years ago, and the question was submitted to Marshal McMahon, then President of France, for arbitration. The Marshal decided in favor of Portugal, and there the matter rested until the Transvaal war broke out when England requested permission to land troops at Delagoa Bay. After a few months of negotiation the Portuguese Government consented and the Lower House passed a bill to that effect. At this stage, however, the popular excitement rose high, demonstrations were held in the large cities, Ministers were insulted and the country was in a ferment which, increased by the arrival of a British fleet in the Tagus, which looks like a menace. And now it is certain the Upper House will throw out the bill, and that the Portugese Ministry will fall, if indeed a revolution do not take place

> > CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Civil Service has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. It is an interesting document,

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE TAR-

TAN AGITATION. The meeting of prominent Scotchmen, held yesterday in the Mechanics' Hall, for the patriotic object of protesting against the abolition of the tartau in Highland regiments, should teach a lesson to a certain class of Irishmen. The tartan affair is purely a sentimental grievance, but it is none the less a grievance, and we are glad the storm it has awakened has taught the utilitarian, Mr. Childers, that it is not safe to insult national feeling. But the abolition of the tartan would be a grievance which would sink into utter insignificance beside the land system of Ireland which pauperizes and degrades a whole people. We have Irishmen in our midst whose fathers suffered from this iniquity in their generation-who have suffored, perhaps themselves-and yet they are sither ashamed or afraid to take part in the purely constitutional agitation which the Land League is carrying on in Montreal to assist their fellow-countrymen at home. We should like to know what is there to be afraid of. Even in Ireland the Government. although Heaven knows they are not over particular in coercing that country, but even there they have not suppressed the Land League. And if they are not afraid what are they ashamed of? Has Ireland done anything wrong in standing up at last before the world and asserting her claims to national lifs and happiness? Or is any Irishman in Montreal ashamed to be seen endorsing the

action of the Irish National party, the most brilliant body of men, for their numbers, who have ever sat in the British House of Commons. Are our great men here in Montreal any hetter than Charles Stewart Parnell, or Justin McCarthy, or A. M. Sullivan? If it was a Scottish Land League which was working for the regeneration of Auld Scotia we should see no backsliding; surely not. But when a vacancy for Parliament occurs their patriotism booms, and there is a premium on Irish National stock.

An impression obtains among our prominent men that by endorsing the Land League they will gain the ill-will of their fellow citizens of other pstionalities. This feeling did not bowever prevent the Hon. Mr. Beaudry presiding at a Land League meeting, nor did it prevent him being elected Mayor afterwards. The result of this backsliding is that the influence of what the Montreal correspondent of the Globe calls the social and political leaders of the Irish people has passed into the hands of the younger, more capable sincere, and better educated young men. And this in fact is what has taken place in Ireland as well. The National party is composed of young men who are not airaid of their shadows, while the time-servers have fallen to the rear and are engaged in wishing misfortunes to the National movement. So long as Isanc Butt and his tossil following brought up his annual motion for an enquiry into the state of Ireland all went merrily.

Mr. Parnell and the Irish people generally. that when Mr. Parnell came to Canada he people, but for political purposes. This no excuse for the misapplication of the \$100,-000. Two wrongs do not make a right; two blacks do not constitute a white. The affair is very simple. Was the money, or was it not, expended in the spirit which dictated the grant? The Mail says it was, and points Marlborough and Sir Michael Hicks Beach tiveness of his father. He would make an promised them a stone-pier. The money was undoabtedly granted by the Dominion Parlia ment for the immediate relief of the sufferers. Now we may inform the Mail-of what it must know already-that while this pier discussion was being carried on over the Atlantic Mr. Parnell and his friends were distributing provisions for the poor fishermen. But listen to this logic from the Mail :---

" There was no doubt a great deal of poverty and suffering at the time. There must always be want and wretchedness in districts of the country with an overcrowded population without manufacturing industries, or any other means of subsistence for the people but the product of the land, and in vears when there is even a partial failure of the crops the evil must be aggra-" vated to a painful extent. There does not, "however, appear to have been any more destitution in Ireland last year than there was in some of the agricultural districts of England, in respect to which the world heard very little. Compared with such " seasons of real distress as 1846-47, the so-" called famine of last year was not a very "serious affair. When Mr. Parnell came to "this side of the Atlantic, though the dis-"tress must have been at its height, he " treated the immediate relief of the sufferers as quite a subordinate thing, and began 'at once to divert the stream of benevo-"lence into an altogether different chana nel. The only way that we can account for his conduct in this respect, supposing him to be a real friend of the " lrish people, is on the ground that he knew that the representations of suffering had been exaggerated, and that the sums of 'money which had been already subscribed were sufficient for the purpose of its relief."

Now, this is a miserable way of defending the misapplication of funds by the Government. If there was no famine why was the money granted? The people of Ireland always want piers; there are poor people in every country who would not refuse assistance in that way, but it does not follow that governments are going to grant them sums of money for improvements. If they acted on that policy they have poor people at home whom it would be well to encourage. No, this sophistry will not answer, and at the risk of being monotonous we assert that the Government did uot carry | sale was rendered impossible by the Fenians, out the benevolent intention of Parliament, who broke up the meetings by force, on the

St. Petersburg on yesterday morning. The Nihilists have triumphed; their immortal

hatred has been gratified ; the Czar is dead. And yet this poor Czar was about the best parties who need defence. It says in effect of his race. It was he who freed 23,000,000 of seris, and it was he also who attempted collected money, not tor the relief of the Irish | reforms last year, which the highest class of the nobles prevented being carried out. statement is not true, but even if it were it is The system which was transmitted him by his ancestors was more cruel than he; it was too strong for him, and so oppressed by the system on one side and by the Nihilists on the other, he succumbed to what must he taken as his destiny.

Alexander the Second was born on the 17th to the erection of piers and the purchase of of April, 1818, and succeeded his father gear for the fishermen of the West of Ireland. Nicholas on the 19th of February, 1855. He They asked for bread and the Duchess of did not inherit either the ferocity or vindicexcellent, though perhaps a weak constitutional Sovereign. There is a story told of the late Czar in his early days which is somewhat illustrative of both his character and that of Nicholas. Alexander, then the Caurewitch, and his younger brother, the Archduke Constantine, were playing at policeman and prisoner in the Palace. Constantine was the policeman, Alexander the prisoner, and in that capacity the younger brother was hauling the Czarewitch to prison with a scarf which he had round his neck. The Czarewitch cried out mercy in such loud tones as to reach the ears of the Caar, who came forward and said "the heir to the Russian Throne should never have the word mercy in his mouth." Some say that Constantine was really trying to shoke his brother. and that the arrival of the Caar saved his life. The death of the Czar must have some effect upon Russia and upon all Europe. His successor is said to be opposed to concessions. and to be hostile to Germany and Hagland, but, nevertheless, he is more than mortal if the dreadful fate of his father does not modify his policy. The tyranny must be tremendous which gives birth to Nihilism. Nihilism must be condemned as a secret and murderous society, but it is actually no worse than the despotism of Russia. Nihilism has killed a Czar, the Russian system murders its tens of thousands every year. We shall not be astonish d after this to see a rapprochement among the Sovereigns for self-defence, but what can they do more than was done to shield the dead Alexander from the assassination? The way to prevent assassination is to leave the assassin no cause; the way to kill Nihilisim and Socialism is to give the people what belong to them, and that is a right to live happily in their native country.

WE clip the following from the Clare  $E_{dec}$ aminer :—

It is probable that no two classes of men more thoroughly agree upon any political subject than do the extreme advocates of landlordism and of revolution in deprecating any radical reform of the conditions of Irish land tenure. Mr. E. D. Gray mentioned a suggestive fact in the debate on Wednesday night. which proves that not even the stoutest advocates of the rights of the landlord to inflict wrongs upon the tenant detest the Three F's more than the Fenians. Fenianism, indeed, may be regarded as a fourth F, and the alternative of the other three. Some years ago, said Mr. Gray, the success of an agitation in favour of fixity of tenure and free ground that such concessions farmers loyal, and dry up the secret sources of the spring of Irish discontent. It is worthy of note that O'Donovan Rossa recently wrote to the United Irishman declaring that as the Parnell movement is swallowing up the revolutionary work and demoralising the revolutionary workers, we are paralyzed and we cannot run on with it." By far the most eloquent denunciation of the Land League is to be found, not in the speeches of Opernionists, but in the Manifesto of the Irish Republican Brotherbood.

' here."

WE have observed with pleasure the burst of just indignation indulged in by the press generally over the proposed abolition of the tartan in Highland regiments. It is true the grievance was one purely of sentiment, but sentiment is more powerful than gold, even in this almighty dollar age. We are happy to learn that the tartan is out of danger. It is to be retained in the British army with all the honors. Our contemporaries may now gracefully expend some of their rage on the Irish Coercion Act, which is not a sentimental grievance, and they might also cry out against the reign of terror and eviction in Ireland without doing violence to what is right.

WHY Russia is allowed to push her way in the East unopposed is a question which only Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues can answer. The latest news says the Muscovite is either in possession of Merv, or, if not, can occupy it any moment he pleases, and now we learn that the British are evacuating Candabar, if they have not left it already. These two facts will produce the belief on the minds of the people of Hindoostan that Russia is advancing while England is retiring, and they will be perfectlv right. The result will be a loss of British prestige, and as England rules India by prestige the situation may become dangerous.

It is a curious fact, and one well worth remembering that the chief reason advanced by British politicians in times past, and not so long past either, against conceding political rights to the Irish people was because they, as Catholics, gave allegiance to Rome in preference to England. As a matter of course this charge was absurd, as the Irish people are intelligent enough to recognize and what belongs to God, and are as much disposed to be free from Rome in political as from England in religious matters. But now

sure as that the Czar Alexander the Second is dead.

then what official document is? There are two classes of people who must rejoice at CANADA contains one more city to-day than she did this day week, the latest addition to the the adoption of the report-one is members roll being the enterprising, prosperous city of of Parliament, including Cabinet members St. Thomas, Ontario. A few years ago St. of course and the other is the intelligent Thomas was only a straggling town, to day young men of the country who possess it is ambitious of competing with its neigh- ability to fill a good Government situation bour-Londo -for supremacy. The causes but have no political influence. There are of its rapid rise are its connection with the two other classes who must grieve over its Canada Southern, Great Western, and London | adoption, and they are election bummers, who & Port Stanley Railroads, and with the Credit | hope to be rewarded for their exertions with Vallev in a few months, the fine country sur- a fat berth, and those old anti-deluvians of rounding it, but, above all, the public spirit both political parties, who do not desire any

and enterprise of its citizens, who laugh at change at all. We can imagine the agony difficulties standing in their way to eminence a member of Parliament must feel on a and then jump over them. St. Thomas is card being presented to him while sitting ambitious of growing in the direction of Port | in his place in the House, bearing the follow-Stanley, and if it succeeds then indeed may ing ominous name: "John B. Smith," when London acknowledge itself vanquished, for it flashes upon him that the young man is Port Stanley is destined to future prosperity. the son of one of his constituents who placed It is now in order for St. Thomas to trot out | his vehicle at his disposal at the last electwo daily papers, one Conservative and one tion. The member goes out, shakes John Liberal, for until it does so neither its happi-B, cordially by the hand, asks him how he ness nor its status as a city will be perfect. likes Ottawa, and invites him to the Senate What says the St. Thomas Times? saloon to have a drink. What less can he

do? Then the son of his enthusiastic sup-MR. CHILDERS, the Secretary of War, among porter informs the hon. member that he has his other army reforms, or, more correctly come to the Capital to remind him of that little speaking, innovations, wants to do away with place in the Customs. "Ob, of course, certhe Scottish tartan. This intended step has tainly, I was just talking to the Minister this

awakened a storm of indignation in the morning about you; I'll see you again tobreasts of Scotchmen all over, and no wonmorrow." And the heart-broken member der. It is a national costume ; it is the picgoes back to his seat and prepares his speech, turesque dress of a free and warlike people the face of John B. in front of him all the who have never been conquered. In this time, and John B. goes back to his hotel detartan dress the sons of Scotia have marched termined he will hang on like grim death in the van of the British army to death and until he is firmly seated in the Customs. The to victory, whenever and wherever the flag report of the Commission strongly and disof Britain was to le upheld and the enemies tinctly recommends that the aspirant for of Britain struck down, and now a civilian, the Civil Service must pass a competitive a utilitarian of the last quarteraof the nineexamination, and as all the sons of energetic teenth century, is inclined to sholish the constituents who have placed their vehicles tartan. Verily John Bull has no respect but at the disposal of successful candidates canfor money, and the plaid and the tartan innot write beautiful hands, solve questions in crease the estimates by a pitifully small sum. algebra, speak French, and are not well We hope the indignant gatherings which are educated generally, it will follow that honortaking place will have the effect of convincable members will have more time to prepare ing Mr. Childers that the customs of a brave their speeches. But the change will also people are not to be lightly interfered with. reduce the estimates. The placing of elec-Long may the tartan wave, and long may the tioneering agents in positions which their edumotto of auld Scotia be respected nemo me

work on those who are capable, and necessita-AT the meeting of the Junior Conservative tes the employment of extra hands, and, con-Club on Monday night week, Mr. J. J. Curran, sequently, the laying on of more taxes. It Q.C., the President, having had occasion will also conduce to the purity of elections the difference between what belongs to Casar | during a speech, remarkable for its force and and the return of better members to Parliafire, to refer to emigration matters, said :---ment. There are in this country men of " Let me say here, en passant, that I have no commanding abilities who do not offer themthe case is different, and English Catho- "the miseries of Ireland. That remedy is as reason that it is a bore if elected, and if de- up to the eyes to support its party right or of defence did not prevent the blowing up of he noblemen and the English press are "thoroughly exploded in statesmanship as feated they have the shame of being van- wrong, but what we do object to is, that the the Winter Palace, nor the fate of the Uzar at

impune lacessit.

The motion was kicked contemptuously aside and if acted upon by Parliament will produce and Mr. Buttand his followers collapsed till a beneficial change. It is not perfect, but

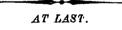
the year following, satisfied that they had conscientiously performed a disagreeable duty. The generation that has just risen is made of sterner stuff; the Irishmen all over the world have begun to think that moving mild resolutions and marching in procession once a year are not their sole duties to their native land. They have caught some of the Scotch pertinacity while pre-

serving their Irish fire, and they are more respected for their faith and earnestness by the different elements surrounding them than if they were frightened of their shadows. The truth is, that under the old regime Ireland was not fit for perfect freedom. One hundred and fifty years of penal laws do not pass over the heads of four successive generations for nothing. They were in political darkness too long, and when they were brought into the light it dazzled them. But the last generation of their descendants can now look at the sun of freedom without blinking.

THAT \$100,000.

