Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Mr. DILLON'S SPEECH

THE DECLARATION OF THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

ORANGE AND GREEN

Mr. DILLON ARRESTED

BRUTAL EVICTIONS

Shooting in Dublin

THE PRESS ON THE ACTION OF

THE GOVERNMENT. Dublin, April 26 .- At the Land League

meeting to-day Dilion warned the Government that wholesale evictions would not b effected without armed resistance. An appeal would be made to suspend processes for a year. If evictions were enforced armed resistance would be offered, and all bloodshed would be on the heads of Gladstone and Forster.

Dublin, April 26 .- An extraordinary sensation was caused at the Land League meeting this afternoon by a speech made by Mr. Dillon on the subject of evictions. He said that next week a last appeal would be made to the Government to suspend the evictions, nearly one thousand in number, which were pending. If the Government intended to proceed with those evictions by force they could not expect them to be carried out without resistance on the part of the people The entire feeling of Ireland would bear him out in declaring that the blood which might be shed would be on the heads of Mr. Glad. stone and Mr. Forster. "What could they expect," he asked, "if they sought to drive 5,000 or 10,000 desperate men out of their homes? Who was to blame if these men should not be content to be driven out like rats? He would mention a case which had not yet reached the papers: The other day an eviction was going to be carried out in his county. Forty police found the door barricaded. A priest stood by and said he would not interfere, but he thought it his duty to inform the police that at the first blow they struck five or six of them would be shot, as men were inside with loaded rifles. The police held a consultation and returned to Nenagh. If evictions were carried out on a large scale in Tipperary, the police must be prepared for fighting and resistance. The people would resist, and the next time a man was shot in Ireland for refusing to leave his home probably the verdict would be "wilful murder," not against the policeman who shot him, but against Mr. Gladstone and Mr.

The Irish Catholic Bishops held to-day their adjourned meeting, to consider the Land Bill. When some of them met a fortnight ago on the invitation of Archbishop McCabe, a committee of the body was nominated to consider the Bill. This Committee was instructed to take the opinion of lawyers as to the probable working of some of the clauses on which there has been great diversity of opinion. This has been done and today the report of the Committee was congidered. It is not easy to see how the bishops can arrive at any unanimous judgment or harmonious recommendation to their flocks, seeing that they differ widely on some essential administrative clauses of the Land Bill more points. The Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Megan, has declared, that the tenants who are under excessive rent are not conscientiously obliged to pay such rent even where they have contracted to pay it, and has justified their availing themselves of every means, not intrinsically immoral, to reduce the rent to a fair standard. It is generally believed that the Archbishop of Cork holds the same views, as well as Bishop Nulty of Meath. Archbishop McCabe is diametrically opposed to any teaching that a repudiation of contracts deliberately entered into is permissible. He says that whatever rent is undertaken the tenant is bound to pay. Should be beable and yet seek to avoid fulfilling his contract, he commits the sin of injustice and cheating, and will be bound here-after to make full restitution to the landlords. Should he really be unable to pay the rent which he has promised he may of course solicit a remission of rent, but he can't take the matter into his own hands, and will not be morally justified in holding the land in defiance of his landlord while refusing to pay the stipulated rent. It is not easy to see how a modus virendi can be negotiated between these extreme views. Probably the majority of the Bishops agree substantially with the views of Archbishop McCabo. If any united action is agreed upon, and recomit will certainly be in the direction of more

measure as a whole, while reserving the iberty to make considerable changes in de-

Dublin, April 25 .- A coroner's jury at Boyle has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Constable Armstrong, who was killed by the mob, and also against Constables Mc-Naughton, Donnelly and Broder, and a verdict of manslaughter against Constable Hayes for shooting two men in the recent affray at Clogher.

LONDON, April 27.—The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. John Bright attended the Fishmongers' banquet last night. Mr. Bright, in speaking to the toast, said the Land bill VERDICT of a CORONER'S JURY was the best that the Cabinet could produce, and he believed that it would pass.

London, April 27.—Commenting on Mr.

Dillon's speech, the Pall Mall Gazette savs :-If Mr. Dillon is right there is very little chance of the Land Bill getting through Parliament in time to prevent the occurrence of painful and disastrous events in Ireland. It has always been felt that the weaker point in the present position lies in the possibilities of eviction on a large scale taking place in the interval before the new enactment could come into operation. This danger, if Mr. Dillon is right, is very close upon us and in a very formidable shape. Mr. Dillon, in his place and in a broad way of putting it, says that the worst is extremely likely to come true. When people are inclined to think that the new bill presses hard upon the laudlords they should remember bow hard the landlords, who are choosing the present unseasonable moment for wholesale evictions, are pressing not only on the tenants but on that very system of English Government to which they profess to be so disinterested. Meanwhile does not Mr Dillon's plain and broad warping show that what the opponents of coercion said was true, namely, that it would enable a few bad landlords to endanger the whole of Ireland. Surely people must see in the face of such a prospect as this that it would have been better to bear for a time the evictions against which coercion was intended than to provoke the worse evictions that now confront us, and for which coercion is every day more and more clearly showing itself to be no remedy."

The following remarkable case was narrated in the papers a few days ago:—A bailiff was sent down from Dublin by the Emergency Committee to serve writs on Lord Guilla-more's property at Abbey Feale. Mr. Collett, sub-agent to the property, accompanied the bailiff and an escort of two sub-constables of police. The party were attacked by a mob of men and women, the latter several times striking the Dublin bailiff with a weapon known as a "stone in a stocking." They then stripped Mr. Collett and the bailiff of every article of clothing, and tore up the bits. The police and constables threatened to fire latter cautioned them not to do so or bility, has at last taken place. The jury the whole party would be murdered. brings in a verdict of "Guilty" against the Subsequently a magistrate's investigation Government officials. The jury find that the was held in Abbey Feale, where thirteen persons were charged with the offence, and, after Broder, "feloniously, wilfully, and with a trial lasting five days, the prisoners were malice aforethought, did kill and murder the yesterday fully committed for trial at the next aforesaid Joseph Corcoran and Brien Flan-Assizes, bail being refused. On each day nery on the 2nd day of April, and we do furduring the investigation a force of five hun- ther find that Sub-constable William Hayes dred military and police from Limerick were did feloniously kill and slay the aforesaid present, and yesterday a troop of the 20th Corcoran and Flannery." Hussars were stoned by the mob. The people were charged and dispersed by the troops. Writs have not since been served.

London, April 28.—At a banquet last night the Marquis of Hartington defended the policy of the Cabinet. He believed the ills of Ireland were too deep-seated to be removed by changes in the relations of landlord and tenant. The evils will never be effectually removed until the number of owners of property is increased. It is therefore to clauses in the Land Bill which point in that direction that we look for the ultimate main improvements in the condition of Ireland. Mr. Bright said the object of the Land Bill is to give as much security to tenant as to the landlord, and give him the greatest possible stimulus for his indus-

London, April 29.—The Catholic bierarchy of Ireland have sent their views to Mr. Gladstone on the Land bill. They approve of the general principle of the measure, and desire the court of arbitration improved. The Parnell party have appointed a committee to examine the Land bill and present their tactics with caution and reserve.

At a meeting of Home Rulers yesterday, a strong opinion was expressed in favour of making an energetic attempt to render the specific and clear. The Whigs have decided not to oppose the second reading of the Land | political motives. Bill, but to propose an amendment in Comon record.

members of Parliament at the Carleton Club attack the whole organization of the Land occurred to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote presiding. It was resolved that Sir John Manners, Postmaster-General under the last Administration should make a motion in the House of Commons that while the Conservatives admit the necessity of some kind of land legislation for Ireland and affirm a portion of the present bill, yet certain principles of the bill which affect rights to property ought to be combatted. It is felt here that the fact of Sir Stafford Northcote presiding wherein he advised armed resistance to evicindicates his being chosen to fill the post of Conservative leader.

Dublin, April 28 .- The declaration of the Catholic hierarchy on the Land Bill is published to day. They recognize in the Bill an honest and statesmanlike purpose of placing has taken of the minds of farmers, when it is on a solid and equitable basis the relations of stated that the spring agricultural operations, landlord and tenant in Ireland. But to effect | which ought to have been almost completed, a permanent and satisfactory settlement of have not been commenced through vast tracts the land question, they recommend eighteen of the country. The days are long bright, alterations in the Bill. These include a sti- and warm, and the feeling of indifference, mended to the Irish people by the Bishops, pulation that perpetuity of tenure should be caused by the uncertainty in regard to their granted to future as well as to pre- fate, has paralyzed the worn-out energies of

Irish interests, and ask that advances for reclamation be made directly to the tenants. They desire that a scheme for artificial drainage be added to the bill, and complain of a want of adequate provision for the improvement of the state of laborers. They also condemn the principle of having the final decision in land cases made by a single Commissioner, and recommend that two Assessors be associated with the County Court Judge. They refer to the selection of Commissioners as a matter of importance. Twenty-eight Archbishops and Bishops sign the document, and it is stated the Government intends to abandon the County Court as the first tribunal for settling disputes between landlords and tenants except in cases where a legal point is involved. It has not yet been determined what tribunal is to be substituted for the County Court.

The Dublin correspondent of the Irish World cables as follows :-

Dublin, April 28 .- The speech of the delegate from little Brookborough was one of the best made. He said he was an Orangeman from the North and the master of an Orange lodge, and he was there to represent fifty-two soldierly brother Orangemen. He "came with the heart of a man, and the principles of a man, for oppressed man in an oppressed country. The scales were falling of Orange-

"The North will keep its eyes on the Catholics of the South and watch how they play their part.

The Orangemen with disdain repudiate this Government Land Bill; we are resolved henceforth to help ourselves; and we now commence to help ourselves by rejecting this Bill. As it stands, there is nothing in it to console us or to prevent us from being rack-rented."

The convention closed with a resolution requesting the Land League to summon the Convention to meet again before the Land Bill had reached the third reading, and to consider whether the amendments passed in Committee can be accepted as adequate.

The inquest over the murdered men at Clogher, which was postponed by order of three policemen and the process-server,

THOMAS BRENNAN.

Galway, April 30 .- A baillff named King, was roasted last night by disguised men over a fire, until he swore he would resign his office. King's condition is believed to be hopeless. LONDON, April 30 .- Mr. Gladstone, replying

to the resolutions sent to him by the Irish Catholic Archbishops and Bishops conveying their views as to amendments of the Land .B.ll, says:--"I am sensible of the weight attaching to the representations of a body so intimately associated with the people and thankful for their acknowledgment of the intentions with which the Land Bill was framed. I can assure them that if the bill is recognised, as it appears to be by the Irish people and their representatives, as valuable, the Government will show no slackness in putting it forward until it becomes a law. But I must frankly add, after reviewing the numerous important changes advised by the bishops, that the Government, while they will welcome any amendment tending to improve the bill, cannot hold out any expectation of acceding to changes which

would give it a new character." Dunlin, May 1.-Two youths named Farrell and Rielly were shot to-day by a very gentlemanly-looking man, who ran away after committing the deed, but was captured. The cause of the outrage is supposed to be

Dublin city has been declared as a promittee. The division will be mainly to scribed district under the Coercion Act, and allow Conservatives to place their opinions there is much excitement thereat. Mr. Dillon's arrest is immediately expected. The postponed meeting of Conservative is rumored that the Government propose to

> Laugue. London, April 30 .- Parnell will not speak on the Land Bill in the House of Commons. till the final stage of the second reading. He will then indicate the course he proposes to adopt in Committee, but will not oppose the second reading or move any amendment.

> The Times' Dublin special says : - "The attention of the Irish Government is being specially directed to the speech of Dillon, tions, and it is expected he will be immediately arrested." The Times, in a leader, foreshadows the arrest of Dillon.

> Dunlin, April 30 .- Some idea may be gained of the hold which the land agitation

existing leases expire those who take them | that their case having been taken in hand by should become "present tenants;" that the the Government cannot be allowed to drop Court should be empowered to adjudicate on again until amelioration has been effected, arrears of rent, and to stay proceedings for and the great majority appear to think their non-payment of rent at its discretion; that condition so bad that it cannot be altered those evicted for any cause should be al- unless in the direction of improvement. The lowed terms for the sale of their tenancy; people evicted are dragging out precarious that tenants of large holdings should have the right to subdivide by the sale of part of them, retaining the rest; that the right of "fining down" will restore their holdings. Occasionally a reput should be granted to the rest of disgressible to the rest of the rest o rent should be granted to tenants of disgraceful scene breaks the monotony of this absentees, and corporate bodies, and that the attitude of watching and wating. Bailiffe Treasury advance for purchase should be more guarded by military steal up to a farmhouse, liberal, and should be repaid in fifty-two years. They condemn emigration as detrimental to seen in the four ruined walls and the desolate family huddled together on the roadside. The tide of emigration has already reached alarming figures. The enormous receipts of the Land League Executive Committee from America are attracting increased attention. At the last meeting it was anounced that the unprecedented sum of £60,000 was received during the week previous, principally from America. The sums from local branches have fallen almost to nothing.