The Toronto Mail has constituted itself the Canadian organ of the landlord party in Great Britain and Ireland, and this, we imagine, without being asked. About two months' since it discharged from its staff one of its ablest writers for the crime of moving, or seconding, a resolution in favor of the Land League. This was a poor, paltry piece of spite, but we believe Mr. Thompson-the gentleman dismissed-survives the calamity. It would be good for parties, and it would be beneficial to Canada, if we could disassociate ourselves from Imperial politics. We have really nothing to do with it, for our interests are not identical. A man, for instance can be an excellent Conservative in Canada without admiring Lord Beaconsfield's tortuous policy, and a conscientious Liberal without endorsing the Irish Coercion strategy of Mr. Gladstone, or the cloture. The Montreal Gazette recognizes this, but the Toronto Mail does not. It will persist in assuming the responsibilities of the Imperial Jingos. The Canadian House of Commons voted \$100,000 for the relief of the people of Ireland cation does not qualify them for, throws extra at the session of last year, and this large sum of money was misapplied through official blundering, if not by design. At all events it did not relieve the people for whom it was intended, and because of this misappropriation of funds, the Hon. Messrs.

at which the country is disappointed



The news of the death of the Czar at the hands of the Nihilists astonishes the whole world and sends a thrill of fear into the very marrow of the potentates of the earth. As for the victim of Nihilist hate himself it should have been a positive relief, for except life was very dear to him death must have been welcome under the conditions by which he was surrounded. He knew that death hovered about him in a thousand different shapes. The roof over his head might fall upon him at any moment, the cup he raised tremblingly to his lips might. contain his doom, the guard at his back might sheath his sword in his body, for all these things have happened to his predecessors. But, still life is sweet, even to a monarch with the sword of Damocles suspended over his head; and we have heard of a Roman who purchased the imperial crown for a fabulous sum, knowing his reign would be of the briefest.

The Czar is dead; the vengeance of the Nihilists, apparently slumbering for fourteen months, has overtaken the most powerful sovereign on earth, and the result is death to the Czar, and terror to the crowned heads Yale, B. C.. of Europe. The "divinity that doth hedge a king" has been singularly favorable to the kings of the earth since Henri Quatre fell beneath the knife of Ravilliere. Since that time hardly a European Sovereign has escaped attempts at assassination. We are well aware that several Emperors of Russia and at least one Sultan of Turkey have fallen victims to Court intrigue, but as the assassinations were of a dynastic character-family quarrels, so to speak-they are not looked upon in the same way as the assassination of the Czar Alexander. Nor is the murder of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to be ranked as an assassination in the sense we mark the murder of the Czar, for it is to be considered that when nobles go in for assassination they have the opportunity afforded them as trustworthy gentlemen having access to the person of the Sovereign. But here was a poor man at war with a certain terrible class of his subjects, who proclaimed the vendetta. The extraordinary precautions the case demanded were adopted to shield the Emperor; guards surrounded his person day and night; an enormous police force kept back his Auglin and Blake attacked the Government, enemies; an army of detectives watched over and the Mail files to the rescue. For this we | him; a collossal army was ready to defend " faith in emigration as a means of relieving selves for Parliamentary honors for the simple can hardly blame a journal which is pledged him, but yet all those precautions and means

## LAND LEAGUE FUND. 50 00 25 00 5 08

5 00

TRUE WITNESS Donation. A Wexford Quebecer. E. L. Mr. McElligott. A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick- ) Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford. A Wexford Girl. John Flynn, Ethel, Ont. Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E. Magure A Friend. Patrick Duffy, Southport, P.E.I. L. O'Gorman, Danville, Que..... M. O'Kcefe, Danville, Que.... J. O'Farrell, Danville, Que.... P. King, Danville, Que... 'Lachine" r. Arng, Danville, Que. "Lachine" Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont. John F. McGowan, St. Anleet, Que. M. J. Doherty, Sorel Per Michael McEniry, Cornwall John McGrath, Lachine. Fr Graham. Michael Healy, Cambria, Que. Michael Hiboy, Rouses Point. St. A: ne's Q. St. At ne's, Q. ..... H. McKeon, Kemptville, Ont..... Sheen, Ont., per L. Sattery.
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A VOICE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR :- Enclosed you will please find Post Office order for \$2, handed to me to be forwarden to THE POST Land League Fund :--John Barry, \$1; John Garity, \$1. They can put out Irish members by force, but they cannot erase Irish ideas from Irish hearts.

. God Save Ireland ! DUNCAN G. CUNMING. Fort Yale, Feb. 20th, 1881.

## March 16, 1881.

## LETTER FROM ENGLAND. ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN

Ms. EDITOR,-It is not only high-toned BUB. Bolicong have the run of. I am alsociety turn a second of the literary resay acquainted with many of the literary ready acquisition, with painters, sculptors, °g0. men of scientists, poets and all sorts of philosophers, scientists, poets and all sorts of philosophers, sciencists, poets and all sorts of people of that description, who earn their bread more by the slinging of ink than by the sweat of their brow. Alas, how true it is the swears advance our early impressions wear off, and the pleasant delusions we entertained pass away one by one until we come to realize that what is not a sham is worse than a humbug. In my wildest flights of fancy I never dreamed that I would be one of in the world, but I am, and I am miserably disappointed. Says the poet :---

## We gather shells on the sca-shore, And throw them one by one away.

It is all true, and I have just thrown away a remarkably fine shell; or, in other words, I have found that poets are but ordinary think, at loast, that he was accustomed to mix in good society, to say "my dear Duchess," but he was no such a thing. He is low, decidnarrow view of the great questions of the day. Let me try to give you an idea :----

thur."

shall say nothing of Robinson's "Minerva," but I have my opinion.

HISTORIAN-Genius is not appreciated in England. Would you believe it, my work ever written.

SCIENTIST-Darwin and Huxley have desmould on the shelf while -----

himself to his heart's content and despised They make a fellow ill-natured.

of warlike effervesence. Our hearts are almost as great a brute towards Ireland as stirred to their depths, and we want bil-ood \_\_\_\_\_ Protestant. A low nature is always brutal-bil-ood. Nothing less will satisfy our heroic ized by benefite received, and the Saxon can aspirations. It was had enough when those never forget nor forgive the Celt for civilizing laughed at our Speaker, sneered at our day would be leaders of Irishmen to-constitution, insulted our Royal Family, day would remember the foregoing facts, purported to be an agreement to pay for a in London at five o'clock yesterday atter-tion they might save themselves from the deep sewing-machine or some agricultural impleit was had enough I say to do those things, contempt and honest indignation of their but we settled them, we fixed them all right. clearer-minded countrymen. Take, for in-We sent over a few cargoes of buckshot and stance, the individuel whose name heads 40,000 men and Ireland collapsed. We then these remarks. In what does this man, passed the cloture and the new rules and the Shaw, differ from the Judas informer, who Irish members became dumb as clams. Oh, we Britishers know how to deal with discon-ted people when they are near home and have no arms. Oh, we are the boys. But what other base thing that battened like toads in can be done with the rebel Boers who knock the poisonous atmosphere of taxon hatred? our armies into a cocked hat as fast as they This patricide, this attempted assassin of his come up and send our great Generals across the River Jordan. Some Radical rags of newspapers defend the Boers and say they are not rebels. Not rebels! What then are they? Why if the Germans went to war with the reputation of Ireland in stabbing the galus to-morrow they would be rebels. Any | lant gentleman, the patient patriot, the lover one is a rebel who levies war ngainst Her of God's Irish poor, the conqueror, under the coursin of Prince Teck, but because she is friend of an unhappy nation, the heroic the ruler of England, and, as everyone Parnell! Shame on the vile pander Majesty. can she be otherwise? When the news of political ambition hurnt too furiously in Euglishman, you know) we all laughed and master in the back. He called Parnell a said, almost simultaneously: "Ab, the Eng- "mongrel," that is to say, the blood of Amelish always lose the first battle; wait awhile; we have sent out our Von Moltke, who will settle these miserable Boers." And there is no doubt General Colley was a great strate- and England chuckles over the epithet and gist. We have a board here with a German name, on which are blocks and pins, and it is know" It was to propitiate the Saxon that manœuvering on this board General Colley galacd his reputation, and if he were fighting Mammon of iniquity that he lied. Let Shaw with civilized armies he would have made and his British admirers be perfectly sure of minced meat of them. But, you see, the one thing: the great American people will Boers know nothing of this noble game of not forget, either the outrage upon the grand-Gernman War and they would not work according to the theory, and hence we were beaten the second time. It was then we looked blue, but, after all, accidents will hap- attempt to humiliate a great name. Monarchs pen in the best regulated armies. First and of old had a fool at their elbow, as a kind of second go alike, but the third—I really forget focus or concrete of royalty, I suppose, to now how the third should go, but I know it amuse their royal majesties withal. They went badly for our army, and General Colley was killed. It was then we swore and vowed vengeance. It was then we wished we could swear in French, Italian or some other language that contains noble, high-sounding oaths. course he expects them. But, if England be D-g is weak and puerile. It was a terror to see Prince Teck. That illustrious chief went and put on a suit ofsarmor, and would persist in riding straight out to the Trans-vaal. When somebody-I think it was Iground his teeth and said : "I care not; I take their victim at a disadvantage. We are go to Afric to kill von seven tree a hundrert horrified at the bloodthirsty stealth of the Boers: Got for damn Boers. Let me go I midnight assassin who hundrer is dont in the land for shame could not refuse them their Zay. Come on me hold the seven tree is a state of the seven t zay. Come on, me bold Angliseman, come on. It took full ten men to hold the Prince. He the felon who takes one's life? Shaw has kicked and knocked us round in all directions. His bravery was something sublime, and he certainly would have played the deuce with tried to destroy his General at the most imthe Boers if he got amongst them. He was particularly bitter against the renegade Irishman, Aylward, as indeed are all patriotic Englishmen. But we have revenge in Ire-land, thank goodness. I have been told that it takes as many men to drag the Prince for number of Irish bed-quilts, were in consterhis wages as Colonel and General on pay day as it has taken to drag him back from South Africa. But it is always so, the brave always couple of French irreconcilables. How despise filthy lucre, but rush forward to get tender England always has been touching the at the enemy. It is also said the Prince of integrity of the faith of Catholic Ireland! Wales and the other Royal Generals were an- How careful she has been of her own faith ! previous to ner second mainage, by the very touched by the fire and all had evidently Xions to go to the more than dead for some time xious to go to the Transvasl, and that the Ireland unbelieving | Ireland un-Catholic | well off.

out of all our Dukes and Earls and Marquises not one of them is to be found in the war, although, mind you, they are all anxious to

Your obedient servant, MYLES O'REGAN.

## MISTER SHAW, M.P.

### LONDON DINER OUT, BANKER-IN IRE-LAND, PATRIOT-AT-LARGE, &c.

Men and nations never march faster than fancy I never dreamed that I would be one of fancy I never dreamed that I would be one of a club formed of the most celebrated dilletante a club formed of the most celebrated dilletante training, otherwise it is a sham, a delusion and a soare. And this training must be based upon Catholic faith, if man is to be served by it in the poscession of his heavengiven rights on this earth,

England, for centuries, has claimed for herse f the championship of liberty, but, if we look a little closely into her pretensions we have tound that pools and out of that it has been simply the liberty mortais, and sciencists condition tooling total of the Provarian guard. She has been a disenough. I read bound the set of the used of turbing element in the world and always a lame drake a few weeks ago, written in such turbing element in the world and always a same diant a few month and always heartrending, poetic strains that I wished to selfish in her aspirations. She never maniheartrending, posted with the author, who, I fested one generous sentiment since the hour become sequenties with the abeing almost fancied, would turn out to be a being almost too ethereal for this gross world. We'l, he and fens of her savage existence. She has was one of the crowd at the Literary Club been a perfect illustration of the viper in was one of the crown in the second of the viper in last night and I was introduced to him. I the fable as far as Ireland is concerned. She last night and i was introduced to him. In has been a cruel, heartless, persecuting power was never so disgusted in all my life. In has been a cruel, heartless, persecuting power was never an ung tall, delicate, aristocratic in every age of her history. She never was for creature, with proudly swelling nostrils and a moment, even in her most Catholic days, an a short, curved upper lip, he was short obedient child of the Church. The spirit that a short, curved upper looking, and spoke struck down Thomas a Becket at the foot of through his nose, and smoked vile tobacco the altar was the spirit of England. She through a clay pipe, and was partial to never allowed faith to stand in the way of her sausage and what he called "a swig of 'alf lust, covetousness or ambition. And, this sausage and what he cannot a sing of an explains why she cast off the authority of a front of me who wrote the famous novel church which humbled and mortified human called "Orpheus and Eurydice." One would nature to embrace a system flattering to selfindulgence, pride and injustice.

This is the villain power that entered Ireland with fire and sword and robbed and conedly low. And the sculptor, who I under- fiscated the possessions of the Irish people, early low. And the security, who I duron the monuments of the dead and the sacred far less polish in him than the block of tabernacles of the Most High God. And this marble before he shapes it into an almost is the power whose robber claims on Ireland breathing statue. And then they are all such are recognized by some men who call them-back-biters and calumniators and take such a selves Irishmen." "Don't protest with a freeman's protest, " they whine. " The lash is sharp, of course, and the scourging bloody, POBT-This Byron had a touch of the but lie down, my dears, and be patient; after divine afflitus, but his poetry was nothing a while you won't feel it at all. Be slaves but prose dressed up in jingling rhymes to and eat the leek, beloved brethren, and who please a vitiated public. And Tennyson is knows what sweet oracles we may hear from not much better. Look at his " Morte d'Ar- Dublin Cast'e, or even from our Imperial matters at Westminster. Take off your caps SCULPTOR-The art is certainly a lost one and go down on your knees, sweet friends, and the few of ne who are trying to effect a and, perhaps, Her Most Gracious Mujesty, her second renaissance are not appreciated. | noble dukes and princely barons, her State machine 'bishops,' her ladies and knights of high degree, not forgetting John Brown, may graciously admit, after a while, that some thing has not been exactly happy in Ireland, on the war in Timbuctoo fell dead in the and that suitable legislation shall occupy the bands of the publishers. And yet it is ac- proper authorities whenever Imperial exiknowledged to be one of the finest histories gencies allow of a suspension of ordinary business."

What noble results have followed this kind treyed science with their nonsencical theories. of talk in the past. When the blenting of a calf My volumne on an animated bug is laid to stops the earth on its path, slavish defarence to England will obtain justice for Ireland. And so on, Mr. Editor, every man puffed For, there is one thing I have not seen noticed, even by Irish publicists and speakthe efforts of his contemporaries. However, half the volume 1 am about bringing into the feels towards the Celt, and this race latred, feels towards the Celt, and this race latred, world is in the hands of such critics. I shall more than anything else, has been the cause drop the society of literary men henceferth. of all the infamous injustices and crimes which England has heaped upon Ireland. Mr. Editor, we Englishmen are in a state And this explains why Catholic England was

country in her hour of direct need, this coward in the supreme crisis of Ireland's fate. with shaking nerve and trembling heart, with pallid face and petty soul, strives to murder Not mind you because she is a Almighty, of famine, the noble and devoted knows, England is always in the right. How of England !- the rage of disappointed will be no dull knives now. This reminds the first defeat came we all laughed (I am au the banker's bosom. So, he stabbed his this country inducing farmers to sign temrican heroes mingles with the pure stream of patriotic Irish ancestors in the leader of Ire-land's veins. And so he is a "mongrel," the insult to "those blawsted Yankees, you Shaw wrote; it was to make friends of the son of Admiral Stewart, who badly shook England's confidence in her naval supremacy, or the outburst of British delight at this poor are rewarded with broken victuals from the royal table, and, occasionally, when wit was flat, with a whipping in the dog-kennel. Shaw is now chicf jester of Britannia; the course he expects them. But, if England be wise, she will relegate him to the dog-kennel (Dublin Castle) and make his beggarly back and the gamekeeper's whip acquainted with one another, because once a traitor to honor and country always a traitor.

Duke of Cambridge actually hid himself in a | Ireland communistic! No! by the bright sugar barrel on board the Troopship, and was blood of her fifteen centuries of martyrs, only discovered as the vessel was leaving the never. Snakes do not thrive on the sacred wharf. It is certainly a little singular that soil of Erin! The prayer of St. Patrick, like a melody from Heaven, has come down the ages over pure, ever efficacious, over growing

in power and volume, enshrined in the heart of Ireland, and it is, thank God, too late in the day for any wild theorist to stop its majestic advance or rob it of its heaven-born sweet- a dilemma the new Uzar stands. Whatever ness! Those who have apprehensions know not the divine energy of faith that glows in the soul of Erin!

But Shaw saw his opportunity and imagined something might be made out of this fictitious alarm. He struk viciously, blindiy, madly, and - missed his mark! Even had he succeeded does he imagine that the Irish people would ever accept him as a leader? He has neither brains nor character enough to lead Jack Falstaffs' men of Coventry. A cenceited producer of platitudes, who, like the frog in the fable, puffed himself up as he imagined to the size of pcor Isaac Butt, who was intellectually but not otherwise, a fitting leader of Ireland. And this man imagines he could take Charles Stewart Parnell's place in the present Irish movement and lead the nation to victory ! He, who has been a fly-onthe wheel of the organization from its very inception ! Wby, John Barry, his colleague, has more of the essentials of a leader in his little finger than Shaw has in his whole soul, body and - bank! The insolence of this petty, little money-changer, this publican. this Shylock turned Thyrsites! And he imagines that the applause of London drawing-rooms, of the dinner tables which witcess the mighty Saxon swilling, of the privileged chambers of Downing street mean the approbation of the Irish people at home and in Americal Let him put his foot on American soil and he will find out how carrion is

treated on this continent. Where was Shaw during those long, painful nights and days when Parnell and his few faithful companions were fighting the ob-struction buttle for Ireland? Where was Shaw when Parnell threw, bravely and defiantly, back the insults which the enobocracy of the British Parliament cast upon the fair fame of Ireland ? Where was Shaw when the | mediately fetched the necessary instruments dark shadow of famine began to fall upon the lor amputating the legs which were held by nation. and a powerful voice shook the the flush only, the bones being broken and civilized earth with a p ssionate cry of warning and appeal? Where was Shaw when the traduce, was hurrying, in an agony of noble to the left. The Czar's right hand, on which charity, through the length and broadth of was a glove, was found greatly lacerated. His this continent, begging, praying, planning, marriage ring was broken to pieces, and starving Ireland? Where was Shaw, under the influence of sulphate of was thrust, as a buckler, between the helpless his eyes and respiration became more tenants and the landlord, while his voice apparent. Chaplain Bjanor availed himrang the death knell of future famine and self of the interval of apparent conciousdespair? I'll tell you where Shaw was : he ness to administer the Sacrament, and for a was exacting cent per cent from his customers, and chuckling over his money bags, like the Sylock he is, or, perhaps, on bended knees, seeking recognition socially at the kitchen door of my Lord the Marquis of Landsdowne, and cattle of that ilk.

FR. GRAHAM, P.P.

### RICHMOND, P.Q.

SEA grand concert took place in the Town Hail, village of Richmond, on Tuesday night wock, the proceeds of which were devoted to the aid of St. John's Courch. Although the evening was very stormy, yet the assembly was very large, and a financial success has been the result.

For a long time past hundreds of farmers have been defrauded by swindling agents, who had obtained their signatures to seemingly innocent papers, which afterwards turned out to be notes that they were called



12 P. 19 19 19

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

again become necessary, the new Emperor ment. will fall as his father has fallen, and revolu-

tion becomes equally inevitable; before such course he may pursue, he is destined to be the last of those Bussian Czars who have for so long sent terror and consternation into the old. hearts of the nations of Europe; as Louis

and the second

Capel's decapitation has marked the beginning of political liberty, so the execution of Alexander III. shall mark the beginning of a new era of social liberty and justice." COLOGNE, March 14 .-- A St. Petersburg

special says the assassin, Russakoff, has been for a long time under suspicion by the police. The second criminal implicated in the assassination has not yet been discovered. The people regard the new Emperor with the utmost confidence.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14 .- All the officers of the Guards, Civic officials and Court dignitaries met, to-day, at the Winter Palace, to take the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor. When all were assembled, the Emperor and Empress and Imperial family issued from the cabinet where the dead Czar lay. In passing through St. George's Hall, on the way to the chapel, the Emperor stopped before the guard of honor, and said, with emotion : " I should not like my son to ascend the Throne under such circumstances as tho present."

This atternoon a salute fired by cannon on the fortress announced the conclusion of the ceremonies connected with the ascension of Alexander the Third to the Throne. The space before the Palace was covered with people. The Emperor and Empress passed through the crowd on the way to Kazin Uathedral amidst deafening aculamation. It is said a civilian, who declined to give his name, died of poison he took and not from

wounde. Dr. Voriachine, who was among the physicians first summoned to the Czar, imblood flowed copiously from the lacerated wounds. India-rubber bandages were applied lifo, but a minute or two afterward the heart ceased to beat. During the final flicker of bed. An arch-Priest recited the prayers for those in extremes, all pr. sent kneeling. The spectacle was heartrending. Colouel Dorjibsky is conlined to bed, but not seriously injured. The number of persons injured by the explosion is greater than at first sup-

posed. Soveral have since died. BERLIN, March 14 .- The Emperor, on hearing of the death of the Czar, wept bitterly. He expressed the fear that he, being an old man, might not be assailed, but his son might be hunted to death.

LONDON, March 14 - There was a constant succession of callers at the Russian Embassy to-day to express condolence. Among them were the Empress Eugenie, the various ambassadors and foreign ministers in London, members of the Government, Sir Alexander Galt, Cardinal Manning and Mr. Russell

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

### Chambly is to have a new \$30,000 Roman Catholic Church.

In France there are 70,000 Catholic schools which continue open in spite of the Govern-

The daily papers report that the re-signation of Archbishop F.N. Blanchet, of the Archdiocese of Oregon, has been accepted, on account of his advanced age, being 86 years

A report is current in Roman Catholic circles that Bishop John Lancaster Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., is to be appointed Bishop of Newark, N.J., to fill the vacancy caused by

this city as coadjutor of Cardinal McClosky. The trustees of St. Patrick's Church report the operations during the past year show a surplus of receipts over the expenditure, and after paying for new cometery and embellishment and improvement of the church, the other liabilities have been further re-

the Roman Catholic Church, thus speaks of the success of the Ritualists as missionaries and allies in the Church of England :- "To dwell only for a moment on the Ritualists, they are doing our work for us, and as time goes on they will do it more effectually. We consider Ritualism to be, indirectly, the most powerful propaganda for the Church (of Rome) which England has yet seen."

niversary High Mass was offered at 7 o'clock for the repose of the soul of the late Patrick J. Curran. A large number of his lifetime friends were present; likewise the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute. Our readers will remember the deceased, who was assistant English translator of the Legislative Assembly, and one of the most popular Irishmen in Quebec, for his talents and general social qualities .- Quebec Telegraph.

A correspondent wrote to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, a short time ago, for intermation as to the legal position of the Jesuits in England. The answer was a reference to the Act 10 George IV., c. 7, by which it is enacted that any members of that and certain other religious orders coming into the realm without a license shall be guilty of a misgrand young patriot, whom he has dared to first to the right leg below the knoe and then demeanor and punished accordingly. The punishment is banishment for life, which may also be inflicted on any one joining the orders within the Kingdom. There is a strange proworking, sleepless and untiring, for the driven into the flesh. Surgeons tied vision, however, attached to the law, which starving babies and the pale mothers of up the severed arteries, and at length, seems to have been purposely framed to give the incriminated person a chance of escape. when the strong arm of Ireland's true friend oxygen and ice, the Emperor opened If, after being barished, he is still found in the country, he may be removed beyond sea by If he return, he may again be conforce. victed and sentenced to penal servitude. The law, we believe, has never been put in force. moment hopes were entertained of the Czar's Like many laws which are retained on the statute pook, it is entirely out of harmouy with the existing public sentiment. The act life the members of his family surrounded the of which it forms part is the famous Catholic Emancipation Act.

Mr. T. J. Maloncy writing to the Quebec

paking of the late lamented Mgr. Cazeau, states that, "it is to him that the Laval College as a University owes its existence." Will you allow me, Sir, to correct two mis-takes in this sentence. First of all, there is not, and was not, a Laval College in Quebec it was and is the Quebec Seminary, or, strictly speaking, the Seminary of the Foreign Missions. Secondly the founder of Laval University was not the Right Reverend Mgr. C. F. Cozeau at all, but the Very Roy. Louis Jucques Cassault, D. D., V.G., a brother of the present Hou. Judge Cessault, and no relation whatever of his illustrious namesake, as the two names, though written very differently, are pronounced alike. The The founder of Laval University died at Quebec,

on the 5th of May, 1862, as mentioned in his pitaph on the Gospel side of the main altar

### **ROUND THE WORLD.**

5

Longfellow likes dogs. Sir Garnett Wolsely is to be made a Peer.

The French Senate has rejected the Divorce

Chicago is to have a training school for nurses.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's health is improving.

All of Queen Victoria's granddaughters are to use bicycles.

There is an agitation in Toronto for the sale of eggs by the pound.

Perpetual motion has turned another useful citizen into a useless corpse.

A Russian decree is published declaring Batoum, on the Black Sea, a free port.

Mr. James Anthony Froude, the "his-torian," has sailed for Madeira for his health. Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has sub-

scribed \$25 to the local branch of the hand League fund.

The British Government refuse to recognise the claims of Captain Boycott. They are boycotting him.

The government has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderer of Lieutenant Roper.

The Cercle Oatholique of Quebec has now 136 members and has subscribed \$6,362 towards the purchase of a new building.

Once Gladstone was the "Peoples' William" -now he is called " Coercion Bill." Que of the Pills he can't swallow is P.I.L.L. (Parnel Pr Irish Land Lengue).

A Chinese Christian is preaching sermons to his countrymon in Virginia City, and is trying to convert them ; but they threaton to kill him unless he stops.

At Phœuix, Arizons, the Sheriff orders suspicious looking strangers to leave town before sunset, under penalty of arrest. This plan of | revention is said to work well.

This is the first sesson that actual icebarge have been seen in Lake Michigan. They have been formed with a base below water of fifteen feet in depth.

Tho Susquehanna Gazette records last week the largest train ever passing over the Erie Railroad-122 eight-wheel cars, loaded with coal for Buffalo.

The Moniteur Scientifique publishes the formula, hitherto a secret, for perfumed carbolic acid. The antiseptic properties are in no wise affected.

An old farmer estimates the proceeds of the 4,000 head of game which fell when last month the Prince of Wales visited Lord Avelaul at \$2,250, and the destruction of produce involved in rearing and feeding it at \$50,000.

Chaplain Allen, of the Main Legislature, prayed as follows while a total abstinence measure was under consideration : "O Lord, we thank Thee that hardly a dog, so to speak, is against the onward march of this glorious cause<sup>4</sup>

Sarab Bernhardt appeared at Mobile in a small, dilapidated hall, on a stage devoid of scenery. It was here that she became ill in the milist of the performance, and was com-pelled to retire. Perhaps the primitive sur-roundings affected her sensitive nature.

"Well, I just want you to understand that if the Lord keeps on taking them I will too," was the reply with which a Galvestonian lately not her pastor's rebuke on entering into holy matrimony with No. 5 so very soon after No. 4 had been placed in his coffin.

Queen Victoria was so struck the other day with the rapidity and apparent ease with which a lady was propelling a tricycle along the Ventnor road, at the Isle of Wight, that she has had one of the same kind ordered to Osborne for the benefit of the Princesses.

A foreigner in New York this season says hat the revelation of feminine charms at

the recent transfer of Archbishop Carrigan to

duced.

The Tablet, the leading English organ of

ANNIVERSARY MASS .- This morning an an-

he may murder with least risk to his craven self. Is the moral assassin less criminal than damned himself to perpetual infamy in Ireland's future annals, as the base follower who minent moment of the battle for fatherland

and justice. Shaw is a good specimen of what Shak nation at the possibility of faithful Erin turn-

ment when delivered, or to take an agency for the sile of them, on which a large profit was promised. That part of the paper containing the signature was cut off and filled in as a note or an order for say \$100 or \$200, to which, of course, the signature was gonuine, and in many instances persons thus swindled have paid the whole amount, or have compromis d the claim rather than defend the tireatoned suit.

The newest form of swindle was lately practised in Nepean, where numerons farmers were induced by a wolf in sheep's clothing to sign what purported to be an agreement constituting each one of them general agent for the sale of machines for grinding knives of mowing and reaping machines. In due time their orders were sent to the manufacturing firm, and a quarter gross of machines were sent to their address, which will cost a couple of hundred dollars; there me of an agent who, some years ago, travelled perance pledges. In course of time notes were presented for payment, and, it is to be feared, some of the signers drank harder than ever. Don't sign any paper until you know

all about it. Nearly every city, town and village in the Dominion have organized a Land League; it is time that Richmond or Fallowfield should drop into line. There are plenty of wealthy Irishman of all denominations in this locality who could easily contribute a mite to their fellow-countrymen, who have so long lost and so nobly fought for their rights. It is to be supposed that Ireland will never obtain anything either by the sword or beneath the mercy of the Imperial Government, but there are other means of compelling them to redress the wrongs which they have inflicted on Ireland for the last seven centuries, that is native pride and native eloquence-they can win it. Pride to fling back in the face of the Government the bribes they offer us under the names of places and pensions ; and eloquence such as Ireland may well boast of, to expose and denounce to the world the profligacy, the deception and the reckless injustice of their rulers. Give them but these; give Ireland pride enough to make them scorn a servile dependance on England, and eloquence to arouse and concentrate the intelligence, the talent, and, South did not always suffer with patience the whip and the triangle; there was a measure of severity which even they did not bear, but turned with a fearful vengeance on the slave master. The Irish are slaves of a proscribed and beggered race; they have still some remnant of former fires; the lights are extinguished, but the embers still remain.

JOHN J. WHALEN.