Dublin, May 1 -Great excitement was caused in Dublin to-night, by the issue of a proclamation under the Coercion Act, proclaiming the County and City of Dublin. In an urgent meeting of the Privy Council, held yesterday afternoon, after considerable discussion, this extreme measure was resolved upon. There can be no doubt that the object Dillon, M.P., and other prominent members of the Land League who have recently delivered speeches which bring them within the scope of the Act. The proclamation was issued in a special edition of the *Dublin Gazette* to night. The intended action was kept profoundly secret, and the rumor which was circulated on Saturday night was not believed. There can be little doubt that a number of Fenian organizers, who recently returned to Dublin after the first scare had been passed, will find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament. The proclamation which is in the usual form, is signed by Lord O'Hagan, the Right Hon G. H. F. Cogan, Lord Delmore, Judge Ormsby and Sir Thomas

Concluded on Eighth Page.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

LACOLLE, April 30,-A hurricane, accompanied by rain, on Friday night rendered the roads impassable and paralyzing French movements in the Kroumir region. The position of most of the brigades remains unchanged, but they are expected to resume the march on Sunday. The prompt entry of the French into Kep destroyed the idea of resistance among the neighbouring tribes. Several chiefs have submitted. Ali Bey, the Tunisan commander-in-chief. French camp at Soutel Arba and announced that he would return with the Tunisian troops to the capital.

ALGIERS, April 30 .- A messenger from Itarem, Chief of Tanarego of Haggar, has been arrested with a letter from Itarem to the Flatters' expedition, and asking the Sultan for a reward English politicians are anxiously watching

the French operations in Tunis. Dilke's statement on Thursday indicates a concert of action between England and Italy in restraining France to primitive measures. It is feared that the French successed will create an outbreak in Tunis, and anxiety is felt for the safety of Europeans. The British fleet is assembling at Malta to prepare for contingen-

THE TRANSVAAL.

CAPE Town, April 30 .- Covernor Sir Hercules Robinson sails to-day for Durban on his way to Newcastle. Upon the arrival of the Governor at Newcastle the sittings of the Royal Commission will begin. Chief-Justice Sir John H. de Villiers will probably be

chosen President of the Commission.

A despatch from Durban says that English settlers continue to fly from the Boers. Exmembers of the executive legislative councils have been threatened with death. Another murder of an Englishman has occurred at Lydenburg.

London, April 30 .- King Cetewayo has addressed a reasonable letter to Queen Victoria respecting affairs in South Africa. He very kindly asks her to cheer up and not to be at all despendent in consequence of the reverses which her forces have sustained at the hands of the turbulent and disloyal Boers. He assures her that the Boers will soon flee and beg for peace, but, he adds, they should be punished for their flagrant and unjustifiable disobedience to the Queen. Cetewayo expresses surprise that the British should send so few men to take such strong positions, and makes some very sharp and pregnant criticisms upon the tactics of English generals. He concludes by saying :-- How can the Boers. who are dogs, make head againt the superb forces of Your Royal Highness."

EUGENIE IN ENGLAND.

London Vanity Fair in a recent issue says:-The real reason why the Empress Eugenie has left Camden Place and Chiselhurst and is about to establish herself near Farnborough is far from being suspected; but the story is one altogether so discreditable to the taste and good feeling of more than one English subject that it may well be set down here for warning and reproof.

"It appears that when the Empress received the remains of her dead son she concelved the very natural desire to make in the little chapel at Chiselhurst three burying places—that is to say, the two already required for her husband and her son, and a third for herself, in order that those who had so loved each other in life should not in | date, and as it is intended to advertise it suffi-

would sell the very small piece of land required. He, however, flatly refused, on the ground, I am informed, that he would not part with any land at all for 'idolatrous purposes.' Lord Sydney, the lord of the manor, intervened to overcome the objection, and the Queen herself expressed an earnest desire that the Em-press' wish might be carried out. But it was all in vain. The owner of the ground refused altogether to be persuaded; and the unfortunate Empress has bad no alternative but to leave Camden House, endeared to her by so many memories, and to seek another and more hospitable place where she may bury her dead and live herself. But this is not all. Finding that she could not take up her abode in her new house till a month after the date at which she was to give up Camden Place, the Empress appealed to the tenant who was to succeed her in that house to allow her to remain the month there. This tenant-Mr. Ferdinand de Rothschild-declined, however, to allow her to do so, though he said she might remain for another fortnight. Under these circumstances, Mr. Edward Baring very handsomely came forward and placed at the Empress' disposal his house at Combe, where the

unfortunate lady is now staying.
"I must say that it seems very hard that a lady who has sought the hospitality of Eng-land, who has lost a son fighting for England, and who has therefore every claim to the most of the authorities is to arrest Mr. John delicate and respectful consideration in this country, should find so great a difficulty in obtaining that consideration. Under the circumstances it seems to me that a right-minded person would waive his right to exclude Romish ceremonies from his neighborhood, or even to enter upon his occupation of a summer residence, rather than expose a lady in this situation to any kind of inconvenience. I am sorry that anybody should be found in England to take a different view of the mat-

IN MEMORIAM.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF MISS ROURK-SERVICE IN ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

At St. Mary's Cathedral on the 27th April there was a solemn anniversary requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Miss Rourk, in religion Sister St. Emelia, of the Congregation de Notre Dame. Rev. Father Kelly, of Dungarvan, Waterford, officiated, and in the sanctuary were the Christian Brothers. The large attendance of other friends, including the Sisters and their pupils, fully evinced that though twelve months have elapsed since death closed her eyes to everything mertal, the remembrance of her virtues still lives and is enshrined in refused to withdraw and the Speaker asked memory's golden casket. Miss Routk at an power to act. Mr. Gladstone objected to interfere, and Sir Stafford Northcote said that as the lowly begge for the lower to act. Mr. Gladstone objected to interfere, and Sir Stafford Northcote said that as low the lowly Jesus in His mission of love. Her indefatigable labors extended from the shores of our own St. Lawrence to the far away prairie lands of the Western States. Berthier, Sherbrooke, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Cambridgeport, Mass., Newcastle, N.B., and Kankakee, Ill., were successively the theatres of her noble exertions. During the thirtyfive years of her missionary life, devoted to the training of young minds, her motto, "No cross, no crown," smoothed her path

to perfection. Farewell, then, sweet flower of election. Though thy Father hath called thee from the rude blasts of earth thy modest and graceful mien will not be forgotten. Thy fragrance still lingers, outliving the shadows of death and the silence of the tomb. Peace, peace to thy gentle spirit, beloved Sister. Our exite, too, will soon be o'er, and ours will be an eternal re-union. The church is now singing the joyful Alleluias or Resurrection triumph, and in the hopes of a happy resurrection we join the chorus

Which will ascend in evening air.
As incense of the vesper prayer,
For her whose form is gently laid
'Neath Notre Dame's peaceful shade. -Kingston Whig.

THE EUROPEAN EXODUS.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.-The steamers Scythia and Malta on Saturday took out 1000 emigrants for New York, including many Swedes. Four vessels filled with emigrants will be sent to America next week.

A "NOBLE" EARL THRASHED.

London, April 30 .- The young Earl who eloped with the wife of the proprietor of a large colliery is said to be the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbet, the premier Earl of Eng-The Earl was made a Ward in Chanland. cery in 1879 on the strength of a similar escapade. He is not yet of age.

London, April 30.—The woman who eloped fled to Strasburg where the woman's relatives overtook them and gave the Earl a sound thrashing and brought the woman back to England.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE OF MONTREAL.

The inaugural meeting of the Montreal branch of the Ladies' Lund League was held Friday night in St. Patrick's Hall, Miss Annie O. Davis presiding. Owing to the insufficient notice given, for the meeting was not advertised until two or three hours before it was held, the attendance was not as large as had been hoped for and expected. Nevertheless there was a good deal of enthusiasm and spirit displayed, and during the evening the sum of \$20 was subscribed. Miss Davis gave several readings which were evidently fully anpreciated, to judge from the applause which followed each.

Another meeting will be held at an early death be separated. It was then discovered ciently and in time, a large number of ladies, that in order to get space for three tombs it who have already signified their intention would be necessary to acquire a piece of land to join the League, are expected to be premoderate aims than were advocated last week sent tenants; that the tenants holding unby the Land League Convention; and will der leases since 1870 should submit describing the attitude of the pensantry. The owner of this field adjoining the chapel. Four. On this occasion, also, an interesting by the Land League Convention; and will der leases since 1870 should submit describing the attitude of the pensantry. The owner of this field was accordingly comproquement them to the Court for its decision; that when as of sulien determination. They feel made that no will be proposed.

NEVER SAY FAIL.

Keep pushing-'tis wiser Than sitting aside, And dreaming and sighing And waiting the tide. In life's earnest battle They only prevail Who daily march onward

And never say fail!

With an eye ever open, A tongue that's not dumb, A heart that will never To sorrow succumb-You'll battle and conquer Though thousands assail; How strong and how mighty! Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels Is active I know, As higher and higher In glory they go: Methicks on bright pinions From Heaven they sail, To cheer and encourage Who never say fail!

Ahead then keep pushing, And elbow the way, Unheeding the envious, And asses that bray; All obstacles that vanish, All enemies quail, In the might of their wisdom, Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning, In manhood's firm pride, Let this be the motto Your footsteps to gride: " In storm and in sunshine, Whatever assail, We'll onward and conquer, And never say fail !"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons last evening, when Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself to take the outh, Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be not allowed to do so. Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone argued against the motion, and a stirring debate followed after which Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was carried by a vote of 208 against 175. Upon the announcement of the vote. the Tories were very jubilant. Bradlaugh would take the responsibility, and moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be expelled from the House. The Speaker then called the Sergeant-at-Arms, but Mr. Bradlaugh continued to resist, and assistance was procured to expel him. While this great scene was preceeding, an adjournment of the House was moved and the members dispersed. The action of the House in expelling Bradlaugh has caused a great sensation.

LONDON, April 27 .- The House of Commons adjourned last night, on motion of Mr. Cowan (Radical), to give time for cool reflection on the course to be pursued in Bradlaugh's case. Mr. Gladstone persistently refused to intervene to give effect to Sir S. Northcote's motion, which was adopted, "that Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath." Mr. Gladstone would, he declared, take no step until he thought it could be taken with

advantage. London, April 27 .- Pursuant to his expressed intention after the result of his anplication yesterday Mr. Bradlaugh appeared in the House of Commons to-day, and again demanded the recognition of his right as member for Northampton to be permitted to take the oath and assume his seat. As he advanced to the Speaker's table the Speaker immediately ordered him to withdraw. This Mr. Bradlaugh refused to do in the same manner and tone which accomplished his refusal yesterday. The Sergeant-at-arms then laid his hand upon Mr. Bradlaugh's shoulder and removed him below the bar of the House. As soon as this had been accomplished amid considerable confusion, Mr. Labouchere (advanced Liberal), after some caustic comment upon the recurrence of the Bradlaugh case and the ridicule it was likely to being upon the House asked Mr. Gladstone to afford facilities for the introduction of a bill to enable such members to affirm as might find it difficult to take the usual oath. Mr. Gladstone replied that the session was already far with the Earl of Shrewsbury was Mrs. Millar advanced, the Land Bill was swill pencing, Mundy of Shipley, Derbyshire. The parties and affairs in Ireland growing more unsettled every day; other business, also of great-importance, demanded the attention of the House. While, therefore, he would not refuse to entertain the question at some future time, he could not consistently with his duty to the country permit the introduction at present of bill which would be sure to lead to tedious. debates and delays of business.

London, April 27 .- In the House of Commons to-day an acrimonious discussion took place on the Bradlaugh question. Mr. John. Bright warmly defended Bondlaugh's right to keep his seat, and Sir Stafford Northcote as hotly opposed it. Mr. Henri Labouchere finally consented to wishdraw his motion on the understanding that the Government would introduce at as early a day as possible a bill enabling members to affirm instead of taking the oath. Pending the passage of this bill Mr. Bradiaugh will be admitted to the floor of the House, but must occupy a seat outside the bar, and will not be permitted

to take part in the debate nor to vote. LONDON, April 29 .- Sir Charles Dilke said negotiations relative to the Fortune Bay atialr were still pending.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government intends on Monday to ask leave to introduce a Bill amending the Parliamentary

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE. PART IL.

CHAPTER XXIV .- CONTINUED.

« We both know it, don't we, Hannah?' he heard Miss Hernestle say—(there's no mis-taking his description of her soft, slow, sweet tones; the one thing it appears she cannot change), and to our cost. Let us see if my cunning cannot overmatch his now. It's a long lane that has no turning. I think the turning for the most noble baronet of Scarswood has come, and he shall find it out shortly to his cost. Do you know the vow I vowed that last night long ago when he insulted me? "Living," I said, "I will pursue you to the ends of the earth—dead, I will come from the grave to torment you." Hannah, I have kept that yow. I have come from the grave from the very jaws of death; to torment him. I have separated him from his wife-I have frightened him with ghost-seeing until his own shadow on the wall makes him tremble and turn pale, and last, but not least-I take his money. Six thousand in one night is a very respectable haul. Hannah—let us see it we cannot make it six more to-night. He doesn't know what a severe apprenticeship I have passed to all grades of skill for his benefit. He is paying me back the three thousand he once refused, with interest, is he not? Good night, Hannah, don't fear for me. After to-night Sir Peter shall have breathing space. Try and keep our poor patient quiet; this seems one of his noisy nights. And don't sit up for me—there's a good soul. I won't be home until daylight."

"A very remarkable and mysterious speech, is it not O'Donnell? It struck Davis in that light, and he recollected every word of it, but then Davis has an uncommonly tenacious memory. What do you suppose she could have meant now by coming from the grave. and vowing vows, and all that melodrama? Did Katherine Dangerfield not die after all Was that death and burial only a sham; and is Miss Herncastle Katherine Dangerfield alive in flesh?"

His lordship looked keenly across the table at his companion. Still the chasseur sat like the marble Agamemnon behind him, his face locked in as stony calm.

"Go on," was his grim response. "Davis followed, as in duty bound, and saw the personator of Mr. Dantree safe within the baronet's apartments. He hovered about the passage-airing his eye and ear at the keyhole when opportunity presented. They played the live-long night—the baronet more desperately, more recklessly than ever, more like a madman, indeed, than a sane gambler. He drank brandy at a perfectly furious rate-he doubled and redoubled the stakes and sill he lost-lost. He seemed to go mad at last; an immense heap of gold and bank-notes changed hands. Davis calculates that he must have lost enormouslythousands. He sprang up at last as day was dawning, with a perfect shrick of rage and frenzy, accused Dantree of foul play, of being in league with the devil to rob him. Dantree laughed in his face, and swept the gold and notes into his pockets, filling them all.

"I'll take your check for the remainder, Sir Peter Dangerfield,' he said, coolly; 'eighteen hundred pounds exactly.' "The words seemed to good the little baronet to madness; he sprang upon Dantree

and seized him by the throat (I say Dantree, you understand, for convenience). The next instant there was a sharp click, and through the keyhole Davis saw the cold muzzle of a pistol held within an inch of the baronet's

"'You coward-you bully-you fool!' he heard Dantree say between his clenched me, I'll shoot you. Write out the check, or

"He did not need to say more. The baronet turned of a greenish white, and fell back with a yelp of terror. He wrote the check. his hand shaking so that he could hardly hold the pen, and passed it with a white face glanced around with a half-eager, hali-frightof abject fear to the other. Dantree pocketed it and the pistol.

" I shall cash these checks at Castleford bank to day, were his parting words, and I shall carry my pistol. Don't let me see you snywhere in the visible horizon. Shall we cry quits this morning, or shall I return tonight and give you a second revenge?' He laughed insolently in Sir Peter's faco. 'Ah, I see. You've had enough. Well, good-morning to you, Sir l'eter. My advice is like Lady Macbeth's; "To bed! to bed." You really haven't the nerve, you know, for this sort of thing. As I heard them say out in New York; "You can't gamble worth a cent." Once more, most noble Lord of Scarswood, adieu l'

"Davis followed Mr. Dantree back, and saw him safely housed at Bracken Hollow. Then he returned—to report to me and take his nocessary sleep. Off and on I have been on the watch myself to-day, but have discovered nothing. I also called upon Sir Peter this afternoon, and found him in bed-his complexion yellower than I ever saw it, his winen face more wizen-a picture of abject misery and despair. He was only too glad to pour his piteous tale into any sympathetic ear. He had lost in two nights thirteen thousand pounds. Enormous stakes, surely. I got the story of the pistol, of Dantree's threatening language, | tents: of his conviction of foul play. Personal fear of that pistol alone prevents his giving the case into the hands of the police, and having Dantree arrested for carrying deadly weapons and throatening his life. Of his wife or the separation he declined to speak—that is a minor matter compared to the loss of his money. Now, my idea is, to find Miss Herncastle, grove my knowledge of her infamous conduct threaten her with the law, and make her refund all, or part of her ill-gotten gain. Then A shall make its restoration and her exposure the price of Sir Peter's peace with his wife. I see no other way at present to patch up matters between him and Ginevra."

"And that will fail," O'Donnell said, decisively. "You mistake both Miss Herncastle and Sir Peter of you fancy you can intimidate the one, or toust the other. She will laugh in your face as she did in his and defy you, and he will promise whatever you desire, and break the promise the lastant the money is restored. That is hopeless believe me.'

"Then what isko be done? Let this nefarious plet go on-let her escape with her spoils-let this idict remain shut up thereterrifying all who hear him? O'Donnell, you know more of this extraordinary woman than you choose to tell; in the face of all this, can you still be silent? It is the duty of every man to hunt such a woman as that down,"

"And yet to bunt any woman down seems hardly a creditable or manly thing. And Sir Peter Dangerfield and Gaston Dantree may have rightly earned all that has befallen them. I believe all that you have told me of Miss Herncastle, and yet without being particularly | And I -if he should discover the hideous maudlin or soft-hearted, I don't feel disposed to sit in judgment upon her. Wait, my lord, my wrong doing, the story of my life regive me time to think. One's head whirls

after all this. "What is that you said about the bona-fide | ter past nine. It aroused her; there was no | man for that?"

can procure it. Who has it ?" ou I don't know that any one has it, but I

fancy my sister may!"

"Your sister!"

- "Yes-Rose. Your lordship will recollect she's from New Orleans, and I am aware she knows this Dantree. She did not speak of it -it was not necessary; and his acquaintance, as he turned out here, was hardly a thing to boast of. It still wants few minutes of eleven ; he pulled out his watch. "She may not have retired. I'll run up to her room, if you like and ascertain." Lord Ruysland signified his wish, and the

chasseur ran, three steps at a time, up the broad low stairs. He tapped at his sister's

" It is I, Rose," he said. " If you are up, let me in."

The door opened immediately-Rose, in a white dressing gown, brushing out her long, dark hair, stooped before him.
"What is it?" she saked.

" I forgot to ask you, when I promised to hunt up this fellow Dantree, if you had any portrait of him. Of course it is necessary to know what he is like, and no description is equal to a likeness. Have you one?" She beut her head and moved away to her

writing-case. Out of one of the drawers she procured a card picture wrapped in silver paper. She placed it in her brother's hand. "It is it was a most excellent likeness. Any one who ever saw him once would recognize it. Redmond, have you heard-is there

any news of-" Her voice died away. "I will tell you in a day or two. I have reason to think he is not dead. As yet of course I know nothing positively. In the case you are safe from him, Rose."

He was looking at the picture as he spoke. photograph softly tinted—finely executed. In all his brilliant beaute du diable the fatal face that had wrecked the lives of Marie De Lansac and Katherine Dangerfield looked up at him from the card-the pictured eyes alight-the square-cut, perfect mouth halfsmiling-faultless almost as the face of the Apollo. As he looked, O'Donnell for the first time could understand and almost forgive his sister's folly.

" A rarely perfect face," he thought, "a face to make a fool of any woman. And to think the end of all his brilliance, all his beauty,

should be—Bracken Hollow. He left his siter, rejoined the earl, now pacing to and fro in the library. In the past twenty years of his life Lord Ruysland had never been fully aroused from his supineness before never entered heart and soul into anything as he was entering into the hunting down of this young woman. He paused and looked at the vignette.

"It is as I fancied," O'Donnell said. Rose has his picture. No doubt he favored all the young ladies of his acquaintance with his handsome face. Here-look and tell me if this is thelface you saw?'

Under his outward carelessness his nulses were throbbing with feverish fear. He handed the earl the picture. The uext instant he black trees. was aloused as the earl uttered a cry of recog-

"I knew I was right!" he said, in a voice of suppressed intensity. "This is the face I visitor-younger, handsomer, but the same. This picture makes that much clear, at least -Gaston Dantree is the idiot of Bracken Hol-

CHAPTER XXV. THE LAST LINK.

The late Parliamentary train rushing into the Castleford station some time after nine in the evening of this same eighth of August. rought among its passengers a little woman, dressed in black silk, wearing a Paisley shawl and a close black veil. The black silk was shabby, the Palsley shawl bore marks of are teeth. 'Stand off, or, by the Lord that made and wear, the little straw bonnet was last sesson's shape, and two words accurately describe the little woman tripping along the station-shabby genteel. She entered the ladies' waiting room, her veil still over her face, leaving no feature discernible save the hard, bright glitter of the black eyes. She

> ened air, but no creature was visible have her-"I thought—I thought he might be here" she said, in a whisper under her veil. "I feel afraid to-night-I don't know of what-I have had the feeling since I got the letter first. What if it should be a trap-and yet how can it? Who knows—who would take the trouble? If I only dare inquire."

> She stood in the middle of the room irresolute, went forward, came back, stood still again, undecided.

> "I don't know what ails me to-night," she muttered. "I feel as though I were going to dle or-or something terrible about to happen. Is it a presentiment? Lord Ruysland is here -she is here. My little one-mine-the only creature on earth that belongs to me. It I could only see her-if I thought Lionel meant what he says. It seems far too good to be true-it is like a dream.'

> She drew from the bosom of her dress a letter, and looked at the envelope and superscription. It was postmarked Castleford and addressed:

MME. HARRIET VAVASOR,

RUE DE ____, PARIS. in a large, masculine hand. She opened it and read for the hundredth time its con-

"HARRIET :- I am in England once more, in Castleford, on a visit to Lord Ruysland. My wife is dead out in Quebec. Atter infinite trouble I have discovered your address. Harriet, I know all—the miserable story of my dead sister's plotting that separated us four and twenty years ago. If the memory of that time has not wholly died, if you are free as I am, come to Castleford and meet me. I enclose a billet de banque in case you should need it. Do not ask for me-let no one suspect or frustrate us this time. We will meet in secret. On the night of the eighth of August, at ten o'clock, will be in waiting near the gate of the house known as Bracken Hollow. You know it, beyond doubt. When we meet I will explain everything—the cause of this secrecy, why I have selected that particular spot how I discovered your identity with the Mrs. Vavasor, who six years ago visited Sir John Daugerfield. Only come. I long for you as ardently as I did four-andtwenty years ago. You would not have failed me then; do not fail me now.

"LIONEL CARDAMELL.

She read this singular epistle ever word for word, then folded and replaced it in her dress.

" If I only dare ask" she muttered again. " But if I obey him in one thing I obey him in all. And it must be all right. Who is there alive that knows-who would take the trouble to delude me? To think-to think. after all these years, I shall stand face to face with him again. His wife dead-he free. story of the past, my past—all my crime—all

venge". The station clock struck sharply the quar-

Dantree's picture! I would like to see it if you time to spare. She walked resolutely out of the waiting-room—a fly estood agear. She beckoned to the driver to approach.

" You know Bracken Hollow?" "Surely, ma'am," looking suspiciously at the veiled face; "a main and lonesome place it be."

"Iwant to go there-at least to within a quarter of a mile or so. I will pay you now; how much?" The flyman named his price. She counted

it into his nalm and took her seat. In a moment they were rattling through Castletord high street on their way. She looked about her; how familiar it all was; the shows she how familian it all was; the shops she knew so well-the Silver Rose where she had stopped, the cottage of Henry Otis, and (she shuddered as she looked at it) the lonely churchvard with its lonely grave.

Poor Katherine Dangerfield! And Gaston Dantree—what had become of him?"

"It's a story I hate to think of," she thought. "That dead girl's face rises before me night's when I can't sleep-white and still as I saw her in her wedding dress. And Gaston Dantree—I see him in my dreams as I raw him that night, all bruised and bleeding at the toot of the stairs. All dead, and through me! I wish I had been satisfied with my first revenge-when I gave the earl the wrong child. I wish I had let Katherine marry Dantree and live. It's a horrible thing to have a dead face haunt one's dreams."

They left the town behind and took the quiet lane leading to Bracken Hollow. The night was close-dark, moonless, starless; the trees loomed up black on every hand no living thing was to be seen. That chill teeling of vague fear increased-it was all so strange, so unreal. Why had he come back? Why had he chosen this desolate spot? What was to come of it all? She shivered in the still warmth of the night and wrapped her shawl closer around her. The driver suddenly stopped.

"Bracken Hollow be yonder," he said, pointing with his whip, "Keep straight on there's no mistaking it; it's not twenty yards from this."