There has been some surprise that nothing was leit in her will by George Ellot to her husband, Mr. Cross, but that all the money went to the family of her first husband. This was, however, an arrangement entered into in and the victims of the fire were found beprevious to her second marriage, by the ex-

St. Petersburg. It was announced in the Social Democratic halls by the respective Speakers later in the evening and wasgreeted with loud and continued manifestations of approval. It was stated that it is confidently expected that the new Czar would grant an amnesty to all persons lately transported to Siberia, and that he would concede some form of Constitutional Government to the people of Russia. In Nihilist circles it is accepted as a fact that the assassination is the work of

their organization and is not due to private revenge. In the course of the next few days the Russian Nihilist Committee will, it is said, issue a statement of the whole affair, avowing the act as perpetrated at their instigation and attempting to justify it. The Nuhilists think that the names given by the two men arrested are assumed, as they are unknown to the revolutionists here. The headquarters were recently removed from London to Paris. Hartman, who was concerned in the Moscow attempt, left London last week. A manifesto has been issued, addressed to the revolutionists of both worlds, and calling upon them to assemble in an international Socialist revolutionary congress, to be held in London

on January 14th, 1882. A FIRE IN ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, NEAR SCRANTON, PA.

SEVENTEEN OF THE CHILDREN SUFFOCATED IN THEIR COTS.

An appaling catastrophe resulting in the deaths of seventeen children-fourteen boys and three girls, has occurred at St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in Hyde Park, Pennsylvania. The building is situated at Jackson street and Lincoln avenue, and is occupied by a number of Sisters of Charity, and under their charge were forty children, whose ages ranged from 6 to 12 years. The boys and girls occupied separate dormitories on the third floor. At half-past eight o'clock that evening, one of the Sisters escorted the children to their rooms and locked the doors for the night. She then started to descend from one of the rooms. issuing Opering the door, she was driven back by a cloud of smoke. Fire was raging along the ceiling and making its way to the upper floor. The Sister darted up stairs and found the girls' room full of smoke. She took them to the lower floor and started back to reach the boys' dorwitory. The smoke was pouring into the hallway in blinding clouds, and when about half way up the stairs, the sister met a stranger. She made an effort to pass him, but he refused to allow her to proceed, saying that the boys had been rescued and that it would be dangerous for her to go for them. She reluctantly went back. An alarm given soon after the fire broke out brought four or

five companies. The flames were raging furiously when the firemen got to work. They were informed of the belief among the Sisters that some of the children were still in the building and made every effort to reach the upper floor. In a short time the flames were beaten back, the door of the dormitory broken neath their cots. Only two of them were

in the Quebec Seminary Chapel. SCOTCH NEWS.

Operations have been commenced for the erection of a theatre at Inverness.

Large quantities of sawn timber have been floated ashore on the Kincardineshire coast.

A labourer named J. White was found dead among the snow on 20 Feb. near Abercairney, and about three miles from Crieff. He had been missing for several days.

The medallion of the Royal Humane Society has been unanimously voted to Geo. A. Cooper forgallantly, and at great risk to his own life, jumping overboard at Queensferry, in 15 fathoms of water, and rescuing Wm. Wilson.

Fub. 19th the Dundee Relief Committee met, when 268 applicants received tickets for soup and coal. Since the fund was opened 2,105 persons have been relieved. It is intended to close the fund, the opinion being that the storm has passed away.

Messrs. Caird & Co., Greenock, have con-tracted to build two steamers, 400 feet in length each, for an Italian firm ; and the same builders have, it is stated, also secured a contract to construct another large steamer for the Austrian Lloyds.

On 21 Fob. while Mr. Robert Mitchell, solicitor, Cupar, was masticating a piece of meat at ten part of it stuck in his throat, and he died in a few minut-s. Drs. Whitelaw and Douglass were immediately in attendance, but their services were unavailing.

The tenantry on the Pitiour estates have presented an address to Colonel Ferguson, expressive of their thanks for his concession to them in connection with the passing of the Ground Game Act, and of their goodwill towards himself and his family. The address has 301 signatures adhibited to it.

At the Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court on 23 Feb. John Banks, 27 the holder of a ticket of leave, pleaded guilty to having the stairs. When she reached the failed to report himself to the chief of the second story she discovered smoke county police in August of last year, when county police in August of last year, when he was residing at Addiewell. Sheriff Hallard, who was on the bench, passed sentence of 30 days' imprisonment.

The Glasgow Board of Trade inquiry respecting the standing and abandonment of the Glasgow ship Clan Campbell at Ailsa Craig on the 18th January was concluded on Tuesday. The Court found the master, Peter | from England, 200,000 from France, and 60,-Ewan, in default and suspended his certifi- 000 from the United States. The foreign cate for six months, but recommended the grant of a mate's certificate.

The Scotch Education Code for 1881 was issued on 22 Feb. The following shows the alterations and modifications from last year: -Article 21. Every girl presented under this after the 31st of August, 1880 (up to this date said the intruder, pulling off the well, and article in schools to which grants are due the corresponding article of the 1878 code remains in force) must take both branches of domestic economy. Article 122. The changes in this code will not effect the ann ual grants falling due before the 30th of Sept. 1880, or in the case of certain articles before the date prefixed thereto. Till that date the corresponding provisions of the code of 1879 remain in force.

balls and parties seems to keep pace with years. The blooming debutante is, ordinarily, fairly well covered, while the sprightly sexagenarian seems utierly regardless of cold.

A fashionable young woman of Galesburg, III., has undertaken alone to reform the man of that town. She enters the saloons, gambling houses, and other low resorts at late hours, often surprising her male acquaintances, with whom she then pleads and prays,

The experiment of irrigating lands in the neighborhood of Paris with water from the suwers is said to be working successfully. Sterile tracts of lands have been convorted into fertile plains, while no increase of rickness among the inhabitants has followed, as was apprehended.

At a Land League meeting in Ireland the other day an impassioned speaker was thus declaiming : "Our Oreator gave the land to man for his own; He gave it first to Adam .---- " "Arrah, be asy about Adam," interrupted a voice from the crowd ; "Adam was ovicted widout compensashin."

The passage over the straits of Mackinac. Mich., is to be made by railroad trains on a powerful iron steamer, capable of carrying eighteen cars at once, and crashing its way through ice a foot thick. During the senson of thicker ice, tracks will be laid on the frozen surface.

Judge Tessier and family have had an interview at Rome with His Holiness Pope Lee XIII., at which many questions were asked concerning Canada and the Laval University. At Rome, too, Judge Tessier was feted by General Kapzier. At Pisa they were the guests of Baron Boileau.

The House of Lords, in the con ested Dysart Peerage case, has delivered judgment in favor of William John Manners, the issue of Lord Huntingtower's English marriage, as sgainst Albert Edwin Olarmont's, under Lord Huntingtower's previous irregular Scotch marriage.

A white girl flirted with a stranger after dusk in Minneapolis. They walked together until they came to a street lamp, when she saw that he was a negro. She insisted upon his arrest by a policeman, but a magistrate decided that his color was not in itself a punishable offence.

Switzerland was visited, according to statistics collected by the Alpine Club of I alv, by 1,400,000 tourists in 1879. Of these 700,000 came from Germany and Austria, 280,000

A marriage service was in progress at St. John's Church, New Orleans. A closely veiled woman with an infant in her arms walked up the centre aisle just as the clergyman asked if anybody objected to the union. "I do," laying the baby at the feet of the bridegroom "Here is your child. You are my husband. I am lawfully your wife, and you shall not marry this woman " She made a forlous attempt to attack him, but was restrained by the ushers, while the bride screamed and fainted. It transpired that the woman was not the man's wife, though he had for years made her believe so ty means of a torged certificate.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

got into a state of great enjoyment. "This

## March 16, 1881.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**CARPENTER'S** HOP BITTERS

an experience of years. Purely Vegetabl-, w not harm the most delicate woman or child,

Cares: Liver and Kidney. Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CAMPENTER'S HOP BUT TERS

Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOP, BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Sick. Herdiache, Costiveness, Billonaness, Regulates the Boweis and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S' HOP BITTERS

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bott'es, and sold for



Cochue, Wm. A. Curry, George B. Muir, J. L. Barre and others, Real Estate Agents, of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Provincial Legislature at is next Session for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Montreal Board of Real Estate Agents.

on the contrary, shews sound health. It is well known that a few applications of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer work wonders towards the latter. Sold by all chemists. 13 O. BORTLE, of Mauchester, Outario Co., N. Y. writes :— I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. I have had the Asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit Up all night for ten or twelve uights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previous 10 using the Oil."

ASH & ROBBINS.

ment was approaching. A buzz of conversation

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest

25c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepersgeneral'y and if they have not sot it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. where you can get it,

23 vi eow

### PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that Henry H. Geddes, F. X.

Montreal, March 4th, 1841. **30** 5

FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNESS

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

filled the chamber. On went Frank Hugh with his argument, never once interrupted or called to order-for the chairman and all others knew that if he were stopped someone' else would take his place, and the purpose other, and the midnight hours' slipping by, which the Irish members had in view would be carried out. On he went, occasionally askis gorgeous" said they to one another " what a piece of goed fortune-just when we ing his friends who sat near him (for his back was turned to the clock) "How much thought we were fairly stranded 1 After this more have I to do gat. "Five minutes, O'Donit is plain that in a good cause people should nell ; keep it up !"-" Three minutes, O'Donnell"--- " One minute more, O'Donnell; bravo old boy!" And then, both hands of the clock pointing to twelve, up rose, the Chairman, amid a storm of cheering from all parts of the House, and down sat Frank

their hands and they were in high spirits.

The House, which had been nearly empty dur-

ing some previous hours of the debate, now

filled in again, for all knew that the denoue-

Hugh, with all his blushing honors thick upon him, his ta-k accomplished, and his party in a state of absolute jubilation. For, fully three minutes after the Englishmen had ceased to cheer, the Irishmen kept up their joyful shout for what they regarded as a victory. The Chairman then put the question that closed the debate; it was carried by a vote of 392 to 43. The question that the Chair-man do report the bill as amended was then put and carried in like manner, without debate. Another division, apparently " for the fun of the thing," was taken by the Irish members on the question that the Chairman do leave the chair. And so ended the first night of the cloture in the British House of

Commons.

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY. Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the

papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.-Examiner and Chronicle.

Ross Bros., of Buckingham, Que., are about to purchase the Gaudet limits on the Du Lievre.

Parnell's followers in the Commons will ake no part in the division on the Candahar question.

English papers apnounce the death of Alec-Keene, a once celebrated pugilist, in the 60th year of his age.

A London cable announces the cession of Lorenzo Marquez, on the east coast of Airica, to Great Britain.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is to receive the Peerage under the title of Lord Wolseley. This is doubtless to soothe his wounded feelings on account of his virtual supersession by Roberts.

It is now an established fact that the state of the hair has a good deal to do with the health. Weak, thin hair, betrays a weak constitution, while a strong, glossy chevelure on the contrary, shews sound health. It is

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing kosts when they buy it, are the fust ones to find fault, when they come to pay for it ." Too true, too true, Josh; our neighbor is taken at the midnight hour, and the greatest troubled with some derangement of the

South and eleven from the West in Kilmain. ham Jail. Dillon and Brennan have visited the prisoners. Twenty warrants for arrests in the County of Westmeath have been

will be called to Boyton's arrest, and the United States will be asked, through Lowell, to demand either the trial or release of the prisoner.

THE PATRIOTS IN KILMAINHAM ferred to English prisons.

> of the Land League, and many others, were to day arrested under the Ocercion bill. Castle Island is a' town and parish in Mun-

> ster, Kerry county. It is stated that Parnell has promised to attend a great tenant-right demonstration at Enniskillen on Monday week, The Ulster Land Leogue are making great preparations for the meeting. Precautions at the armouries and magazines of volunteers are being gradually relaxed, and rifle shooting has been resumed

> NEW, YORK, March 10.-The World's cable despatch says: John W. Nally, of Balla, one of the Travers. rs, arrested under the Coercion Act, is half witted. The Land Leaguers of Mayo say that Nally is crazy and does not belong to their organization, and they should not be held responsible for his utterances.

LONDON, March 10 .- Mr. O'Donnell, the member suspended from the House of Commons, writes to the Times that the Speaker | put. There were, for instance, amendments has informed him that the conduct of Mr. Playfair could be impunged by a motion on the House going into Committee of supply, and that he will make a motion to that effect without delay. and the House will be invited to decide whether it is illegal for a member to speak to a point of order which he is for-bidden to explain, and whether it was legal for the chairman to forbid a member to ex. plain the point of order sought to be raised.

Lundon, March 11. -- Michael Boynton has asked Mr. Lowell, American Minister, to interfere in his behalf, on the ground that he is a citizen of the United States. Mr. Lowell has requested particulars of the case. It is reported that the American Government has resolved to protect its citizens in Ireland and to procure a speedy trial for them.

tion in the County Mayo. A warrant has DUBLIN, March 11 .-- A quantity of arms were discovered at Kapturk to-day, and under good or bad made very little difference to the town bridge one hundred croppy pikes were found by a policeman. The pikes ap-pear as if they had been buried some time. LONDON, March 11.-Parnell has issued a manifesto to electors at Coventry, in which he is very hard on the Liberals, and says the Tories would have produced a better Land the Irish members began to catch the con-Bill than the present one. He urges the cealed meaning of some remarks made by Mr. weakening of the present Ministry.

was arrested under the Coercion Act, is a says more arrests under the Coercion Act will be made on Thursday. The total now in jail is 30. The French press denounce the

Boyaton are sanguine that they can procure ance of the notice paper, I am not without his release through American intervention. They quote the cases of John McCaffrey and William Mac ay, tried for treason and The Gazette proclaims the County of Westfelony in Court in January, and who were, on proof of being foreigners, admitted to bail on their own recognizances, and told by that Parnell would not visit Cork until be Justice Keogh that if they left the country they would not be required to come to trial. Six months ago Boynton applied for a renewal of his American passport from Ire-land, which was refused. Boynton is a brother Cork and County Clare. So far upwards of of Paul Boynton the well known swimmer. DUBLIN, March 10 .- Three further arrests districts under the Coercion Act. No arrests have been made to day under the Coercion

20 persons have been arrested in the country

Thomas H. Burke, Under-Secretary for Ire-Thomas H. Burke, Under-Secretary 10: 178-land, has been arrested for inciting to arson. Kenny, who was arrested yesterday, is charg-with inciting to take up arms. Gordon, one of the Traversers, has also been arrested. There are now eight prisoners from the South and down from the Wast in Kilmain.

issued. The attention of the American Minister.