He helped her to descend, then remounted, turned his horse, and went jolting back toward the town. She stood in the darkness in the middle of

the lane, where he had left her, feeling as lost as a shipwrecked sailor on a desert island. She stood watching him until the last sound of the wheels died away. Then she reluctantly turned and looked before her. Darkness everywhere-black trees-blacker

sky-dead silence. She walked slowly on. The gate of Bracken Hollow. Why, she murmured again—why, of all the lonesome places on earth, had he chosen this?

"It looks like the place for a murder," she thought, glancing fearfully around. "If some one should start out from these trees-

some gypsy—or poacher—or—or" A cry broke from her; she started back. tall figure had stepped out from under the

"Harriet," a voice said, "is it you?" "Lionel!"

"Lionel Cardanell-yes. Then you have come! I feared you would not; you sent no saw at the window-the face of old Hannah's answer. And after all those years, Harriet, we stand face to face again?"

Face to face, perhaps, but, in the deep darkness, the face of neither to be seen. Her heart was beating so fast that it seemed to sufficate her. She could not speak. He took both her hands in his, and led her on. "This way, Harriet. I made Bracken Hol-

low the place of tryst because we can enter and talk undisturbed. I feared you would not come. I might have known you better; I might have known that whenever or whereever I called, you would have answered. Can you realize, Harriet, that it is I?"

She could not, indeed. No voice within responded to his tone or touch. That creeping sensation of fear was over her still. He drawn her hand within his arm, an hurrying her rapidly on. She looked up at him, tall above her, and strove to recall some resemblance. She could recall none. All was strange, vague, and unknown. She did fessed. not speak one word; she let herself be hur-

ried on, breathless and palpitating.
They reached the gate; he opened it. The house loomed up, all darkness and silent amid its funeral trees. At sight of it she sud-

denly stopped. "I can't go on!" she gasped—"I can't en-ter there! It looks like Hades itself! Oh,

Lionel Cardanell, is this really you?"

"Come, come, come!" was his only answer. spoken firmly.

He hurried her forward; she had no power

or strength to resist. The door was flung wide at their approach. Almost before she could realize it she was in the house-in a lighted room; the door was closed behind her, locked and harred.

An old woman stood before her: at her she did not look. She turned to the man, trembling from head to jtoot. His coat collar was turned up, his slouched Lat pulled down; but hidden as his face was, she knew in an instant it was not the man she had come to meet.

"Who is it?" she said, in a sort of whisper her black eyes gleaming fearfully through her

He turned down his collar, took off his hat. and showed the pale, set face of-Henry Otis. "You recognize me, Mrs. Vavasor? Yes, see you do. It is many years since we met. but your memory is good, I know of old. Will you not put up your veil and let us see

you. Further disguise is unnecessary.' She obeyed him. She flung back the veil and showed a face aged, sailow, pallid with fear-all trace of beauty gone-nothing of it remaining but the wild black eyes.

"Mr. Otis," she gasped, "why have you

dove this? " "To make you tell the truth at last," he answered. "There is but one way of dealing with such women as you--and that is the dark way of deceit. Yes, I wrote you that letter signed Lionel Cardanell. I knew that poetic idyl of your youth, you see; and it has succeeded better even than I hoped. You have no idea what a task it was to hunt you up, and then hit on a scheme to fetch you here; but I have done both. If you had not come to me, I should have gone to you. Take a seat; you look fatigued. Hannah, Mrs. Vavasoi

She sank into the seat, her eyes fixed fearfully upon him, her very lips trembling. Years and dissipation had told upon Mrs. Vavasor's strong perves.

will take a glass of wine."

"Why have you brought me to this place?" she asked.

"Not to murder you-do not be airaid: though it looks gruesome enough for a murder I dare say. I don't mean to do you the least harm-to do you good indeed, to make you tell the truth.' "The truth about what!

He leaned across—there was a table between them, and his steely blue eyes seemed

to cut into her very heart. "About the children you changed at nurse twenty years ago. The time has come for the truth to be made known. You gave your daughter to the Earl of Ruysland, and you ed; "vanish, Katherine, and send Hannah kept his. How will you answer to God and here. You'll hear all in the passage."

There had been a time when Mrs. Vavasor appeared. Mrs. Vavasor a black eyes opened Claverhouse replied to the same question of the consciousness and grasped the arm the Covenance is widow: "To man I can anot Henry Otts.

When you have the same question of the consciousness and grasped the arm the Covenance is widow: "To man I can anot Henry Otts."

"Has she gone ?" Her eves went wildly to swer well enough, and God I will take in my own hand;" but that time was past. She sank back in her seat, her hands over her eyes, cowering, shrinking, like the guilty creature she was, before him-not daring to meet that stern, terrible face. The strange adventure, her nervous fear, the darkness, the solitude-all were telling upon her as such things tell upon women.

"It was rather a hackneyed plan of vengeance" the cold, quiet, pitiless tones of Henry Otis went on-"taken second-hand from one of your favorite three-volume novels, and quite unworthy the originality and inventive genius you have displayed in later years. You make no attempt to deny it, I see: that at least is wise."

"I do deny it," cried Mrs. Vavasor, plucking up courage from sheer desperation at last. 'I don't know what you are talking of. How dare you bring me here? What is the meaning of this infamous plot? How dare you detain me in this dreadful house? Let me go, Henry Otis, or it will be worse for you." She rose up and faced him at bay--her face

black eves. "How dare you write me that letter!--how dare you sign that name!--how dare you bring me all the way from Paris to---to meet

She stopped suddenly, covered her face, with both hands, and burst into a passion of tears-tears of rage, of fright, of disappointment. The old love for the handsome, highborn lover of her youth lived yet in her heart that battered, world-hardened heart had throbbed with the purest rapture it had felt for years at the thought of seeing him once more; and it was bitter-bitter to her beyond all telling to have it end like this.

"If there he a law to punish such treachery as this, you shall be punished, Henry Otis, when I go free," she passionately cried. " When you go free," Mr. Otis repeated: "ah, but you are not going free! I don't do my work in that bungling way. As clever-ly as you plotted to entrap Katherine Dangerfield six years ago, so I have entrapped you

to-night. Pause a moment and think. No one-not a soul-knows you are here, and I presume you have left no friends behind in Paris who will trouble themselves greatly to make search for you. Women like you have no friends. This house, as you have seen, is utterly lonely and isolated-it is reputed to be haunted-no one comes here who can possibly avoid it. And here you stay-though it be weeks, months—until you make a full confession. Make it to-night, and you go free refuse, and you are locked up until you do. Here are pen, ink, and paper-dictate your confession and I will write it down."

She sat mute, dogged, her hands clenched, her lips shut, her eyes glittering.
"What do you know?" she asked, sullen-

"Enough to send you to Newgate. That when Lord Ruysland came to your cottage to claim his child a year after its mother's death, you gave him yours and kept his. You kept the infant Lady Cecil Clive, and gave the Earl of Ruysland John Harman's daughter. John Harman's daughter lives in luxury at Scarswood Park to-night, and Lady Cecil Clive, the real Lady Cecil is-where, Mrs. Harman? Sold like a slave to strangers in her third vear-strangers who loved her, little thanks to you. Still your vengeance against her dead mother, who had robbed you of your lover, was not sated. On her wedding-day not the daughter of Sir John Dangerfieldyou took care not to tell whose daughter she was-you robbed her of her husband, home, and name-you killed her as surely as ever murderess killed her victim. That's what I know. The story Lord Raysland shall hear, whether or no you confess. The law of England would force your story from you if I and I did not undeceive him. His only gave you over to it. I chose, however, to daughter had been instantly killed—he offerhouse you never go alive until you have con-

She listened to him, her face settling sullen and dark.

"I'll never confess. I say again I don't know what you are talking of. I gave Lord Ruysland his daughter-mine died. The child Sir John Dangerfield adopted was my -my cousin's daughter; 1 had an old grudge against her mother. I say again, Henry Otis, let me go, or it will be worse for you. Threats and illegal punishment are Newgate out of revenge upon the late Lady Ruysland. matters, if it comes to that. Let me go, or

What Mrs. Vavasor meant to do Henry Otis was never destined to hear. The words seemed to freeze upon her lips—her face slowly blanched to the ashen hue of death-her eyes dilated with some great horror. Henry Otis followed her glance.

Old Hannah had quitted the room unobserved some seconds before, leaving the door ajar. Through this door, without sound of any kind, a figure had glided. It stood now just within the doorway, perfectly still, its eyes fixed on vacancy. It wore a dress of some white summery stuff, its long, loose hair fell over its shoulders, its face was pertectly white, its eyes cold and fixed, its arms hung loose by its side.

So as in years past she had a hundred times seen Katherine Dangerfield living, she saw her once more to-night dead. Dead surelyand this was her ghost.

She uttered no cry, no sound. Slowly, step by step, she recoiled, that utter horror on her face, her eyes fixed on the motionless figure, until the wall barred her progress.

"Look!" she whispered, in an awful voice. 'Look!'

"Look where?" Henry Otis repeated, stoically. "I don't see anything." "At the door!" still in the same awful whisper-"see-it is-Katherine Danger-

field! Look!" "W. Il," Mr. Otis responded testily, "I am looking and I don't see anything. You're dreaming, Mrs. Vavasor. Katherine Dangerfield is in Castleford churchyard, is she not? She can't be at Bracken Hollow. Come! look at me, and leave off staring in that

She turned her eyes slowly upon him for an instant, then they moved back as it beyond all control of hers to the door. The spectre had vanished. And Mrs. Vavasor, with a gasping cry, fell down fainting in a heap. "Artistically done. You're the most use

ghastly way at nothing."

ful of ghosts, Katherine," Mr. Otis cried, springing up. "Come in, pray, and fetch salts and cold water. I think she'll need no urging to tell now."

Miss Herncastle came forward, a smile on her face—the salts in her hand. "I don't think she will. It was quite as

much as I could do to preserve my gravity, standing stock still there under her horrified gaze. I am afraid I should have laughed outright, and spoiled the tableau if you had not called her attention off. Yes, I think we shall have the truth now " "You had batter go—she is coming round,"

said Mr. Otis, as the widow's eyelide flutterof her young in stress. Hannah re-entered—Miss Herncastle dis. I itative knock resounded through the house. Dangerfield to be begus, and Miss Herncastle

would have had pluck enough to reply as to the light. She started up memory return-

the door. "Yes, I tell you I saw her-Katherine—as plainly as I ever saw her in my life. Mr. Otis, for God's sake take me away -don't leave me or I shall go raving mad."

"I shall take you away, and I shall not leave you a moment alone, if you will speak the truth." "Yes-yes, I will. I'll do anything-tell

anything, only stay with me for the love of Heaven. I would rather die than see her again." She cowered down into her chair, her face

hidden in her hands and in a sort of gasping

"I confess it all." Mrs. Vavasor began "I don't know how you have found it out, but it is true every word. I did change the children. I hated the Countess of Ruysland; but for her I would have been Lionel Cardanetl's wife. I married John Harman, but I despised him. Poor, weak fool, I was glad when he died. She gave me money, she gave me presents, and I took them all, and hated her more every day. She wasn't happy with gray with fear, and a hunted light in her her husband—that was some comfort. was jealous—she had a furious temper ; Ka-

whisper told her story.

therine inherited it, you may remember." She shivered as she pronounced the name. My baby was a month old the night she ran away from the earl in a fit of fury and came to me. I didn't care for the child; I always disliked children; I used to wish it might die. It was a great deal of trouble, and I hated trouble; and it looked like John Harman. Why should I care for it? She came to me; she thought I had torgotten and forgiven, and was her friend.

She didn't know me, you see. That night her baby was born—a girl, too. Next morning she was dead. She died in my arms, in my poor cottage, without husband or friend near her. That would have satisfied most women-it didn't satisfy me. They came and took her away. The earl told me to keep and nurse the child-who so fit as I? I don't believe he ever looked at it. He didn't much care for his wife, but the manner of her death was a shock and a scandal. They buried her, and he went away.

"It was then that the plan of changing the children occurred to me. Some people believe the spirits in Heaven hear and see and watch over their loved ones on earth. No doubt the Countess of Ruysland was in Heaven-could a lady of her rank go any where else? Well it would be a satisfaction to let her see her daughter growing up in poverty and obscurity, and John Harman's in rank and luxury. His lordship paid me well; I sold out Harman's business and left the town where I and the children were known. I went to live in a village some thirty miles away, where the fraud could be carried on in safety. I took no especial care of either of them, but they grew and thrived in spite of that. My daughter had brown eyes and flaxen hair, and was small and delicate-looking -much the prettier of the two. The earl's daughter had gray eyes and fair hair, and was large for a child of two years She had her mother's temper and her mother's will; mine was one of the gentlest creatures that ever was born; 1 called the earl's daughter Katherine. I called mine Cecil, as Lord Ruysland had desired his daughter to be named. I was well paid, but I grew tired to death of taking care of them and vegetating in a stupid village. I wrote to Lord Ruysland to come

for his child. "He came, and I gave him mine. I did you came forward and told the world she was not let him see the other at all; I told him my little girl was ailing, and he took the other away totally unsuspecting. Then I sold off everything and went to France, taking tittle Kathie with me. The collision in which I was badly hurt followed—the child escaned. In the hospital Colonel Dangerfield came to see me; be thought I was poor. take the law in my own hand. Out of this ed to adopt little Kuthie in her stead, and 1 closed with the offer at once. I never saw her again until, under the name of Mrs. Vavasor. I came to Scarswood Park, and met heras Sir John's heiress.