Cosx, March 9.- About 28 arrests have been made in this vicinity, and others are expected. It is stated that the prisoners will be trans-

The President of the Castle Island branch

LONDON, March 11 -A Dublin despatch arrests under the Cosscion Act. London, March 10.—London friends of

bill. The men arrested have no political or

nearly drove their supporters wild. Bir Irishmen knew that they had the game in bear the responsibility. The cases, however, are slightly different, The, Fenians were brough to trial, whereas it is not proposed to William Vernon Harcourt rose and treated the noble lord to a bitter and sarcastic speech; Sir Stafford Northcote in a fatherly sort of bring Mr. Boynton to trial, and he may finally way defended his young friend, and argued claim to have the charge against him decided that the Home Secretary had not treated him by the ordinary tribunals. It is not expected fairly; Mr. Forster evidently in a white heat that Mr. Boynton's appeal will have the deof passion, repelled indignantly the charges sired effect. Concluded on Eighth Page. brought sgainst him by the noble lord, and so the row went on; while the Irish members; 1.11 finding the Englishmen tearing away at each

IRELAND IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

HOW THE IRISH MEMBERS FORCED THE BHANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Frank Hugh O'Donnell Closes the Debate

THE CLOTURE PUT IN FORCE

On Friday evening (Feb. 18th) the debate in committee on the Coercion Bill appeared likely to collapse. The Irish party had a large number of amendments on the paper. but the chairman, Dr. Lyon Playfair, at the very commencement of the business, ruled that they were out of order, and could not be proposing that certain districts should be exempted from the operation of the Act. Mr. Gray moved that Carlow should be exempted : Mr. Corbett wanted that Wicklow should be exempted; Mr. M'Carthy wanted that Longford should be exempted ; and so on through more than halt of the Irish counties. There never was any chance of the adoption of those amendments, for the Government could fairly argue that the condition of those places, however peaceable at present, might become turbulent ere long; and that, as there was to be a Coercion Act at all, it would be absurd to withhold from the Irish executive the power of applying it wherever it might be needed. However, the Irish members felt that it was not for them to consider what, or how cogent, the arguments of the Government might be : what they had to do was to fight the measure on every point, and whether their ground was them, because they were sure to be crushed aud overpowered in the end. When the chairman had ruled out the amendments above mentioned, and several others, on the ground that they were inconsistent with decisions already arrived at by the committee, Gladstone on the previous evening with regard to the condition of business. He threatened that if the bill did not get through committee at the Friday sitting he would on Saturday move, under the new rules, that the discussion should be closed; "but," said he, "notwithstanding the unfavourable appearhope that at that sitting we may be able to close the committee stage of the bill." This threat of Mr. Gladstone to strangle the debate put the Irish members on their mettle. They considered that if they allowed it to die a natural death it would be said that he had intimidated them; and besides they preferred that the Prime Minister should be put to the necessity of committing that detestable act of violence. They at once took the resolution of continuing the debate up to the time at

not even on that point would the Government give way. When the Irish members found that even this small exemption would not be conceded, and that it was opposed even by Mr. Gladstone, they determinded to make the refusal as ugly a piece of business as possible for the Goverment and their suppor-They denounced the cowardly and ters. brutal proposition that power should be given to policemen to break into people's houses in the dead of the night, order the families out of their beds, and march off women, and little girls, and young boys to the nearest jail. Never had the Irish party a fairer subject for scorn and anger, for protest and denunciation, than they had now. And they "let them have it." For a time the English members tried to get some fun out of the discussion; in every sentence they endeavoured to find some hidden cause of merriment; but with this tendency they were openly reproached by some of the Irishmen, who complained that at every turn their arguments were being met with "delicate and virtuous laughter" by the supporters of the Government. Mr. A. M. Sullivan put this charge against them very strongly and plainly, contending that the feelings of Irishmen towards their wives and their daughters were not to be gauged by those of honourable members opposite, whose habits were of an entirely different order; and Mr. Daly of Cork put the contrast even more pithily when he said that Irishmen appealed to the hearts and sentiments of women, but Englishmen appealed to their heads and limbs with their boots. Throughout a great part of this portion of the debate the scene was uprovious. Bat of course it could not be indefinitely continued. A division was taken, and the amendment proposing that there should be no arrests under the Act between sunset and sunrise was detented by 172 votes against 36. Another division, on the question that the second clause of the bill do pass, was then taken, and, the affirmative being carried, the committee adjourned at a quarter past two on Saturday morning, leaving still on hands a fair share of work to engage the attention of the House during a portion at least of the ensuing week. At the opening of the proceedings on Monday the House was crammed. Every seat was occupied, the side galleries were filled, and a number of members were glad to get standing room inside the door. It was known which he said he would cut it short; and they that the unprecedented course which had thought they had on the notice-paper all the been threatened by Mr. Gladstone for the material requisite for doing so. But now here closing of the debate would probably be was fully three-fourths of it swept away from

nover despair. But there were yet wilder scenes to come. The next 'amendment which was not out of 5.17 order was that of Mr. Corbett, proposing to exempt women and children from the operation of the Act. For this exemption the Irish members contended with great and genuine earnestness, and many of them believed the Government would give way on the point. But not only did they refuse to exempt

The following graphic sketch is taken from the London correspondent of the Dublin

Nation :-

women and children from the operation of the Act, but they refused a still smaller and more reasonable request. It was proposed by Mr. Lemay that no arrests on suspicion shou'd be made between sunset and sunrise; the Government would not accede to the motion ; it was

then suggested, by way of compromise, that women and children should not be liable to arrest at night with n their own houses. But

Walsh and Keogh are charged with incit- social prominence, and their arrest is said to ing persons to compel others to quit employ- be due chiefly to personal animosty enterment. The prisoners were cheered on the tained against them by influential residents way to jail. Elaborate preparations were of their vicinity. The Dublin Mail to-day taken to prevent a rescue. O Halloran is Secretary of the Kiltulla Land League, and is charged with "Boycotting."

6

IRELAND

THE COERCION BILL!

THE FIRST ARREST

Arrests Due to Personal Hate.

IRELAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

INTERNATIONAL QUESTION !

LONDON, Mar. 8.-The first arrest in Ire-

land under the Coercion Act was made

to-day. Joseph Walsh, merchant, of Castlebar,

was taken under a strong military guard to

Kilmainham jail, which has been specially

prepared for such prisoners. Numbers have

been arrested in Kerry and are now on their

way to Kilmainham. A great number of arrests will follow all over the country. The

excitement produced by the arrests is uni-

versal. As yet no distuibances have followed,

Michael P. Boyton, League organizer and

but serious outbreaks are feared in many

one of the Traversers, was arrested at Kil-dare on a charge of inciting to murder and

other acts of violence. He protested against

the act in the name of the American Republic-

an American citizen, and claimed the pro-

tection of the United States. It is under-

have also been arrested. Each prisoner to-

day was presented with a copy of the warrant

specifying the charges on which he was ar-rested. Keegh is an extensive farmer. Walsh's warrant charges him with intimina-

been issued for the arrest of Nally, one of the

Traversers. A fresh batch of warrants issued

been arrested on a warrant issued under the

every arrest carefully and place the particu-

lars before the British public. It is under-

stood that the Land Bill is complete and will

CASTLEBAR, March 8. -Joseph Walsh, who

cousin of Michael Davitt. He was followed

to the train by a large crowd cheering him

and greaning at the police. The e was great

Boyton is an American citizen of Irish des-

Traversers, who is now on his way to New

meath under the Coercion Act. At a meet-ing of the Land League to-day Brennan stated

knew the provisions of the Land Bill. Martin

O'Halloran, a prominent Land Leaguer, has

Further arrests are announced in West

Walsh is a cousin of Walsh, one of the

DUBLIN, March S .- Cornelius Keogh has

The Land League intends to investigate

stood that Harrington and Power, of Tralee,

Boyton, on being arrested, declared he was

quarters.

to-night.

Coercion Act.

excitement.

in the city yet.

cent.

Zealand.

be infroduced on the 24th.

been arrested at Loughrea.

A quiet meeting of the Land League was held to-day. Dillon was present. The speeches were very moderate.

As the prison gates were closing on Mr. Boyton he cried " Down with landlordism." A cry was raised by the small crowd assembled. Mr. Brennan Secretary of the League obtained from the prisoners copies of the warrants which they got. Other prisoners will arrive to-morrow. A cheer was raised for the Irish Republic.

New YORK, March 9 .- A cable despatch to the World contains the following :- " An immens, a procession took place in Cork last night. The speakers counselled passive resistance to the Government. The military blocked the way of the procession, which then broke into rangs, which patrolled the streets, singing Femin songs and halting in themselves well satisfied with the courtesy front of the clubs, growning for the Government and the landlords. There were also demonstrations at Queensfown and Youghai

DUBLIN, March 9. -- Walsh, arrested vesterday, was known for some time as an outspoken politician. His connection with the district he had not been much heard of on public platforms.

Protestants and Catholics in Ulster in the ed to abandon their procession.

of the Land League were arrested at Carrick-on-Shannon. he cried out, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Both exclamations were loudly

terday, discussed the situation in a very moderate cone. Arrangements were perfected for mass meetings on Sunday. The impression prevailed that the Government will families of arrested Leaguers should receive ers will arrive by the mail train at 4 a.m. from a weekly allowance. Fifteen additional arrests are reported to

the constabulary here. The prisoners are on the way to Kilmainham Prison. They are principally of the tarming class. The charges against them are almost exclusively intimidation or inciting thereto. The ar-rested persons include eight Land Lenguers, who were arrested at Carrick-on-Shannon, inleger Branch, which has been notorious for has also been arrested.

A Dublin correspondent says :- Fury, a

commenting on the arrests, asks whether the leaders in the land reform agitation are to be allowed to escape while their dupes and followers are daily arrested and dragged from their homes and shut up in prison without hope of release, their families meanwhile being left to starve or their business thereby ruined.

Only four more prisoners have been lodged in Kilmainham Gaol. One is lodged in Cork Gaol, who will be brougt to Dublin on Friday. The Queenstown harbor officials and agents of the steamships' lines there say very few any prominence. NEW YORK, March 10 .- - The Herald's Dub-

lin correspongent telegraphs :-- I visited the prisoners in gaol to-day, and found them are very liberally treated, and express relief.

soners may associate for conversation and exercise. Two large common rooms, comfortably furnished, are devoted to the prison-

Brennan called to-day and saw Messre. Boynton and Walsh. Mr. Boynton said that At a meeting of the League yesterday, the bis quarters reminded him of a stateroom following resolution was adopted : - "Where-as a general union is taking place between bad left his sting behind him in Kerry, he was not unbappy in imprisonment. But he rights as an American citizen. Mr. Boynton monstrations on St. Patrick's Day in order to has had his books and engineering maps prevent religious discord." Dillon said the taken to Kilmainham and placed in his cell. men of the County Derry has already consent. Mr. Nally reached Dublin to-night by the ten o'clock train from the West. The platform DUBLIN, March 9.—At noon to-day fifteen was crowded, and when he was being put in arrests under the Coercion Act had been the cab he shouted, "For every man arrested made, chiefly in the West. Eight members letone be laid prostrate." At Kilmainham gaol was crowded, and when he was being put in letone be laid prostrate." At Kilmainham gaol

The members of the executive council of cheered. The latest arrests reported are the Land League, at a meeting at Dublin yes- three at Claremorris, namely, J. P. Quinn, J. Gordon and D. Ahern, members of the local League branch. There is considerable ex. citement at Dublin to-night, but the whole proceedings are generally viewed as a good prohibit them. It was resolved that the subject for sport. A large number of prison-

the south. DUBLIN, March 10. - The World's specials say: Your correspondent had in interview with Consul Burrows regarding Michael Boynton's claim to be treated as an American citizen. Mr. Burrows states that he had no official intimation of Mr. Boynton's arrest. At out four months ago Mr. Boynton called on him and left his passport, which was issued cluding Hannegan, Secretary of the Drumcol- about three years ago for purposes of travel, but since his imprisonment he has not com-"D ycettlug." A process-server, named Hunt, | municated with Mr. Barrows. I have good authority for stating that the American of the Land League, has been arrested for in- | the cases which arose in the Fenian trials in

them with one wave of the chairman's hand ! Feelings of anxiety and alarm rose amongst the Irish ranks Imagine the state of mind of the residents in a besieged city, or of the crew of a ship far at sea, on suddenly discovering that they are short of provisions and you will have some idea of the mental condition of the "advancea section" when they heard this ruling of the chairman. Very grave and thoughtful looked Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who in the absence of Mr. Parnell leads the Irish party with such tact and spirit as leave nothing to be desired; gloom, black as midnight, rested on the brow of Mr. Lysaght Finigan; the face of Mr. M'Coan glowed with suppressed wrath; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, to whom nature has not given a Leaguers have left for America, and none of rueful countenance, seemed to be much impressed by the serious turns of affairs ; and a shade of sadness came even upon the features of Mr. Biggar. What was to be done? No. thing, except to fight out the remaining lodged in cells on the second range of the amendments as long as possibly, and trust to three stories forming the building. They the chapter of accidents for some unexpected

And it came. Fortune favors the bold. and kindness of the Governors. Their Sudden breezes, white squalls, and even meals, with wine or beer, are sent in tornadces constitues burst forth in the atfrom a neighboring hotel. Smoking is al- mosphere of the House of Commons, and a lowed, and for six hours each day the pri- smooth sea is in a few minutes converted into a turbulent ocean. Matters began to get somewhat lively when Mr. Parnell and some of his colleagues complained that they Land Lengue was somewhat broadly marked ers' use for meeting their friends and had been watched by detectives in Parls, and by his extreme views, but outside his own transacting business. Messrs. Dillon and were being followed by them in London. But were being followed by them in London. But they quickened up still more when Mr. Gray's amendment was reached, proposing that members of Parliament should not be liable to arrest under the new Act until the matters of which they stand suspected shell be communicated to the House, and its cause of the league; therefore, we earnestly still describes his arrest as a violation of his opinion taken upon the question of their com-appeal to the Catholics in Ulster to hold no de- rights as an American citizen. Mr. Bornton mitment Mr. W. W. Ouruster of their commitment. Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan said that for his own part he wished for no immunity from arrest, and he desired to stand in that respect on the same level with his constituents. Mr. Gladstone complimented the honorable gentlemen on the spirit of his observations, and said no immunities had at any which would save them from arrest for indictable offences. In so saying Mr. Gladstone perpetrated one of those little tricks of informer. This was pointed out by sub-sequent speakers, but of course no head was as I have said, was warming up. Presently tor" the Chief Secretary in a most vigorous fashion. He supported the proposal that Parliament should be formally consulted with regard to the arrest of any of its members under the Act. He might be arrested himself. He was in the habit of going occasionally to Ireland; he was not loved by the Chief Secretary; he had criticised his policy before in Ireland, and he meant to do farmer of Galway and a President of a branch | case very much as the then Minister viewed | personal attack on the Chief Secretary. This

After the questions and notices of motion had been concluded, Mr. Gladetone, without note or comment, moved his resolution ; That, in committee upon the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill this day at twelve o'clock, the remaining clauses of the bill, and any amendments and new clauses then standing upon the notice paper, be put forthwith." This was the cloture pure and simple, the heaviest blow yet given to the ancient forms

and privileges of the British Parliament. No debate was permitted on the question; on its being put by the Speaker the response of "ay" came in strong and deep volume from hundreds of throats. Then the "noes" were called for, and the Irish members, helped by a few English friends, gave out the cry loudly and defiantly. The division which followed showed 415 votes in favor of the motion to 63 against it;

'so the ayes had it." And then the Irish party settled down to their night's work. This work was to keep the debate going until twelve o'clock, and so compel the Government to put the hateful cloture into operation. Ere long, however, they got cause for an alarm very similar to that which had come on them on Saturday morning. The Chairman ruled several of their amendments and their proposed new clauses out of order. One of these clearances of the paper took place after a clause proposed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been divided upon, and this fact carried consternation into the Irish ranks, for, said honourable members, " if we had only known that this was to occur we might have kept up the debate on O'Shaughnessy's clause for another hour." It was a brautiful clause, affording large and liberal scope for oratory, but now, goodness only knew where another holding-ground could be had. Mr. Richard Power secmed to get into a cold sweat over this perilous condition of affairs. Regretful utterances passed among his colleagues. But it was sureed that there was no use in crying time been enjoyed by members of Parliament | over spilled milk, and that the thing to do now was to keep "a firm grip" of the next clause that would be declared by the Chairman to be in order-if any such clause there argument which he has recourse to not in-frequently. He ignored the fact that it is the paper? Yes, happily yes. It was one not an indictable offence to be the object of which had been put down by Mr. T. M. Healy, suspicion by a magistrate, a policeman, or an proposing "that any policeman, magistrate, or Government official seeking to deter any person from doing anything which he is taken of their words. However, the debate, by law entitled to do, by threatening him with pains or penalties, or any pain or penalty, Lord Randolph Churchill went into it, "going | under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemearour, and be liable upon conviction to any penalty not less than six months' imprisonment, at the discretion of the judge before whom such offence shall be tried.<sup>3</sup>

Here was the last chance for the prolongation of the debate, and did not the Hiberni. ans avail of it? Lovingly and tenderly they bandled that clause, as if they desired never to part from it. Mr. T. P. O'Connor fondled so again; and this was a dangerous thing to it; Mr. Finigan dandled it and caressed it; do, for it was remarkable that Mr. Davitt had Mr. A. M. Suilivan exhaustively set forth its Minister at London is inclined to view the not been arrested until he had made a beautics, and several other members had some good words to say for it; but the speech, which was cheered to the echo by the bour was still twenty minutes short of twelve citing to unlawful assembly, riot and violence. 1865, namely, that Mr. Boynton, having con. Irish members, appeared to greatly anger the when Mr. F. H. O'Donnell rose to give it his Kearney, a farmer of Galway and a tenant of I travened the laws of the country he must occupants of the Treasury bench, and it tribute of admiration. By this time the

anxiety was manifested to be present at stomach; it may be biliousness or dyspepsia the scenes that would lead up to it, he calls in the aid of a doctor. Our neighbor is too proud to ask the probable cost of getting cured, and is treated for days, after which a large bill is sent in and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bill need not be paid if Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are used. The result will be great joy and satisfaction.