"I solemnly swear that the young girl who was known as Katherine Dangerfield was in reality the Lady Cecil Clive, only child of the Earl and Countess of Ruysland. The person who now bears that title is my daughter, christened Katherine Harman. I will swear this in any court of law. I changed them

HARRIST HARMAN," ("Signed) The wretched woman wrote her name, old

Hannah and Henry Otis affixed theirs as wit. nesses. He folded up the document, superscribed it "Confession of Harriet Harman," and placed it in his breast pocket. She sai watching every motion with terrified eyes. "What are you going to do with it?" she

asked. "I am going to place it in the hands of Lord Ruysland between this and to-morrow night. The rank and name your daughter has naurped for two-and-twenty years, shall be taken from her before the expiration of four-and-twenty hour -."

" It was not fault of hers," the guilty woman said with trembling lips.

"You made Lord Ruysland's daughter pay the penalty of her mother's actions -yours shall pay the penalty of hers. For you," Mr. Otis arose, "Lord Ruysland shall deal with you as he sees fit."

She started to her feet and caught him as he was turning away.

"Take me away from his horrible housenow, at once. Fou promised, you know. Do anything you like, only take me away." "Not to-night," he answered coldly. "It is impossible. You would make your escape, and that I can't allow. Six years ago you had your day-this is mine. The mercy you showed Katherine Dangerfield then shall be meted out to you now. Don't be afraid-you shall not be left alone. You shall have a light. Hanuah take her her up to the room prepared for her, and remain with her all

He drew himself from her grasp, and left the room. He heard her cry of terror and despair as he went out. Miss Herneastie still stood in the passage. He took her hand and led her out into another room, and gave her the paper.

"The world shall know you as you are at last," he said-" shall give you the name you should have borne from your birth. Let me be the first to call you by it," He lifted her hand to his lips. "Lady Cecil Clive."

CHAPTER XX VI. HUNTED DOWN.

It was very early on the morning of the ensuing day-so early that the rosy spears of sunrise were but just glancing through the tall firs and waving brake around Bracken Hollow, when a loud, authoritative knock aroused the inmates of the lonely old house from their slumbers. In five minutes, old fall his noble lordship has discovered, or is Hannah was up and dressed, and in the room [there something else?"

"It must be Henry Oris—it van be no or else at this hour. Go open the door, Haund and let them in, whoever they may be.

" But my dear "There is nothing to fear, whether it friend or foe. If they do not come to me shell go to them. The power is mine not said the victory. Before the sun sets, Hang Harman's confession shall be in the hands my Lord of Ruysland, They shall long one and all, who the despised governess when they have turned from their doors is to the cost.

ost.
"And then?" old Hannah said. And then Sufficient unto the

day, etc. Go open the door, Hannah then is the knock again; and on my word, who ever the gentleman is, he knocks command. ingly." Hannah went. She flung open the door and stood confronted by a tall man, with a

hard, handsome, stern looking face, and an unmistakahly military air. "I wish to see Miss Herncastle," this gen tleman began, with perfect abruptness;

know that she is here." "Who are you, sir?" old Hannah demand. ed, with equal sternness; "and by what right do you come at such a time of morning a this, routing decent folks out of their beds?

My name is O'Donnell. I am Miss Hern castle's friend, and I have come to do her ser vice while there is yet time. Before 180 hours it may be too late. Give her this, len treat you, and tell her I must see her " "He says it as though he were a king"

thought old Hannah. "He looks grain enough and noble enough for any king (Donnell? Why, he's tha Irish officer wh found her out—that she's most afraid of. Sne stood irresolute, holding the card had given her, and looking angrily as

doubtfully from him to it. I don't know what you want here-wh you mean by coming here. You're no frien of Miss Herncastle's-I know that. You're the man that followed her—that has been he enemy and pursuer from the first. How day you call yourselt her friend?"

"I tell you," O'Donnell exclaimed impatiently, "I am her friend; I want to sern her if she will let me. She has rendered he self amenable to the law; she is an object suspicion; the officers are on her track, you are her friend, you will give her that car

atonce. "Yes Hannah, give it to me. I'm not a fraid of Captain O'Donnell. Let me see what he has to say."

It was Katherine herself-in slippers dressing-gown-her brown hair undone, tip. pling in the old girlish way over her short. ders. In that white neglige, with hair u. bound and its natural color, she looked, with the rose-flush of the August sunrise upon he younger, fairer, fresher than he had ever see her before.

She took no notice of him. She receive the card from Hannah gravely—and gravely examined it. Beneath his name in pencil was "I know that you are here. I came as your

friend. If you have any regard for yourse you will see me stonce. She looked up and held out her hand to him with a smile—a smile that had something the old brightness, the old saucy defiance

Katherine Dangerfield. "Good-morning, Captain O'Donnell. My friends are so few and far between at present that it would be a thousand pities to refuse an audience to one of them. But you my friend! Isn't that rather a new role for the gallant

Captain of Chasseurs?' She led the way into the bare-looking apartment, where last night Harriet Harman had made her confession, and pointed to a chair. There was a grace, a trium h about her he had never seen before—the whole ex. pression of her face was chauged. Where was the sad, sombre face of Miss Hernesstle now? A sort of loud triumph lit all the face

before him. He accepted the chair only to lean across its wooden back and look at her. She stood where the golden sunshine fell fullest upon her-her tall form looking taller and more classic than ever in her trailing white robe, a crimson cord for her girdle. The brown hair was swept off torehead and temples, showing the scar on the left plainly, and adding to the novility of her face. The black had been washed from the eyebrows-altogether she was changed almost out of knowledge. There was a smile on her lips, a light in her eyes, a glow on her cheeks that transfigured ber. The hour of her victory had come; she stood before him.

"A daughter of the Lods, divinely tall, And most divinely fair."

Yes, fair in this moment, if never fair be

" Will Captain O'Donnell-my friend-wh has hunted me down from first to last-speak? What is it that has taken you out of your bed at this uncivilized hour, and brought you to Bracken Hollow, and me?"

The ringing tone of her voice, the meaning sparkle of eye and smile, confounded him. "It is so easy to be mistaken," she went of still smiling. "I confess among the few, the very few I count as my friends, your name is tue last I should ever dream of adding to the list. But then strongly marked characters have strongly original ways of proving their likes and dislikes. Hunting me down may be your way of proving your friendship.

What is it Captain O'Donnell has come here at six in the morning to say?" "To say you are in danger-to say your game is up, to say all is known_that the police are on your track, that this very day-

or to-morrow at the furthest, they will be here. To warn you for the last time. " For the last time-to warn me of what? "To fly-I repeat, all is known-all."

"What does all comprise? May I ask you to explain?" "It means that a detective has been

your track from the hour you quitted Scarswood, that by day and night you have been watched, that you are known as the Gaston Dantree who, by fair means or foul, has won an enormous sum from Sir Peter Dangerfield at cards—that the real Gaston Dantree is shut up here at Bracken Hollow-an idiot, and has been for years. Ab, you feel that. In peat—all is known—all."

The smile faded from her lips, the old had expression looked at him out of her gray "A detective on my track. I did not

dream of that indeed. And to whom am I indebted for that delicate attention? To my friend, Captain O'Donnell, of course." "No, Miss Herncastle, not in this instance.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Ruys-A shadow came over her face, a gray som

bre shadow. She sat down suddenly with an altered expression. "The Earl of Ruysland," she repeated. "What had I done to him! Ab, I understand—the law calls upon every honest man to hunt down a rogue. And the Earl of Rays. land has set a detective on my track. Is this

"This is all he has absolutely discovered, Katherine (let us call her by the old name) but there is semething else. He strong! had sprung from her bed also as that author- suspects the death and burial of Katherine

Was it acting on this suspicion that you went up to London and nearly frightened poor Mrs. Otis to death?",
"I was acting on no suspicion—I rarely act

on that. I was acting on certainty. I knew the grave in Castleford churchyard to be a the grave to be a fraud-the tombatone lying even more than tombstones usually lie. I knew that grave held an empty coffin." "May I ask how?"

"May I am plest manner possible. I employed a resurrectionist, and I opened the ployed We raised the coffin, opened that, and grave. We raised the coffin, opened that, and found, as I told you—nothing." "You did this?"

" I did this." She sat and looked at him-wonder, not unmixed with a species of amusement and ad-

miration, in her face. "And you call yourself my friend. Captain O'Donnell, you're an extraordinary

"No; I don't see it," he answered coldly. "It wasn't anything very extraordinary. from the hour I discovered your identity with the New York actress my suspicions were aroused. You had never given up the stage and buried yourself alive at Scarswood in the capacity of governess without some powerful latent motive. That motive I conpowerium insulations in discover. Then you made love to Sir Arthur Tregenna—I beg your pardon—permitted him to fall in love with you. Katherine smiled once more. As Sir Arthur had long before been signed, gealed, and delivered over to Lady Cecil clive, and he seemed powerless to help himgelf, I felt called upon to help him. He is my friend, you know, so also is his affianced Then you played ghost-oh yes you did, Lord Ruysland saw you-and frightened Sir Peter to the verge of insanity. Altogether you were too dangerous a sort of pergon to be allowed to go on without a short pull-up from some one. Destiny, I suppose, set me on your track—I didn't care about hunting you down, as you call it, and I gave you fair warning. You scorned all I could say; so, as a last resource, I went to London to induce Mr. Otis to cast his influence into thescale. You have proved more desperate and more dangerous than I supposed.

"Sir Peter is as nearly mad as it is possible to be, out of a straight-jacket, over his losses. For the last time I come to warn you-you are accused of cl. a ing at cards, of placing a pistol at Sir Peter's head, and threatening his life." Again his listener smiled as she recalled Sir Peter's ghastly face of fright. "It is an actionable matter to carry deadly weapons. and threaten the lives of her Majesty's liege subjects. Then you have worn male attireyou have secreted a dangerous lunatic, to the terror of the neighborhood; in short, the list of your evil deeds is appalling. The police Castleford, armed with a search-warrant, will be here to-day or to-morrow at the furthest to search the premises-you will be arrested, imprisoned, and tried. Miss Herncastle, Miss Dangerfield—1 beg of you avoid this. Fly while there is yet time, and save your-

She looked at him searchingly-earnestly. "Captain O'Donnell, I wonder why-I cannot understand why you should take the trouble to come here and say this. You dislike me with a cordiality there is no mistakingyou have shown me very little quarter hith-erto; what object have you in all this? Why should you endeavor to save a woman you hold in aversion and contempt? a woman, in short, whom you hate?"

"Whom I hate!" he repeated quietly. "Since when have I told you I hated you? I do not hate you—very far from it; and if I held you in aversion and contempt I certainto warn you. I have heard Katherine Danger-Commonplace women would have sunk under stoop to cunning, to plotting, to guilt. Katherine Dangerfield I pity you—from my soul I do; and with my whole heart stand before you your friend. It is not too late yet; pause while there is yet time, on the road you are yet treading, and go back."

There was no mistaking his earnestness the generous glow of his face, the friendly warmth of his tone. She had turned a way from him and was looking out at the golden morning sky.

"Go back she repeated bitterly. " Is there ever any going back in this world! Six years ago I might have listened; to-day it is too

"It is never too late while life remains. It is only the turning point in your destiny. As yet you have been guilty only of follies not of crimes.-Katherine "-her face flushed all over as he pronounced the name. She turned to him a sudden, surprised, grateful glance. "Katherine," he held out his hand, " for what I have said and done in the past forgive me. Let me be your friend, your brother, from this hour. I pity you, I admire you. You have been wonderfully brave and clever. Lay down your arms-give up the fight. Which of us can battle against Fate! Give me your hand give me your promise. I cannot, I will not leave you until you do."

She covered her face with her hands, her breast heaving, the color burning in her face, moved to the very depths of her soul, with a passion of which he did not dream.

"I am taking Rose to France," he continued, coming nearer, his voice wonderfully gentle. "Come with us-you will be safe there. You have been sadly wronged, I know; but life deals hardly with us all. You know my sister's story—you know how her youth has been wrecked by the same hand that blighted yours. Let that be a bond of sympathy between you. Come with us to France; the friend to whom Rose goes will also shelter you. She means to work for her living, teaching in a French school; drudgery, perhaps, but she insists upon it and I think myself labor is an antidote to heartbreak. Come, Katherine-you have fought long and well, and nothing has come of it.