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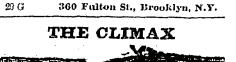
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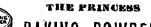
TORONTO, NOV. 25, 1980. Mr. Chas. Stark : DEAN SIK.--I have cut open to e barrel of the "Climax" Gun, and find the material to be pre-cisely the same as the Snider-Enfleds as used by our Canadian Volunteers, which for quality and safey is equal to genuine twist. I have also, tried the Gu with 3 drachms of powder and 14 ouncas vo 6 shock, with the following re-sults:-Forty petiets in a target 6 x 7 1 ches at fifty vards, which is considered good shooting for \$30 Guns. F. BIRD, GUNSMITH, 251 King street Kast Toronto

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Second Science (1997)
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| March 16, 1881.   |  |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.   | COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.  | THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.  | Medical.   | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  | A Medical.   |
|   | (Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)<br>Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician  | The Tong Waynes has within the past   |  | \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth<br>Fortland, Maine. Address STINBON & Co.,<br>7-0   |  |
| Through such and through the snow.  | and inventor of the Spirometer for the<br>scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs  | The TRUE WITNESS has within the past<br>year made an immense stude in circulation,                | B H H DOWNS' B   |  | 1  |
| while our flags above us flutter.   | and air pussages, who recently took up his   | and if the testimony of a large number of our   |  | \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily<br>made. Cosedy outfit free. Address TRUE<br>& Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-0                           | LUBY'S   |
| h, this good to be so any   | residence among us, seems to be meeting<br>with excellent success. Already the doctor  | subscribers is not too flattering it may also<br>claim a stride in general improvement.           |  | [  |  |
| So festive and so cheering,<br>n the globous Patrick's Day,<br>For the good of dear old Erin. | has had upwards of a hundred patients, who<br>have given his system a trial and, so far as   | This is the age of general improvement  |  | S66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5<br>Portland, Maine. 7.0   | A lady, an actress, who took great pride<br>her magnificent chevelure, found it sudder   |
| Traland is in chains.   | we have learned, with both satisfaction and  |   |  |  | turning grey. She was disconsolate, but f  |
| Let us malou, mortial strains .   | benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a depar-<br>ture from the usual methods or treating  | Newspapers are starting up around us on all<br>sides with more or less pretensions to public      | Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds,  | NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency,<br>No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W.<br>Butcher, Manager, 18 anthorized to receive Ad-          | tunately found out in time the virtues of a c<br>tain remedy which made the Grey Hair dist   |
| et us strike up martial status, ?<br>Where's the use of being dreary ?                        | diseases of the air passages. He contends<br>that the proper mode of treating them is by   | favor, some of them die in their tender in-   | i has whooping - cough, and an bunt has  | verusements for this raper. 14   | pear as if by magic, and beside served as a ri<br>perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIA   |
| rag your sweet, slow relight along y  | inhalation and absorption, not by pouring<br>drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting  |   | People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely   | DR. KANNON,<br>C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.  | HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.   |
| Show the same you to wrong,<br>or it surely can't be wrong,<br>In honor of old Erin.          | and disarranging one part of the system in   | heart after a few years, while others, though<br>the fewest in number, grow stronger as they      | them at once.  | Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St.<br>Peter's Ho-pital, Albany, &c. 2091 St. Joseph  | FOR  |
| , no-itt in his cell  | the hope of benefitting another. This argu-<br>ment certainly has the advantage of being   | advance in years and root themselves all the  | Fifty-one years of con-  | Street. (over McGale's Drug Store.) 18-G   | FUK  |
|   | common sense, which is always the best<br>kind of sense. The do tor certainly has the  | more firmly in public esteem, which in fact   | The Multiple raminally had stood the test for  | FOR SALE.  | Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Que   |
| nd our Charles Stewart Fainer   | courage of his opinions and confidence in his  | is their life. However, we may criticise<br>Darwins theory as applied to the species there        | We like Dourns' Elixir.  |  | had hair which was the envy of her subjec<br>It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy  |
| e have reason to rejoice,   | system, for he gives a standing invitation to<br>physicians and sufferers to visit him and test  | is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enter-   |  | SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS.  | the end of her life never as much as a grey her daring to peep through it. It is probable s  |
|   | his instruments free of charge. His office is<br>at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.  | prises, it is the fittest which survives. The   | 😰 Dr. Baxter's Mandrake 🚆  | AND ALSO<br>City Properties, to be disposed of on very ad-   | was acquainted with some remedy afterwallost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HA   |
| To the God of mercy fisca.  | It matters not how often your advisers tell  | TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of<br>men all but two years, and it is now what we         | BITTERS  | vantageous terms,  | RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.   |
| some looker-on should say,<br>"What means this grand procession ?"                            | you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma<br>and catarrh are incurable; read the following  |   |  | Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada,<br>14 St. James Street.   | <b>""</b> " <b>1 </b>  |
| ot a word-be mum-or stay,<br>Whisper low in your discretion :                                 | notices and judge for yourselves :   | But we want to extend its usefulness and  | Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia,<br>Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and<br>A all diseases arising from Biliousness. | P AST D O  | THE  |
| min in bonor of the springs   | MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881,<br>DEAR DOCTOR, - I have great pleasure in<br>making public my experience of the beneficial<br>effects I have derived from the use of your | its circulation still further, and we want its<br>friends to assist us if they believe this jour- | Frice 25 cents per hottle.   | Senceal Prechin & lie.   | On the Montreal Exchange one broker  |
| Which surely is advancing,<br>hat we do this brilliant thing,                                 | Spirometer and remedies for the cure of  | hal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we mink  |  | MANUFACTURERS  | marked to another: "Why, look, Blank L<br>grey hair!" Blank who is a young man a   |
| And send music out entrancing."   | Catarrh and Bronchitts, which I was afflicted<br>with for reveral years; my health is now<br>wonderfully improved since using your                                       | they do. We would like to impress upon  | ADNICA AND OIL BY  | CHURCH ORNAMENTS   | somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact   |
| MAINE NEWS.   | remedies.<br>Your truly,   | their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is<br>without exception the chespest paper of its            |  | STATUES &c.  | having his grey hairs discovered, but went i<br>mediately and procured a bottle of LUB   |
| which are advertised in our   | C. HILL,<br>Dorohester street.   | class on this continent.  |  | 252 NOTRE DAME ST.<br>MONTREAL   | PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty our<br>The result was amazing. It is sold by   |
| d kidney complaints. Those who use  | To Dr. M. Souvielle, 18 Phillips' Square,<br>Montreal.   | It was formerly two dollars per annum in  | The most perfect liniment ever com-  | Nov 17, 80. 14 3   | chemists.  |
|   | MONTERAT. January 21st. 1881   | the country and two dollars and a half in the<br>city, but the present proprietors having taken   | pounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.<br>For Sale Everywhere.   |  | LIAIDI   |
| nded. Those afflicted should give them a  |  | charge of it in the hardest of times, and know-   |  | GAINULIG GULUNIZATION  | HAIR!  |
| stic in the praise of their curative quali  | disenses. My little gift, eleven years of age, has<br>had various attacks of bronchitis. Last fall<br>she had one of those attacks and was coufined                      | ing that to many poor people a reduction of<br>twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean          | Sept 8, 'SU. 4-13  | In Minnesota, U.S.   | How common and at the same time h  |
| 3.—Portland Argus.  | to the house for some seven or eight weeks.<br>After using one of your Spirometers, with the<br>medicine accompanying it, I am very happy                                | something and would not only enable the   |  | Revised Immigration Circulars Just published   | painful it is to ce young people prematur<br>bald or prematurely grey. It is a source  |
| BREVITIES.  | to say that within two weeks after commencing  | old subscribers to retain it but new ones to  |  | and s . nt free to any address.<br>Address :   | humiliation to those deficient of help one   |
| Mr. Healy's pamphlet on the land question   | to use the instrument, she was quite better, and<br>has he n very well ever since, now about two<br>months.  | enroll themselves under the reduction, they<br>have no reason to regret it. For what they lost    |  | Catholic Colonization Burcau,  | answer by using LURY'S PARISIAN HA   |
| to be translated into French.   | months.<br>I am, yourstraly,<br>R. L. GAULT.<br>To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.   | one way they gained in another, and they  |  | ST. PAUL, Minb., U.S.  | RENEWER. Soldby all diemists.  |
| Princess Frederica, Baroness Rammingen,<br>been accouched of a daughter.                      | To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.   | assisted the introduction into Catholic   |  |  |  |
| Forente namers are agitating for a grant of   | MONTREAL, January, 1881.<br>Dr. M Souvielle Montreal.  | families throughout Canada and the United<br>States of a Catholic paper which would de-           |  | PERFECTIONTo such perfec-<br>tion has the art of Dyeing and Cleaning   | -  |
| 000 to extend the water pipes into the  | DEAR SIR,-I am very pleased to give you this<br>testimony of the benefit I have received from  | fend their religion and their rights.   |  | been brought at the ROYAL DYE WORKS,<br>706 Craig street, that has year twelve thousand<br>people had their Dresses, Silk-Jackets, over- |  |
| e.<br>A counterfeiter named Wm. Stewart   | the use of your instrument, the spirometer, and<br>the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I<br>was three years troubled with catarrh in the                        | The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer  | Ayer's   | costs Couts, Pants, Suawis, Table and Plano  | <b>K</b> U <b>PTURE</b>  |
| lored), was arrested at London, Ont., yes-  | head, loss of voice and bronchitis, and 1 am   | premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to<br>subscribers, even if they believed in their          |  | Covers, &c., &c., Dyed or Cleaned, to the entire<br>satisfaction of all. Be wise, therefore, and<br>patronize the                        | THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowe<br>N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelph   |
|   | happy to say that I am now quite cured, and<br>have to thank you for it by the use of your<br>Spirometer and remedles.   | flicacy. It goes simply on its merits as a  | Hair Vigor,  | ROYAL DYE WORKS,   | Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, a<br>will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they can of cu  |
| een the Russian Government and the<br>urch in Poland.   | Yours respectfully,<br>8. Hilton,  | journal, and it is for the people to judge  |  | 706 CRAIG STREET.<br>Established 1870. JOHN L. JENSEN,   | Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BUI<br>HAM, General Superintendent, at either Off   |
| Pare Hyncinthe's first service in his new   | Montreal.<br>Letters must contain stamp for reply.   | whether they are right or wrong.<br>But as we have stated we want our circula-                    | FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS<br>Natural vitality and color.  | Proprietor.<br>N.B.—We have no agencies in the city, 250   | and he cared 22 (4<br>Records and a construction of the construction |
| arch, in the Rue d'Arras, drew-a large and<br>her turbulent congregation last Sunday.         | Instruments and preparations expressed to any address.   | tion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to  |  |  | <i>TIIE</i>  |
| Narcisse Racine, soap-maker of St. Rochs,   | Consumption Cared.   | encourage our agents and the public generally   | It is a most agreeable dressing, which<br>is at once harmless and effectual, for pre-                            | PEACHES for PIES   | orptionne Dille  |
| tebec, was found unconscious on Sunday<br>orning, laying on the track of the North            | An old physician, retired from practice,<br>having had placed in his hands by an East  | is to promise them that, if our efforts are<br>seconded by our friends, this paper will be        | serving the hair. It restores, with the  | reauneo "Tieo  | LEMILURE MILLS   |
| ore Little River Road. His skull was frac-<br>red. He died yesterday.                         | India missionary the formula of a simple   | still further eularged and improved during  | gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray,<br>light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep                    | In packingour peaches we have a great many   | -FOR-  |
| The Arcentine Republic, which is now  | vegetable r. medy for the speedy and perman-<br>ent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh,   | the coming year.<br>On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be                                  | black, as may be desired. By its use thin  | perfectly ripe that are rather too solt to use for<br>tuble foult which we put in gallon cans without                                    | Indigestion, Dyspepsis   |
| ry largely settled by Italian emigrants, has<br>st its eyes on Ireland, and in order to pro-  | Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections,<br>also a positive and radical cure for Nervous  | entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from   | hair is thickened, and baldness often  | sugar, expressly for ples As they are pared,<br>they make very nice Peach Ples.  | -AND-  |
|   | Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after   | the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December  | though not always cured. It checks falling<br>of the hair immediately, and causes a new                          | RICHARD & RORBING,<br>Dover, Delaware.   |  |
| oner.   | having tested its wonderful curative powers<br>in thou-ands of cases, has felt it his duty to  | 1881 (thirteen months), including the one   | growth in all cases where the glands are   |  | BILIOUSNESS  |
| A Calcutta paper says the scientific fron-<br>er which cost so much to gain, will in a few    | make it known to his suffering fellows.<br>Actuated by this motive and a desire to re-   | back number.<br>Any one sending us the names of 5 new   | not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or<br>otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality                           | A small congignment of above received by h.<br>& R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for de-<br>livery to the trade.                     | Price 250. A trial will convince.  |
| vs. so far as Northern Afghanistan is con-  | lisve human suffering, I will send free of   | subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50  | and strength, and renders it pliable.  | WM. JOUNSON & CO.,   | Wholesnie by   |
| rned, be a thing of the past. The opinion the ludian public and press is that the             | charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in Ger-<br>man, French, or English, with full directions  | each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00   |  | 77 St. James Street MONTREAL   | LYMAN SONS & CO MONTREA  |
| regret its basty retreat.   | for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W.  | cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.                                   | prevents the formation of dandruff; and  | actualia Ahnuah Musia a Sussialty  | Tanable Transferre   |
| Several Hungarian Counts, G. Andrassy,  | W. SHEBAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,   | All the above subscriptions are for the term  | by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing<br>properties, it heals most if not all of the                         | Catholic Church Music a Specialty.   | Marble Working.  |
| and G Szechanyi, E. Hoyas, Baron Gude-<br>is, Dr. Rudolph and Meyer arrived in New            | N.Y. 11-eow-G<br>REST AND COMFORT TO THE   | ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months).<br>Our readers will oblige by informing their             |  | J. FISCHER & BRO'S   | ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WOR<br>91 BLEURY STREET.   |
| ANY LET TRUVERING GALL MACTUS GIALTON AND ATON  |  |   |  | 77   |  |

nus, Dr. Rudolph and Meyer arrived in New REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA York on Saturday evening. They are seekhas no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, A match has been arranged for the 17th | Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, iast, between Dr. Carver and a member of Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderiul." "Brown's Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 conts a bottle. [G26

Our readers will oblige by informing their humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, friends of the above very liberal inducements keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under

ing information in regard to agriculture and cattle-raising ; looking also after the interests of emigrants from Hungary.

the London Gun Club, who has assumed the name of Rover. The match takes place at London, the contestants shooting at 100 pigeons at 35 yards rise, for £100 a side, with the option of a double stake on the morning of the match.

Pending the passage of the Coercion Bill and Arms' Act, about twenty Americans, in the counties of Cork, Limerick and Kerry, have applied to Colonel Brooks, United States Consul at Queenstown, for advice and protection. All express fears of arrest. The Consul informed them that if they were of good behaviour there was no fear of arrest; but he had no power in the matter.

Mrs. McCaffery, a widow llving at Moores Bay, Charlotte Co., N.B., had a son who en-listed in the United States Army during the civil war, and was killed in November, 1864 Her claim for a pension has recently been allowed, and she is to receive eight dollars per month while she lives. She is also to receive back pay, dating from the time of her son's death, and amounting to the song sum of \$1,540.

John G. Graver, of Buffalo, died recently in Westernville. He was a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and at the time of his death was 90 years of age. He had been a soldier, and fought under Napoleon 1st. He was with Bonaparte in the unfortunate campaign against Muscow, and witnessed the burning of that city. Out of 180 soldiers of German extraction in his company, only 18 returned alive, and most of these were seriously wounded. Graver fought in 36 pitched battles, and was wounded, for the first and only time, at the battle of Waterloo.

In the case of Burnard against Rodocanachi, an action brought by the underwriters against the owners of a ship captured by the "Alabama," to recover £6,000 paid by the United States out of the "Alabama" Claims' Fund, as excess of value of cargo over the amount for which it was insured, at a former trial, Lord Coleridge gave judgment in favor of the underwriters. The Court of Appeal now reverses the judgment, and says the United States paid the money to the owners, because they were under-insured. They, therefore, are sufficient to retain it.

EFFS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' hills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." for afternoon use.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [**G**26 a bottle.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure all billous Diseases. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Try it. 294 The best remedy for strains and galls on horses is Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment. Good for man and 29-4 brast.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, USE DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS .- Purely Vegetable. 21 - 2FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DIS-ORDERS use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many  $2 \cdot 29$ 

vears. MARCH WINDS! The sudden changes and high winds which prevail in March makes a bottle of Downs' Elixir always necessary to have at hand. It is a sure cure for sudden 29.4colds and all lung diseases.

A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE Comfits or Worm Lozenges, creates great consternation among the worms, which twine and twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them. 29-4

A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have pone at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Fumily Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain 29-4 are passed.

WE HAVE FREQUENTLY HEARD mothers say that they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYBUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, ou any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, Also makers of EPPB's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE | troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. 29.4

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TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court No 430. DAME ANATELLIE FAVREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alired Roy, junior, Merchant, of the same place. Plaintiff.

The said ALFRED ROY.

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cauce. Montreal, 8th February, 1881.

D. MESSIER, Attorney for Plaintff.

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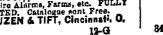
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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## Continued from Sixth Page. IRELAN

8

DUBLIN, March 11:-This morning Consul Burrows received an official despatch from Minister Lowell, instructing him to enquire into the arrest of Michael Boynton, the cause, the charges against him, and the grounds on which he founds Lis claim to be treated as an American citizen. At one o'clocks Mr. Burrow called at Kilmainham jail, but was informed that the prisoners were at dinner. He returned at two, and was received by Captain St. George Grey, the Governor, who courteously informed him that as the official representative of the American Government he would accord him full permission to see Mr. Boynton at any time and for any length of time he thought proper. The Governor also granted Mr. Burrows the privilege of seeing the prisoner in private. The Cousul found Mr. Boynton in his cell. During a long interview he gathered from him the particulars of his nationality and other details of a private character to be laid before the Minister. Mr. Boynton said that his father was a naturalized American citizen when he (Michael) was born. Mr. Boynton was most emphatic in his praise of the manner in which he was being treated by the prison officials, and especially strong in his approbation of the courtesy and kindness of the Governor of the jail. Mr. Burrows, to-night, sent a long despatch to Minister Lowell, setting forth the full details of the case, and enclosing a copy of the warrant upon which Boynton was arrested. In this despatch was also enclosed a long letter which Boynton has addressed to the American Minister, detailing the circumstances of his arrest, proclaiming his innocence of the charge against him, namely, inciting others to commit murder, and demanding the intervention of the American officials in order to obisin his immediate discharge from prison, or the speedy trial of the charge against him.

London, March 12 .- An attempt was made to hold a meeting in Coventry last night un-der the auspices of Messrs. Arthur O'Connor and Finnigan, Home Rulers. Mr. O'Connor Was niet by a storm of yells. He remained standing some minutes, and must coveral at-tempts to read Mr. Parnell's manifesto, standing some minutes, and must everal at-tempts to read Mr. Parnell's manifesto, nrging them to support the Conservative can-didate. Finally a rush was made to the plattorm and a free fight ensued. The police cleared the hall. All the tabl s and chairs were smashed. The disturbance is attributed were smashed. The disturbance is attributed to the extreme Radicals.

LONGAN. March 13.—Minister Lowell stated vesterday that he had taken no official action in the case of Boynton. The Legation is awaiting further reports and evidence from Consul Burrows as to the citizenship of the prisoner and the period at which his father took out naturalization papers, whether in in 1862 or 1867. The Minister said that, of course, he should always look after any American citizen needing protection, but as matters stood at present he was unable to state what he should or could do. If a British subject were to transgress the law in the United States that Government would certainly not permit the British Ambassador to interfere. He believed the British Government did not make a dead set at Boynton, who get himself into trouble by delivering foolish speeches after the passage of the Coercion Act. The fact scens to be established that Boynton was born in Kildare.

DISASTER IN BUFFALO. A BOILER EXPLOSION AND ITS TERRIBLE CON-SEQUENCES.

BUFFALO, March 11.—At 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, to-day, the inhabitants of the city in the vicinity of Donaldson & Patterson's boller shop, on Indiana street, were suddenly startied by a territic shock like an earthquake, and these and so recept innuclinity started in all introjons en fused as to where the sound came

COUNTERACTING A TENDENCY TO CONSUMPTION -It is well understood by medical pathol logists that a tendency to consumption may be transmitted from parent to child. To overcome this tendency is a task to which the ordinary resources of medical science too frequently prove inadequate. There is, how-ever, a means of counteracting it, to the reliability of which physicians themselves have repeatedly borne testimony. Not only has it been demonstrated by results there is no disputing, that Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is a prompt and thorough means of relief when the lungs are already affected, but the proofs are equally positive that it imparts a degree of vigor to the breathing organs, which is the best guaranty against their becoming diseased. The constituents, phosphorus, lime and soda, are important elements in the physical structure, and these it supplies in a harmonious and easily agsimilated form. A speedy gain in strength and flesh follows its use in all cases where the lungs are not hopelessly diseased. Sold by all druggist at 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by NORTHROP&LYMAN, TORONTO.

### Finance and Commerce

### TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUBSDAY, March 15, 1881.

62-B

### FINANCIAL.

The money market is without any new fea-iure. It is an easy matter to negotiate for good commercial bills at 6 to 7 per cent as to name and date. There is a fair request for call and short dated loans, on acceptable collaterals, at 3) to 4, and times loans at 4) to 5 per cent. Sier-ing Exchange is duil, but rates keep steady at 8| to 8] premium between banks and 8] to 9 over the counter. Demand bills are quoted at 9] to 9) premium. premium.

Dulness and weakness were the characteris-Dulness and weakness were the characteris-tics of the stock market this morning. The following were the sales: -25 Montreal 1863; 130 do, 185; 63 do, 1863; 128 Jacques Cartier, 100; 8 Merchants, 119; 130 Montreal Telegraph, 130; 155 do, 130; 25 do, 130; 50 Toronto, 140; 50 do, 150; 25 Dundas Cotton. 125; 50 Ontario, 100; 8 do, 100; 65 Commercial, 134; 7 do, 143; 77 do, 143; 22 Molsons, 112; 330 Richelieu & Ontario, 87; 10 do, 62; 22 Gas, 156; 28 do, 157; 5 C. P. R., 117.

The Stock market closed firm all round. The following were the alterncon sales :-- 35 Montreal 1861 ; 24 Commerce 143 ; 25 Jacques

COMMERCIAL.

### WEEKLY REVIEW --- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business during the week has been remarkably dull, in facl some branches of trade have been almost at a standstill. This is in agreat measure owing to the bad condition of the country roads, which have been made almost impassible by the late thaw. There is a feel-ing prevailing, however, that when the roads are somewhat improved there will be such an increase of business as will amply make up for the present luli through which we are passing. Many of our merchants are making the best of the time at their disposal, by having their warehouses overhauled in readiness for the movement of goods ordered for spring shipment. When the season is taken into consideration the payments are satisfactory, affording the best proof of the soundness of the commercial situation, which, although quiet, is undoubtedly steady. We quote the following :---

GROCERIES .- This business has been very brisk during the week--no doubt owing in great measure to the advent of a number of buyers from the West. Teas remain the same as last week. There has been a very spirited demand for sugars and a firmness is detected The second as to where the sound came from. It was discovered that the large building pecupied by Donaldson & Patterson was com-pletely levelled to the ground by a frightful ex-plosition of a grantic boller. The wreck was com-plete, and many of the buildings near had been crashed into by the *dibris*. For a while it seemed as if people were too excited to do any-thing, and the thoroughfares adjoint g were being checked by the fast increasing errowd. Hundreds of tablen walls, etc., to find those who a erroy of the discovery of an awful si ght. a erroy of the discovery of an awful si ght.to 13c; Province do, 10c to 12c. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There is very little doing in this line. The strike among the Lincashire colliers is over, and the large chemical factories are again at work. This has had the effect of lessening the demand, and prices are not quite so firm. This is chlefly seen in caustic soda, soda bicarb, and potass iodide, all of which are weaker. Roll sulphur has increased in price. We quote :--Borax, 16c to 17c ; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c ; bichromate of potosh, 15c to 16c; soda ash, \$1.60 to \$1 90; cream tartar, ground, 35c; do, crystal, 31c to 32c; bleaching powder, do, crystal, sie to 32c; oreaching powner, \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$3 to \$3.25; roll do, \$2.85 to \$3; opsom salts, \$1.30 to \$1.50; sal soda, \$1.15 to to \$1.25; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10 per keg; whiting, 70c to 80c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4; castor oil, 10c to 11c; shellac, 45c to 50c. FISH AND OILS .- "I'ho demand for iish has been very heavy, and the market has been preity well cleared. Prices have a tendency to increase. \$6 to 6.50 is the price offered for Labrador herrings, but they can hardly be obtained at that high figure. Green Cod sells rapidly at \$4.50 to \$3.50. There is no first, or even second class Salmon on the market, but the little third class remaining finds a ready sale at \$16.50 to \$17. A few barrels of lake trout were easily sold at \$4.50 per barrel. There has been a fair demand for fish oils and the prices are firm. Cod oil solls well at 60c per imperial gallon and seal oil from 621c to 64. Linseed shows a firmer tendency in prices, and sells for 71c raw, and from 74c to 75c boiled. Palm oil is worth 84c to 94c per lb. DRY GOODS .- This branch of trade has been rather duller than lately during the past week. This may be accounted for by the bad roads, the beginning of Lent, or the fact that most of the travellersa re now in. The millinery and fancy goods houses have done the best, there being a moderately fair demand for the lighter articles. The western buyers which were expected here in a rusi during the week have not as yet put in an appearance. Certain it is that there are a few dealers from Ontario, and even as far west as Manitobs, in the city, but not nearly so many as were expected. Remittances are fair, and a good spring season is expected. BOOTS AND SHORS .--- The boot and shoe business is as yet pretty brisk, although there is every prospect of a dull time when the spring orders have been filled. Travellers report a general healthy feeling among retailers, and a bright prospect for the spring trade. Prices are about unchanged at :- \$1.75 for men's split boots; do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

above adequate to the demand, especially in black leather, such as uppers and splits. There is a good demand for buff at 14c to 16c. The scarcity and consequently dearness of dry hides has had the effect of steadying the prices of sole leather. We quote :--Hemlock Spanish, sole, No. 1 B A 24c to 250. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 24c to 32; do small, 23c to 28c; calfskins, (27 to 36 lbs) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c.

WooL .- The dullness in this market continues. The stocks are very light, but are more than adequate for the demand. It is believed, however, that the market has gone as low as it can, and that it will soon mend. We quote :---Greasy Cape, 184c to 19c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c.

PETROLEUM. --- A slight advance has taken place in crude oil, and holders are sticking to their stock; but the refined burning article has declined all round. Taking the season into consideration the demand has been fair. We quote car lots, 24c; broken lots, 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c to 25c, and single barrels, 25c to 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.

HIDES AND SALT .--- Green butchers hides are steady at \$7 to \$9, with a fair demand. Cured hides are unchanged in price, while calfskins fetch 10c per lb. Salt is steacy at last quota-tions :- Coarse, 571c to 60c; factory filled, 90c to \$1.05.