Give it up and come with Rose." Her hands dropped from her face; something in the last words seemed to rouse her. She looked at him steadily.

"And nothing has come of it?" she repeated. "That is your mistake, Captain O' Donnell. Something has come of it. I wouder what you would say if I told you-

"Tell me and see."

I confess," she went on, " to all the crimes laid to my charge. I am Katherine Dangerfield; I have been buried and risen from the dead, and with that resurrection my nature subject—my wrongs—until I believe my brain has turned. I fled from the house of my true and toyal friend, Henry Otis, and

and Katherine Dangerfield to be one and the Gaston Dantree died, to bury him decently if he lived, to furnish him with money to quit England; if he lived, and reason did not return, as he feared, to send him to Bracken Hollow-not to an asylum. I wanted him cared for; I had heard horrible stories of insane asylums. I knew Hannah would be good to him for my sake. When all hope was at an end, Mr. Otis obeyed, and for nearly five years poor Gaston Dantree has been the ghost of Bracken Bollow. As a rule he is quiet and harmless, but there are times when his cries are terrible, when he tries to escape from his reom. He has to be watched unceasingly. All these years I remained in the New World I worked hard in my profession, and rose. I made money and I hoarded it like a miser. Day and night, stronger and stronger with each year grew the determination to return, to keep my vow. I tell you I believe there were times when I was insane on this subject. Death alone could have held me back. I waited patiently while burning with impatience; I worked; I hoarded, and at last my day came. I returned to England; I made my way into the family of Sir Peter Dangerfield; my revenge

> "That, as you know, is not many weeks ago. it was a losing game from the first—I was playing to lose. Iknew my secret could not remain undiscovered, but I dared all. Fate had taken my part in one way. I had a double motive in returning-one, my vengeance on him; the other, to discover my parentage. I had a clue; and strange to say, in working out one I was was working out the other. You know what followed-I played ghost -Lord Ruysland was right-and terrified the master of Scarswood as I think he was never terrified before. I paid midnight visits to, Bracken Hollow I dared not go in the daytime. You remember all about that, no doubt. There was an unused entrance by which I came in and out Lady Dangerfield tyrannized over and insulted me from the first: I have rewarded her. I think. And I have personated Gaston Dantree, and won Sir Peter's idolized gold. Why I personated Dantree I hardly know. Sir Peter was too blind to recognize me, and the whim seized me. How long I might have gone on, how it would have ended but for your recognition of me-your suspicion and discoveries, I don't know. 1 owe you no grudge; you were doing your duty, and I honor you for it. For Sir Arthur, you need not have been so much atraid; it was a triumph to take him from Lady Cecil-to anger Lady Dangerfield; but bad as I am, I don't think I ever was base enough to marry him, even if he had asked me. He had never wronged me, and I only waged war with those who did."

(To be continued.)

Stuart and his Sister," one of the most charming Stories ever pub- whip the British now.a-days, but they lished and written by one of the were nothing to those Efferinghins—which most charming Stories ever pubpurest and most charming of translated into English means land-grabbers. authors.

THE LATE EARL BEACONSFIELD. London, April 27.—The most remarkable incident in Lord Beaconsfield's burial was Mr. Gladstone's conspicuous absence. The last special train to Hughenden was kept waiting for some moments for him, but he did not appear. When it became generally known that he was not at the funeral the greatest surprise was expressed. Mutual enquiries on every hand failed to elicit the reason for the slight upon the ly should not take the trouble of coming here | lead Earl. The general opinion was that some unpleasant jucident must have hapfield's story-a strange, sad story; and I be- pened in the last three or four days. The lieve her, even in this hour, to be more sinned | Promier's absence from the funeral has against than sinning. She has made one great | brought into particular prominence his mistake—she has taken retribution in her own omission last night to pay the mark of re-weak hand—she has forgotten who has said spect in the Commons which is usual in the Vengence is mine; I will repay!' I believe case of statesmen of high rank, namely to a great and generous nature has been warped. | move an adjournment of the House till a late hour in the evening, accompanying the mothe blow; being a woman of genius she has tion with a few words upon the career of the risen and battled desperately with fate. And dead statesman. Mr. Gladstone did not when a woman does that she fails; she must come to the House of Commons till two hours after the sitting began. It is said that he missed the train, but when he did come he made no reference to Lord Beaconsfield. This caused considerable talk in the House.

The St. James' Gazette comments severely on the incident, coupling this slight with the absence from the funeral. They seem to be more than a mere coincidence, and will be generally so regarded till some explanation is made.

London, April 29.-Lord Beaconsfield's will, published in the papers to-day, leaves all personal estate, including copyright works, to Sir Nathaniel Rothschild and Sir Philip Rose in trust, and Hughenden to his nephew, Mr. Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, of whom he said some time ago:—" He has the stuff of a man in him, and I will give him a chance to become one." The Times says editorially :-- What will be the future of the family and the home a generation hence? Will the owner of Hughenden be a plain country gentleman, or will a new Disraeli merge from politics in the twentieth century to dazzle the multitude and seize the holm of power?" The most interesting part of the will, however, relates to the literary trust committed to Lord Rowton, His Lordship's faithful secretary, leaving him discretion to publish any or all papers, in full assurance that he will scrupulously respect every confidence reposed in him and allow nothing to he published calculated to in ure the public service or to inflict needless pain on those who are living or the families of those who

OBJECTIONABLE CLASS OF EMI-

GRANTS. LONDON, April 26.—Zurich advices state that Consul Mason, of Basle, has detected and sent back to his Commune another assisted emigrant, an inebriate and half crazy convict. named Camastrat, who, after serving two terms of imprisonment, had been shipped to Chicago by his native Commune of Thusis, week. Canton of the Grisons. Morally this was a worse case than that of the Swiss woman, whose case will be remembered. Camastrat was caught in Basle on the 23rd inst.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

London, April 26 .- A meeting of the Great Western Railway Co. was held to-day. Colonel Grey, cnairman, speaking of fusion said the estimated saving of £200,000 yearly was greatly exaggerated, and that fusion, except that of the capitals of the two Companies, would be illegal. The saving, by the absence of competition, would be very slight as there was very little competition. It was unadvisable that any terms of fusion should be entered into between the Companies at the seemed to change. I have brooded on one, present time. The meeting was unanimous against fusion.

The New York State Legislature has, by a'

Letter from the Planet Uranus.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR,-In my last letter, so burried was I, that I was not in a position to go into particulars. I gave you an imperfect general outline of affairs as they stood at Spitzkop Hill, intending in my next to go into details and show you how, if circumstances had not interfered, we would and could have made eternal smash of the Boers. Circumstances are cruel things, and not at all to be trusted, and hence it was we (the British and myself) who had to run for our lives, with the Boers (malisons on them) hot-foot after us. I never thought I was such a pedestrian, and I am now sorry, that instead of trying to build up a new and pure religion at Lachine I did not cope with O'Leary and Ennis for the belt in New York, and for more reasons than one, as the sequel of this most veracious of letters will amply prove. Not that I was by any means the best runner; far from it. Captain got ahead of the whole of us, beat us all hollow, and I could hear him while going at his awful pace, exclaim now and then—for the wind was coming from his direction-"Go in, boys; stick to them my gallant Britons; show them by your facial configuration what majestic fighting men you are; give them the bayonet," &c. It was all very fine, Mr. Editor, letting us

to give them the bayonet, when in fact we had already given them rifle and all in order to be able to run the faster, but I suppose Captains will talk and give words of command be they ever so swift of foot and slow of tongue. As for myself I struck boldly out for the great Desert of Sahara, the great lone solitude where there were neither Boers nor Land Leaguers. I never looked back while striding over Central Africa, passed the Gabel el Komri or Mountains of the Moon without meeting any accident worth recording, and thought myself all safe when I arrived at the southern boundary of the great desert until I encountered a number of horsemen mounted on elephants. I halted and they did precisely the same. I looked at them and they looked at me. I knew that if I retired they would follow and perhaps kill me and hence, although I had been fasting for over seven weeks and had not closed my eyes during the whole time, I resolved to advance and brave the worst The blood of an ex-Irish landlord mounted to my eyes and I grew desperate. Besides those elegant men were evidently landlords themselves and would respect an aristocrat. I therefore advanced towards Sahara keeping my bayonet (I had saved that sharp instrument) firmly grasped in my right hand. The cavalry opened to let me pass, but when I was in the midst of the Next week will be commenced two wings they closed in upon me and the in THE POST the Serial "Charlie struggle that ensued was desperate. Talk about the Boers, talk about the Afghans, talk about any tribe that can I fought like flector and Julius Casar put together; I caused blood to flow around me in streams, but it was of no avail; I was eventually vanquished with the cry of O'Regan Aboo and Rule Britannia agitating the African air. I ran one fellow through the eye, another through the ear, a third between the 26th and 27th ribs, and would, I sincerely believe, have eventually triumphed had not the cowardly wretch of a chief come behind me and pierced me through the shirt collar with his spear. I expired without a groan.

> Dear Mr. Editor: viewing things on your planet from this distance what a contemptible lot of wretches you are. Why, in my eyes, a mouse, an elephant and man are about the same size, and are of the same importance, the only difference being that the mouse is more trical in build t hile the man is the more knavish and lazy. All mice and most elephants work for their hash,-but I am going before my story. When I died I hardly knew what to do with myself. The feeling was so novel, you know. No master; no servant; no rifle; no Beaconsfield; no canal, nothing but the disembodied spirit of your humble correspondent, Myles O'Regan, formerly an Irish Baronet. The time allowed me to regulate my feelings was but limited, only in fact the one millionth fraction of a second. People in the other world, judging from my own experience, do things, and think things, faster than the finest streak of lightning. While I thought I was moving upward through the air all alone there was all the time beside me a kind of shadow, though of course it was not a shadow at all. I was not aware of its presence until, on turning the corner of a planet, I struck against something, and, on looking to see what it was, I discovered I had a companion. When I say struck I speak in an earthly sense, for otherwise you could not understand me. There is no striking in the other world, strictly speaking; the meeting of spirits is like the confluence of waters, or the eighs of unhappy lovers.

Said I: "Can't you go your own way, friend, without disturbing poor O'Regan." Said he: "I am your guide to your destina-

tion." "Yes!" and where, pray, may that be if the

question is not unpolite? "The Planet Uranus."

"Indeed) lots of reople round there?"

"Very few; about a dozen in fact." "And why am I going there?"

"Simply this: You are one of the few individuals who have lived on the planet Dirtians (what you called the earth) who started a new religion without gaining a single disciple."

"Well, well. Is it a good kind of place to live in ?" "You speak profanely. There is no such thing as living in Uranus. But here we

are. Mr. Editor, I prevailed upon the phantom to deliver the letter to you, and I hope, if he' is agreeable, to keep you posted on the doings of our small coterie here, once every

> Yours respectfully, MYLES O'REGAN.

Uranus, April 27, 1881.

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common to write the boginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else .-Providence Advertiser.

THE SAD FATE OF A CHILD. New York I wrote to Mr. Algebraid Mr. Yerk city be hid under ground. ful and bright child of five years. At about duced with filthy feed.

half-past eleven o'clock he left his nurse to ramble and play in the garden in rear of the residence, which is situated at 104 St. Alexander street. The child was not gone five minutes when his absence was perceived, and the nurse was sent to look after him. She searched around the garden, and brought back word that he was not to be seen. Growing anxious, the family, assisted by the servants, instituted a thorough search, but all in vain. Finally, a figuran from the Station on St. Catherine street came across a hole about two feet square, which was quite close to the summer house, and which proved to be an opening to an underground waste water tank. were at once brought to bear on this dreadful and awful spot, and a general fear was felt by all that it would give the key to his absence. Or looking down into this dingy tank, his little straw hat was seen floating; this confirmed the fear that the boy was drowned. The fireman at once ran to the station and procured a hook, with which on his return to the scene, he began to probe for the body. The hook finally stuck and the fireman slowly brought the liteless body to the surface. The spectacle was a sorrowful one and at once filled the house hold with grief. The mother of the boy being very ill was not informed till sometime after the mournful occurrence of the sad loss of her child. The news was telegraped to the Hon. Mr. Starnes, who is at

ST. GABRIEL.

A FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT. Last week a farewell complimentary concert, under the auspices of the Irish National Land League of St. Gabriel's parish, was given by Mdlle Rosa D'Erina, in the St. Gabriel Academy Hall. Notwithstanding the very short notice of 48 hours given of this entertainment, the audience filled the hall, and the programme proved to be as replete with talent as it was productive of pleasure. Last week we had to chronicle the unlimited success which attended the concert given by the St. Gabriel Young Men, and now, at the risk of becoming monotonous, we must say that the performance of last evening is as worthy of the same favorable comment and praise. In fact. what could be more flattering to the Gabrielites than the following

which fell from the lips of several of the

guests: " How is it that in Montreal we can-

not command such an array of talent for our concerts as on every occasion graces and honors the platform of this village hall?" In the absence of the President, Mr. John Lynch, Mr. P. H. Herbert saw that all the arrangements were carried out. The programme was opened with a choras from the "Pirates of Ponzance," by the pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy. It was charmingly rendered, and was remarkable for the good time kept and the harmony of the sweetly blended voices. They also sang, during the course of the evening, Moore's melody, "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," and other selections. The rendition of these choruses denoted careful training and musical taste. The pupils were under the direction of Mdlle.

Rosa D'Erina. Mr. Evans next appeared on the stage. This gentlemen is a thorough delineator of the funny side of life; his words are most tickling to the ear; his comic ways and facial counterfeits undermine the sedateness of the audience and throw it into convulsions of laughter. His efforts in this line seemed to have been rather successful, as he was encored and re-called, as very few soldom are.

A selection from "Il Trovatore," by Verdi, was then rendered by Mr. Lefebvre, whose voice is as powerful as it is agreeable. He also sang, with pure effect, "La Mort d'Abal" from Bordeze, and was roundly applauded.

Madame Brunet favored the audience with a difficult composition on the piano, and Mr. John Shea sang the "Warrior Bold" in good style, and was encored.

As Mddle. Rosa D'Erina stepped on to the stage, she was greeted with enthusiastic plaudits, for the audience anticipated that a special treat was in store for them by Erin's prima donna. And no one was deceived, for she gave her musical and vocal abilities full scope, and brought them to accomplish, with a nure, rich voice and exquisite feeling, beautiful selections from several of the masters. The Trendition of Gounod's Ave Maria was simply perfect. She also favored the audience with several Irish serio-comic ballads which were rewarded with prolonged applause, and which proved her title to the Queen of Song." Her organ and plane soles

were also fully appreciated. Mr. J. J. Curran was then kindly introduced and requested to deliver an address. Mr. Curran, on rising, began his address by alluding in the most flattering terms to the excellent programme and the telented performers of the evening. His word of praise was especially directed towards the pupils of the Academy who had so well distinguished themselves and who demonstrated the fact that the Irish people had a genius for music. and that what had been said of our forefathers in that connection was by no means exagger. ated. He would, therefore, dwell for a few minutes on the subject of Harmony. Mr. Curran treated this subject in a neat, short and humorous manner, much to the delight of the audience.

At the close of the performance Mr. Evans was called on the stage and tendered a suit-ble present for his kind services. He returned his thanks in a bashful way. On the whole, the entertainment was an exceedingly pleasant one, and its success must be greatly attributed to the efforts of Messrs. J. Lynch and James McNamara, and also to the junior members of the organization.

PARASITES OF THE PIG.-Pigs are infested

with many parasites besides trichina, or the spiral flesh-worm. This is a very small worm that is found imbedded in the flesh and never in the fat, and is curled up in a small cyst of an oval shape. Here they stay until the flesh is outen by an animal, when the cyst is dissolved, and the worm escapes from it in the intestines, matures and breeds there, and peg, between the Syndicate and South-westproduces young, all within nine days. The young worms then penetrate all through the tracks. muecles, finding resting-places and forming the cysts around them. Another parasite is known as measles—this is a small white crat larger than the triching, which exists also in the muscles. It is a larval state of Fiumen Regium. a tape-worm, and is produced from the eggs of the tape-worm that are swallowed with dung of dogs, rats, or cats. There is also a flesh-worm found in the muscles and fat of the loins, and one which inhabits the kidneyu. All these parasites inhabit the flesh or tissues. Besides these, there are several species of worms which inhabit the intestines, and a all those only the trichina and the measles, or tape-worm, are injurious to persons who At noon Friday, a terrible affliction visited swallow them, but as they are destroyed by the family of the Hou. Henry Scarnes. One of thorough cooking, injury can only occur by Revenue, the salary of which is £2,000 a year, his grandsons, Henry Reginal Mitchell Innis, carelessness. Lastly, pigs can only become and his brother Ralph was, at his request, son of Captain Innis of the 65th infested with these worms by being permitted appointed by Lord Chancellor Cairns, in 1867, regiment, which is at present stationed in to est dead animals or the dung of dogs that went to America. I begame the New York to 13, passed a Bill requiring that India, met with a sad and premature are infested, so that cleanly feeding is a prenetress you so clevery troopined. From all telephone and selegraph wires in New death by drowning. The boy was a beauti-

BREVITIES.

The Czarina is seriously ill. The Earl of Fingall is dead at the age of

Hon, James Skead is reappointed to the

Dr. Edwin Turcott has been appointed Professor in the Laval College. Lord Roseberry has given £500 to the funds of the Scottish Musical Society.

Hobart Pasha and Baker Pasha will shortly proceed to England on furlough. The War Department has no information

that a Ute outbreak is imminent. The Red River is still rising and is now higher than at any time last year.

It is rumored that Governor Overton, of the ndian Nation, was killed on Sunday. The telegraph is at last to be introduced in

China, between Shanghai and Tient-sin. Chief-Justice Ritchie has been elected Preident of the Art Association of Canada. The Duke of Argyle has an article in the

Nineteenth Century opposing the Land bill. The contract for Indian supplies has been awarded to J. Baker & Co., of St. Louis, Mo. More than 3,000 applications are now on

A Paris despatch says France declines to enter the conference for the suppression of It is said that Hon. Wm. Macdougall has

fyle in the State Department for Consulships.

declined the Lieut.-Governorship of British Columbia. The German Government have discovered

plot of revolutionists to assassinate Prince Bismarck. General Louis Von Benedek, the Austrian

commander in the war of 1866, died at Gratz April 27th. A London cable says Mr. G. B. Hall, of

Quebec, has received the first prize of £200 at the Art Union. A grand military review of the active

militia of the Maritime l'rovinces is to be held at an early day. The King of Greece in a letter to the Czar has expressed his willingness to accode to the

wishes of the Powers. Nihilist proclamations have been discovered in Easter eggs distributed through the

streets of St. Petersburg. Baron Albert Grant has reuted Abbotsford House, near Melrose, the well-known residence of Sir Walter Scott

It is said that the return of Mr. Irvine for Carlton, N.B., is to be contested at the instigation of Sir Leonard Tilley.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for complicity in the Nihilist plots. The sale of the Panama Railway to the

Panama Canal Co. has been concluded. The price is said to be about \$17,000,000. David Gilmour was re-elected Reeve of the

Town of Trenton, Opt., April 26, by 141 majority, over L. U. C. Titus, barrister. The police at Cork report that a comparatively small quantity of arms has been surrendered there under the Arms' Act.

The Toronto Branch of the Irish Land League has decided to send \$100 through the Irish World to the Treasurer in Paris.

The prize for the best poem on Calderon, offered by the Spanish Government, has been adjudged to Dr. Edmond Dores, of Zurich. It is understood that Blaine will bring the

Monroe doctrine prominently forward as part of the foreign policy of the Administra-Quebec lumbermen are commencing to

manifest considerable anxiety as to the scarcity of water in all the streams of the Pro-The British barque Woodlands, Capt. Mal-

loy, from New York, April 3, for Gloucester, was abandoned at sea on April 15. Crew gaved. H.M.S. Northampton, Sir L. McClintock,

will return to Halifax early in May, on ac-Bermuda. Hon. John G. Palfrey, formerly Professor

of Sacred Literature at Harvard, Postmaster of Boston, and editor of the North American Review, is dead. The Baroness Bourdett-Coutts' husband

will contest Southwark in the Conservative interest at the next election with Captain Bedford Pim. Mesers. J. & P. Lyons and Thomas Dunn,

of Ottawa, have signed the contract for the construction of the new Parliamentary Buildings in Winnipeg. A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of

the soul of the late Monsigner Prouix was chanted at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Tuesday April 26th. Joubert, the Boer commander, has been in-

citing his followers to renew hostilities in case the Royal Commission should annex any large portion of their territory. Edward Botterel, doorkeeper of the Domi-

nion Senate, is dead. He served 24 years in the army, and since 1836 has been in the public service of Canada.

A. W. Ogilvie & Co., the extensive Montreal wheat buyers, are preparing to enlarge their mill on the line of the Southwestern Railway near Rock Lake, Man.

It is understood that, in addition to the Wimbledon Team, fourteen men from the Canadian Artillery will visit Shrewsbury, England, to compete in the matches there.

Lately arrived English colonists in Winnipeg have purchased ten thousand acres of land west of the Turtle Mountains from the South-Western Railway, at four dollars per

Private enterprise is about erecting an immense grain elevator at Port Douglas, Winniern Railway tracks and convenient to both

The Aurora, of Rome, announces the discovery, not far from Bagdad, of the remains graves. of a Babylonish city, situated in the bed of the famed ancient canal, the Nahr Molka or

Later correspondence issued respecting the Greek frontier line, between Lord Granville and the British Ambassador at Athens, contains an explicit warning that no help is to be expected from England if the advice of the Powers is rejected.

Lord Beaconsfield had two brothers - James, parasite which lives in the blood vessels. Of deceased, and Ralph. He never associated with any of his kindred, but he appointed James, in 1852, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Commissioner of Inland deputy clerk of the House of Lords, the salary of which is £1,200. They both, particularly James, bore a strong likeness to their remarkable brother.

A FORGOTTEN ASSASSINA-TION.

The Murder of Gustavus Adolphus.

[From the Lends Merenny]

To-day, "the Czir storpal" I hav been said that since the day when Henry IV. fell under the knife of Ravilliac, no assassin has been successful in his attacks on royalty. That is not true. Gustavus Adolahus III., King of Sweden, fell mortally woulded by a masked assassin at a hall given to this king's honour on March 18, 1792. Gustavus had made himself absolute, and overchrown the aristocracy. Ankarstrom, then a "fedrikar" in the Blue Guards, was the avenger, but the plot was widespread. He escaped for a time -a very short. Pistols found in the ballroom were declared by a gunsmith to have been ordered by him from England. Ankarstrom was asleep in bed when the lieutenant of the police took him. This man, Jiljensparre, then proceeded to arrest others, who, since the ball at the opera house, had been going about talking loudly, and asserting that the king's assassination was only the work of some French Revolutionist. One had the audacity to come to court; but as the presumptuous lie passed his "It is among the French we should seek the culprit," a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder, and the Baron d'Armfelt replied, "To the shame of my country, it is a Swedish noble who has done the deed -one of the Blue Guards!" "Is he discovered?" said the man, after a pause. "Yes," replied M. de Jiljousparre, fixing his eye on him; "I arrest you, Count Ribang, as his accomplice." Other arrests followed. One man hung himself as the soldiers surrounded his house; Baron Bjelke was found poisoned in his room. Gustavus was so deeply hurt at the trenchery displayed by some whom he had known that he declared he wished to know no names. Mortally wounded, he lingered for many hours, displayed great firmness, and the utmost selfpossession. He passed away early in the morning of March 29, 1792—that month which now thrice has witnessed the violent death of sovereigns-Julius Casar, Gustavus Adolphus III., and Alexander II.

By the 18th April the trials were over. Three nobles were banished, some were scquited, others pronounced "not proved guilty:" but Ankarstrom, the strange assassin, heard his fearing sentence with the most astonishing saugfroid. "I wished to kill the king, but not to torment him," he said, and turned to his psalmbook, believing himself to be a martyr sure of an enternal reward. When the salvos of artillery announced the king's death, he threw himself on his knees -uThank God, he suffers no more, and my task has been accomplished!"

The punishment of Ankarstrom lasted for four days; three times he endured fifteen blows at different places in the city on three consecutive days; the sufferings cansed were described as great, yet he maintained his composure. On the fourth day, first his hand, then his head was cut off, his remains were quartered and left exposed on four wheels. As he considered himself a martyr his party made this his shrine, till at last the Government had the bones removed. It is added by the biographer that the sound party of the once-affronted nobility forgave Gustavus for the abolition of the Senate in 1772, for the triple reason that his administration had been glorious abroad, firm at home, and that he had been chivalrous and honorable in most of his dealings. A melancholy balo surrounded his end, and a sufferer must always meet with the sympathies of his

follow-mon. It has been thought that this short account of the end of a conspiracy might be of interest to the public now, as it seems to have been entirely forgotten just at present.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"strain "-The bridge of a fiddle.

"Neuralgia" is the charming name borne by a charming girl. Her fond mother found it on a medicine bottle, and was captivated with its awootness.