RAW FURS .- The market is by no means brisk, nor is it expected to be such until after the London sales, which commence on the 16th. The only business being done is in muskrat and lox The following are the prices quoted :--Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall 8c. Kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink-Prime dark, \$1.00 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00 ; Fisher, \$5 to 6 00. Skunk-Black 25c to 50c ; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

Very little business is being done either in pork or lard, yet they still retain their former strength in prices, while lard shows signs of advancing. Quietness characterises the egg market, and the prices are unchanged. The market is already flooded with this season's maple syrup, and prices have gone down considerably, as will be seen by the quotations. The butter market is in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition, dealers refusing to sell at the low prices offered. The cheese market exhibits no new feature. New York advices state that "the cheese business does not amount to much, and taking the position through there is little or no change of a radical character for the day. Ideas of much, if any, higher prices, except possibly a few fancy lots, appear to now be abandoned, but, ou the other hand, there is nothing to indicate the necessity for serious decline on anything showing actual merit, and the tone is fairly cheerful." We quote :- Mess pork, new, \$19 to 19.50 per barrel; thin do, \$18 to 18.50; hams, city cured, 12c to 13c per lb; hams, canvassed, 60c; lard, in pails, 13tc to 14c; bacon, 11c to 12c; tallow, rendered, 7c to 8c; tallow, rough, 41c to 51c; eggs, 16c to 17c per doz; ashes, pots, per 100 lbs, \$4 to 4.05; butter, creamery, fair to fine, 22c to 24c per lb; do Townships, fair to fine dairles, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, fair to fine dairles, 16c to 18c per lb; rolls, 17c to 18c.

THE CITY BETAIL MARKETS-MARCH 15

Although the country and ice roads were in anything but a good condition, this morning there was the largest attendance of farmers at he markets than has been vitnessed th

LEATHER. Duliness, characterises this comes thinner and lighter. The grain you send branch of business. Stocks fare over and has fall the appearance of the Probatier cats, which have been grown by the writer for some years past.

years past. How TO FRUNE FRUIT TREES. -It is im-possible to, lay down axact rul's for pruning. The best rule that can be given is, first, learn whit you want to do; then do it in the best common sense way you can; if you make a mis-take once, learn from that, and don't repeat is; in time you will know how to prune a tree as well as any person could

well as any person could. WHITEAT (LANDS) IN THE WEST, The best wheat lands in the West are those of Minesota. The Spring wheat there produced is hard and well adapted for the new process of grinding, and on that account is desired by millers at a higher price than other wheats. North-western lowa contains some excellent Spring wheat lands, but the region of the North Pacific Rail-road seems to be remarkably favorable for wheat culture. Wargo, a town on that road, is now the centre of the present wheat producing region of the North-west.

the North-west. And ICHORES FOR HOGS.—There is a difference of opinion upon the value of the artichoke as a crop for feeding hogs. As the roots cannot be harvested without excessive labor the bogs must gather them f.r themselves, and on this account many persons object to them. The root itself is valuable as a food for pigs. but is not a desirable crop to raise. There are others better. for in-stance, 300 bushels of sugar-beets can easily be grown on one acre and 1,000 bushels of mangels, and there can the no better or more healthful food for pigs than these roots.

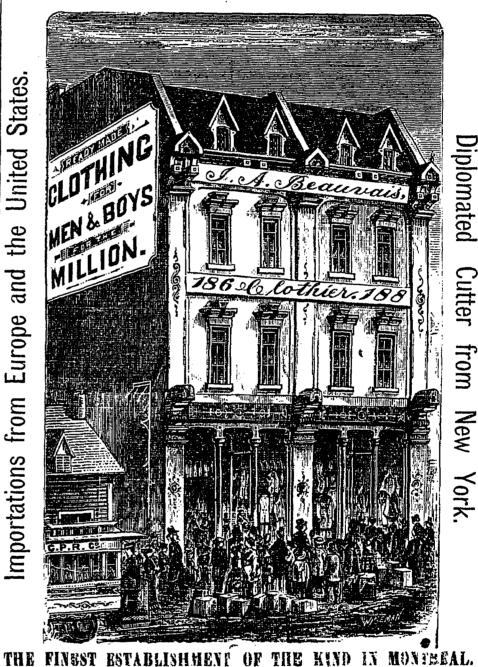
food for pigs than these roots. CULTURE OF ONIONS.—Where the soil is naturally deep plowing is not necessary, for onions or any other crop. Deep plowing is re-quired for the purpose of making a deepsel, and when this exists naturally there is no necessity for the plowing. The longer onions are grown on the same soil the better they succeed, adequate manuring of course being given; and a good method of culture is to plow the soil deeply as soon as the gr.m is gathered in the Fail or late Summer, and then to plow it again in the Spring not sodeeply; this is the time pro-duces a deep rich soil and a very productive one, but it requires the same management to keep it in good condition. PARALYSIS OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER —

PARALYSIS OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER -When n lid remedies and inefficitive for this complaint, which causes an involuniary es-cape and dibling of the urine, more active treat-ment must be used. Give one dram of belie mentmust be used. Give one dram of balla-donna extract and two grains of powdered

# A. Beauvais' House, ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

takes place.

186-St. Joseph Street-188.



Spanish fly, mined in molasses and spread on the back of the tongue, or in some other con-veniant way. Apply musiard paste to the skin between the thighs behind, above the udder, so as to produce a counter-irritation on the urinary passare. Let the paste remain on haif an hour, and then wash it off with warm water. Continue this treatment 'until improvement takes place. NEW PUBLICATIONS NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. TRIBUTE Kennedy's INVITATIONS TO SPRING. TO The Spring is a season inviting to all. And iashion invites you or KENNEDY to call, Being rid of their old stock is now faily prepared With the newest and handsomest ever com-ST. JOSEPH, pared To pay them a visit is well worth your while If you wish to be diessed in the very best style. At their stores in the Main street you always Patron of the Universal Church, At Diele solves in the many street, you have a can see The handsomest choice that can possibly be, At pices so low that all classes declare That the price of sout is a triffing affair, KENNEDY'S Fashions for Spring in all re-ENTITLED "A Flower for Each Day of KENNEDY'S Fashions for Spring in all respects new Are gentlemanly styles, economical too. This also is cortain, assured you may rest, Though the prices are lowest the quality is best. Thus all classes are pleased, and all classes see The superior taste of J. G. KENNEDY. Superior Frock Coats, all others as well, Vests that f relegance iruly excell; And all styles in Pants, all tastes sure to hit, From S.00 to measure in parfection and fit. Then, the Juvenile clothing, not a house in the trade The Month of March" SIMPLE, CONCISE, AND THOROUGHLY

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a cry of the discovery of an awful si ght.

### IMMEDIATELY ACROSS THE STREET.

IMMEDIATELY ACROSS THE STREET, from the boller shops, two bodles were found that had been blown entrepy through a wooden shed and torn into a terrible mass of mangled flesh. One portion was discovered to be the re-mains of Robert Patterson. For a time it was thought by the excited people that the other body so cruelly forn was that of the part ner, Mr. Donaldson, but it was subsequently dis-covered to be that of Win. Gisson, a young boller maker, who lives in Hamburg street, between Perry and Fulton. Several more bodies are supposed to be under the *debras*, and the men who are pulling away the wreck mo-meutarily expect to be horrified by the sight of some killed comrade. The firm of Donaldson & Patters in made a specialty of testing boliers by steam. Two pieces of the bolier were thrown crashing through the roof of the Wells' Elevator and the shock of the explosion was felt as far north as Broalway. The explosion occurred while a large bolier was being tested. John Forrest, a laborer living near by, sand whose house was wrecked by the explosion, says he heard first.

### A HISSING SOUND

A HISSING SOUND as if steam had sprung a leak, and then a low heavy runn bling, as of an underground explos-ion, and then his house was shaken from foun-ulation to roof, the windows were driven in, and he was thrown violently to the ground. When he recovered the mea were carrying the body of John Britz into his wood-shed—an awful sight. Britz was broken, blackened, gushing blood and feebly moaning. Miss Feelon, who lives in the adjoining house, said the first sound heard was a bissing, then came a roar, and their house was covered with flying timber, which ismashed every window and shattered the house. In Tiff's boiler shop, separated from the wrecked premises by a humble beer-house kept by John Bagley, the skylight were blown in and every window demolished, but no one was hurt. All concur that there were two distinct shocks separated by a brief interval. An old lady said she was passing along Ohio struet, when she heard the explosion and asw something fly across Indiana street amid a shower of timber. She probably saw the bodies of the unhappy proprietor, Fatterson, and Willie Gibson (the latter a handrome young Ecotchman being blown across the street, clear through the planking of the shed adjoining Deck Bro's. THE KILLED AND INJURED.

### THE KILLED AND INJURED.

brassworks. THE KILLED AND INJURED. Robert Patterson was blown across Indiana street through a shed, and is a mangled and confused mass of fields; Wm. Gibson, a caulker, was blown across the street through the she d with Patterson; Engineer Chadwick was blown across the street, reidence %4 Hamburg street; John Langefield, biller maker, lives on sinum-way street; John Britz, boilermaker, lives at 38 Peekham street; a young man, short and strut, with black mousiache, sparently 28 years of 2ge, clothestorn off, unrecognized; a box, unper part of trunk and head crushed, unrecognized; Robert Maxcech, blacksmith, 38 Peekham street, face, sboulders and arm bruked; Eric Ruperi, Erie street, boilermaker, leg broken; Carl O. Voltz's legs were blown off. He was rs-moved to the bospital legies, and shrieking in most exerue ating pain. Wm. Gnor, right foot steamer Perry, and they rush d pell-moli to their positions, though the firemen sitting around the house were stunned by the shock to more at 515 pm. and the jrush d pell-moli to their positions, though the firemen sitting around the house were stunned by the shock to the corpses and remains were sen to the General Hespital. The cries of the latter were heart rending. The ongineer, Chadwick, lay on the firemen were at the science of the tatter were heart rending. The ongineer, Chadwick, lay on the firemen were still death relieved him, and he was removed.

season. This is, undoubtedly, chiefly owing to a wish on part of the farmers on the other side of the river to have all of their produce on hand sold before the ice roads break up. Another cause is that the Laprairie traders, since the collapse of one of their warehouses the other day, have stopped buying up oats, the trade of which grain they have had quite in their hands during the past year or two. The oats, of which there was a great quantity on the market, was mostly of a very superior quality. Eggs were plentiful, and there was a good supply of new maple syrup. The large market, coupled with a scarcity of buyors, had the effect of lowering nearly all the prices. We quote:

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .--- Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.10; Oatmeal, \$2.30; Cornmeal, do, vellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, 90c; Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 70c to 80c; Peas, bush. 90c; Buckwheat, per bush. 50c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT. -- Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3 00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3 50 White Grapes, per 1b., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$2.50 per box, \$8.00 per case ; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 45c; sweet do, per brl, \$5.00; carrots, per bush, 45c; caions, per brl, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 30c; celery, per dozen, 75c; turnips, per bush, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50 turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; vesl, per lb, 10e; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2 75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIBY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 21c to 25c per lb.; best tub butter, 20c to 22c; eggs in baskets, 17c to 18c; Roll butter, firstclass, 19c to 23c.

### Agricultural.

WORMS IN A COLT.—A colt may be treated for worms by giving him haif a pint of linseed-vil and haif an ounce of turpentine. It should be given early in the morning au hour before feeding, and repeated in five days, twice.

Link in THE SPRING. -Lime may be used in the Spring as well as in the Fail. Many farmers where lime is regularly used apply it on the ground plowed for corn at the rate of 25 bushels per acre. It is spread on the plowed ground and harrowed in.

MIXED CROPS-Mixed crops always yield botter than if sown separately. Oats and peas, barley and oats, or wheat and rye, mixed in the usual quantities sown, will usually yield nearly as much on one acre as on two when sown separately. The practice of mixed sowings is useful for grown forder crops.

RINGLONE-Ringbone is a growth of bony matter above the coronet; it is hard, and the part is hot and inflamed. It is usually by severe isuneness. The proper treatment is by blister-ing Before the blister is applied inflam-mation should be removed by cold-water bundares. bandages,

VARIETIES OF OATS .- It is impossible to identify a variety of oars that has been im-ported after thas been grown here a fow years. The heavy foreign oats are very plump grain, but in our warmer and drier elimate soon be-

### TO MY CUSTOMERS AND TO THE PUBLIC:

The kind putronage with which you have bonored me for the part ten years, the general increase of business and my great desire to please and satisfy you have induced me to improve and enlarge my place of business, alterations, which is hope you will have the pleasure of appreciating by yourself on visiting my new establishment. The space, light, ventilation and finish (which I missed of old,) now make of my new slore one of t e finest and most elegant of the kind to be found in Montreal and the Dominiou of Canada.

Canada.

Canada. My stock has necessarily been increased, and its great variety will effer to the buyers an immense advantage as to choice of goods and prices. In a recent journey to the United States I have sparad no pains to visit the best tailoring establishments of New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, for the sole purpose of utilizing my experience in improving my ordinary system for the greater benefit of my customers and the public in general who would kindly favor me with their patronage. All orders will be executed in my establishment and under the immediate supervision of a first-class cutter, when I have engaged in New York, and who I can guarantee shall give entire satisfaction to all, I intend to make a special department for childran's clothes to which I shall give my best

satisfaction to all, I intend to make a special department for children's clothes, to which I shall give my best attention. Anyone wishing to judge of the ability of our Cutter in this department, have but to throw a glance in our which as and examine our samples. Let mother's of families, who like to see their children well dressed, take the bint !!! Having more space to dispose of I have added to my ordinary line of business that of hits for men and children. Henceforth, I will always have on hand the best assortment in this line so as to meet all different tastes. Allow me to say here that I do not so much wish to mike in mey rapidly as give my estab-lishment a good lasting reputation.

lishment a good lasting reputation.

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We have in this Department all the latest novellies and choicest patterns and designs in English, French and Caradian Tweeds, Cloths, Tricot, Diagonal, Serge, Cashmere, Blaca Cloths, Our fainishing Binding, Buttons, &c., are of superior quality.

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I have rooms expecially fitted in my establishment where mother's can try suits on their children before buying.

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| ld | Suits for Children | to \$16.50 |
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Shirts of all kinds. Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Handkerchi-fs, Mufilers, Suspenders, Socks. Cuffs and Colars, Bu tons, Scarf Pins, and a variety of small wares, which I have just chosen inyself on American markets. I also keep in stock the CELLULOID Cuffs and Collars, which can be worn indefinitely without being washed.

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I have the latest novelities in this line. Hais of all styles and color, soft and hard for men, aduits and children, varying in price from 35c to \$5.00. In this line as well as in the Tailoring Department, you shall save 3 per cent, by giving us a call before buring elsewhere. We also have in stock Rubbar Overceats and others, C then, Serge, and Silk Umbrellas and Carriage Rugs of every description.



EARLY CLOSING.

S. Carsley's store closes at seven o'clock on Saturday evenings, and at six o'clock on all other days.

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Ladies will notice a great difference between our new Prints and those shown elsewhere. Our patterns are tho same as will be worn in England during the present year, and will not be shown in Montreal by the general trade until next year.

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The great success of the few leading firms in the United States is their keeping one year ahead of the general trade in styles.

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Our stock of new Dress Goods is very choice this season, and the prices very low considering the beautiful quality of the goods.

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393, 395, 897 AND 300 NOTRE DAME <sup>st</sup>

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Mont-real. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 764. DAME HELEN REED ORAIB, of the City and 1 strict of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM U. MORORIE, of the same place, Agent. duy suphorized to ester on justice Plaintiff, vs. the asid WILLIAM O. MCKOBIE, Defondant. An action for a separation of property was liced sau will LIAM O. MCROBIE, Defendant. An action for a scraration of property was herein instituted on this day. Montreal, March 15th, 1831. JAMES M. GLAS<sup>3</sup>, 315 Attorney for Plaintiff.