It is said that pork fed on Cincinnati count of the prevalence of typhus fever in whiskey is never afflicted with trichinosis. When the parasites get a whiff of the whiskey they take pity on the pig and leave. "Well, miss," said a knight of the birchrod,

can you decline a kiss ?" "Yes," said the girl, dropping a perplexed courtery, "I can, but I hate most pluguily." A scientifically disposed contemporary has

discovered that burning the bunghole of a kerosone barrel with a red hot poker will cause the barrel to disappear. No woman is ever so deeply immersed in

the mysteries of differential calculus that she will not spare an hour or two to talk new bounet with the woman next door. A poem headed "Adrift" came to this office

yesterday, and was allowed to drift right along out of the window. We never interfere with pooms when they are adrift. It should be noted that a man with a

walking-stick, moving on with a doublequick pace, is not to be confounded with a There is a Frenchman living at Marseilles who enjoys the singular distinction of having

outlived seven wives. A widow boasts that if he marries her, he'd never outlive another A stranger to law courts hearing a judge call a serjeant "brother," expressed his surprise. "Oh," said one present, they are

brothers-brothers-in-law. A man advertising "lodging to let," said, they are peculiarly valuable to early risers Cochin China fowls of unusual vocal powers

being kept on the adjoining premises. A Monitor Indian, who was recently convicted of murder, expressed his opinion of the lawyer who defended him, with delicious frankness: "Lawyer too much talk! Heap

fool!" A wag has truly said, that if some men could come out of their graves and read the inscriptions on their tombstones, they would think that they had got into the wrong

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering follows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of chargo, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y. and there is no special 12-60w-G: was

The second of the street of the

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company.

AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, -- MONTREAL.

TERMS: By Mail \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City . \$2.00 " " " Bingle copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES;

10 cents per line first insertion. for every subsequent insertion. CONTRACT RATES. 1 Year \$1.50 per line 8 Months..... 1.00

Births, Marriages and Deaths. Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c for the first and 25c for subsequent insertions.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-ACTIVE LOCAL AGENTS in OVERY CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE in the DOMINION and UNITED STATES to solicitaubscriptions and collect amounts In their respective localities due to the " TRUE WITNESS." To active and trustworthy men a liberal commission will be paid. For further particulars apply to the "TRUE WITNESS" Office, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should notice the date on the tabel attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.
Subscribers who do not receive the Trurk Witters regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sconer not filed, and the error, if there be any rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

**Note: The content of the paper should be proposed to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new adpress When ranking remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Special Notice To Subscribers.

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR

For May, 1881.

THURSDAY, 5 .- St. Pius, V., Pope and Confessor. Cons. Bo. Wadhams, Ogdensburg,

FRIDAY, 6.—St. John before the Latin Gate SATURDAY, 7 .- St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr

"SUNDAY, 8 .- Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph. Less. Gen. xlix. 22-26; Gosp. Luke iii. 21-23; Last Gosp. John xvi. 16-22. First Plenary Council of Baltimore, 1£52.

Monday, 9-St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Contessor, and Doctor of the Church. 10.-St. Antoninus, Bishop and

WEDNESDAY, 11 .- Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel (May 8). Bp. Lavialle, Louisville, died, 1867.

East, was to have seconded the address in nothing but confiscation and revolution—thus reply to the speech from the throne in the Provincial Legislature, but was prevented by an attack of sciatica, with which he has been -afflicted for some time past. We hear this morning that Mr. Murphy is somewhat better, but not sufficiently so to resume his parliaamentary duties.

As there are yet certain European potentates who claim the title of King of Jerusalem with their other honors, so it may be that the Utalians think that the possession of ancient Carthage—and its destruction—by the Romans, give them authority over Tunis. The Italians are a fortunate people, but they would do well to remember that it is mot by war they have been successful, of late, but by circumstances of which they judiciously availed themselves. The French gave them Lombardy, the war between Austria and Prussia, Venetia, and they seized Rome during the Franco-German struggle. The idea of activalry between the Italians and French for possession of North Africa, is absurd in the tain power, but considering all the difficulties extreme. Instead of snarling at France, Italy he has to overcome, it is doubtful if he will should give her all the support she can; but themmations do not possess the virtue of graitude.

WHEN Mr. Dillon informs the Government of England that if evictions continue there will be trouble in Ireland-meaning, of course, armed resistance—he only save what every one knew would come to pass who were not the veriest optimists. Blood has already been shed in connection with evictions, and more will be shed, for it is not likely the people will tamely submit to be wanted to kill O'Connell, but was killed himdriven from home and country in such a would stand it. It is all very well for one Niving in comfortable circumstances to give | Tory. A few enthusiastic Orangemen philosophic advice about patience and that deind of thing, but let himself and his family be driven forth to destitution-perhaps to omme and degradation—and then see where "Protestant pavement of Dublin!" But how his milosophy would come in. There is besides a premium on successful resistance have bigotry and ascendancy vanished? which make it logical. All the eloquence of O'Connell did not remove the tithe abuse ascendancy, has disappeared and the until the ntter annihilation of a body of con- O'Connell Boulevard has taken its place. stabulary at Carrickshock. The shooting of And so perish untruth and fanaticism, and so the landlord Scully, the policeman Gorman, rises up the majestic figure of a regenerated and several others who attacked a barricaded | cution, embodying itself for the present in an tenant's house seventeen or eighteen years idea, but which in time shall be hailed as ago in Tipperary, struck such terror young and iree Ireland. The plainest proof appointed to an important position on the try to create a little mischief before all is Comanche Maiden" just where it left of at its down St. James street, while old Sol cast into the hearts of the landlords of the new national existence is in the Canada Pacific Builway.

that eviction ceased as if by magic, and the defenders of the barricaded house were not prosecuted. It is, therefore, wholesome policy to resist at times, and if there has ever been a time when it was justifiable fathers—speaking civically—would have it is now, when the landlords are acting in such a shameful manner.

THE life of Czar Alexander the Third is sought after by the Nihilists with as much pertinacity and vindictiveness as was that of his father, and it is not improbable he will lose it in as bloody a manner. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect him, but if he has to exist in such constant and terrible dread of his implacable foes, the question may be asked if, under such conditions, life is worth living? Is there a sane man in this world, however hard his lot, who would change places with the Autocrat of all the Russians with his titles, his immense wealth, and his despotic power? The state of things in Russia cannot last, that is certain. The hope of the Nihilists seems to be that if they can manage to make away with the present Czar there will be a regency, the heir to the throne being of tender years, and that a regency will mean anarchy and civil war, during which something may turn up favoring audaciously announced by himself in the first their designs. But even suppose something does turn up, which may place their party in power, what can they do with it? They have lican on principle, could not conscientiously no fixed principles, no policy but that of de- | swear to support a monarchy. While shocked struction, no religion but that of negation, if at the views of Bradlaugh it must not be forsuch is entitled to be called a religion. Verily the future of Russia is gloomy and threatening, what between the rule of the Ozar on the one hand and the dread of the Nibilists on

This is the time of the year when strikes begin, and California millionaires go to Europe to scatter their money through all its capitals. Every year brings more millionaires and strikes to the surface. One class is a complement of the other. Capitalists are becoming more wealthy, and labor poorer, although capital is evolved from labor. The mania for larger fortunes is on the increase, \$100,000 is now considered a bagatelle; in order to have financial or social standing one must have a million or two, no matter if obtained by grinding the laborer in the dust or reducing his children to serfdom. Improved machinery has enabled capitalists to form themselves into a distinct class far above the moral law, and in possession of the laws of the land, and has driven labor to despair and to strikes. In some of those strikes they are successful, in others they are not; but whether or no, they are generally the sufferers in the end. Some other means must be employed if labor has to hold its own. The capitalists are becoming so numerous and so powerful that they have their hands upon the great rivers, railroads and telegraph wires, and are every day in a better position to deal with the employees as they will. A grand cooperative movement will be their only salvation if they want to have a fair share of the profits of their own labor, but how that is to be inagurated is altogether another question.

It is now definitely settled that the Conservatives will offer strenuous and united opposition to the Government's Irish Land Bill. They admit that some change should be made in the relations between landlord and MR. A. H. MURFHY, member for Quebec tenant, but they characterize the bill as using words they should be most sparing of, for most of those gentry owe their lands to confiscation and revolution. It is feared by some that the Whig following of the Government will bolt at the last moment, and if this done more mischief to the British Constitufeeling be realized the House of Lords will be relieved of a great responsibility. The Irish people, as represented at the late Land League Convention and by their members in Parliament, are profoundly dissatisfied with the provisions of the bill, but are prepared to accept it as a small instalment and as a base for future operations against feudalism The Catholic hierarchy are not behind their people in their demands. They recommend greater limitation of the power of the landlords, a recognition of the laborers' claims, an improvement in the formation of the Court of Arbitration, and that the bill be amended so as to make it really useful. We can all appreciate the position of Gladstone's Government in this emergency. He is trying to give the best measure he can and still resucceed. The thing which is most likely to come to pass is a dissolution of Parliament, a fresh election, and a Radical majority returned which will stand no nonsense, and deal with the lords as peremptorily as with the

landlords. How the times have changed in Ireland since the days of O'Connell, when the City Council of Dublin was termed a beggarly Corporation by the Liberator. It was for that expression that the ill-starred D'Esterre self instead. The then Corporation of wholesale manner. No people in the world Dublin was not only beggarly but it was English, and not only English but were at one time seriously intent upon prosecuting Dan for driving bis coach and four in such high-handed style over the have the mighty fallen? How and where Sackville street, the very glory of Orange

fact that the Corporation of Dublin-Ireland's capital-have refused to pass a vote of condolence for the death of Lord Braconsfield. Why, forty years ago their gone to London in a body to kiss the coffin of a dead Toy statesman, or, if necessary to prove their loyalty, to lick the dust over which it had been borne. Mais nous avons change tout cela. Those wretched days have fied, never, never to return. Indeed it would be strange if any real Irishman could be found to render homage to either Beaconsfield, living or dead, after the infamous letter to My Lord Duke of Marlborough. Shams and humbugs of all descriptions are passing away. Let them pass quickly.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH has again been

refused his seat in the House of Commons

for Northampton, though willing to take the

necessary oaths and to admit that they will

be binding on his conscience. He was pre-

vented from taking his seat by a vote of the

Commons, which stood-for Bradlaugh, 175 against, 205-the majority being Tories, with perhaps a few Liberals, who are disgusted at the Atheistical views of Mr. Bradlaugh, so instance, when he declared he did not believe in a Supreme Being, and being a Repubgotten that the Conservatives are actuated less by religious than by political hatred against him, and that it he were a fine old Tory who believed in the right divine of kings, Sir Stafford Northcote would display little, if any, opposition to his admission to the Commons. The late Lord Beaconsfield was certainly not a Christian, although he may have believed in a Supreme Being, or he may not, but nevertheless the Tories, the most pious and High Church of them marched cheerfully under his leadership for thirty odd years. But, then if Beaconsfield did not believe in God he was zealous in the cause of the Established Church, and was, above all, enthusiastic in maintaining feudal privileges, which Bradlaugh is not. That is where the shoe pinches and not on points of religious belief, for it is well known that among the friends and followers of Sir Stafford in both Houses, are scores of polished Conservatives who sneer at God and religion just as much as the member elect for Northampton, but not quite so audibly. Then, again, the purely partizan vote of yesterday looks suspicious. Is it possible that the minds of politicians are so balanced that the Liberals are all irreligious, while the Tories are all pious? The founders of the Conservative party were infidels, chief among them being the famous, or the notorious, Bollingbroke and the school he founded, who have yet their disciples in Oxford and Cambridge. If Bradlaugh was elected for Northampton on grand old Tory principles, and if on his presenting himself to take oath he said he did not believe in a Supreme Being, it is the Liberals who would have felt outraged, and moved for his expulsion. But such is politics the world

all over : -This man his party deems a hero; His foes a Judas or a Nero. Patriot of superhuman worth Or viest mortal that cumbers earth.

We would like to see both parties in the British Commons submitted to a crucial test as regards religion, in order to find how many of them are really Christians. Good Christians would never rack-rent Ireland and coerce her with buckshot for complaining. The world will watch with interest for the next move in this Bradlaugh drama, which has tion than all the obstruction of the Par-

Norming seems to us half so stupid as the opinions advanced by a great many of our Canadian contemporaries on the Irish land question, but more particularly their criticisms on the leaders of the land movement, whom they describe as a set of demagogues who do not want matters settled lest they should lose their hold on the popular mind They seem to forget, or rather to ignore the gain nothing but the approval of their conthe Land Bill as the climax of perfection, if they fell into ecstacies over the emigration clause, they would be good members of an English parliament, but they would not be doing their duty towards Ireland. By the stand they have taken, they renounce all claims for what members chiefly are desirous of going to Ottawa, there are no Colonial Governorof the Irish party; they are socially ostracised or boycotted, and they are always stupidity of those "demagogues" who prefer things easy, but we would remind him that, if people do not make sacrifices and create great agitations to gain national rights, the real demagogues in 1849 should be careful of what they say.

MR. EMILE DOUGET, C.E., a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been

IMMIGRATION.

The stream of emigration from Europe to

America has begun to flow in real earnest,

Even before May has set in at all the number

of people landing at New York alone each day averages three thousand, which is a larger proportion than has arrived since the days of the great Irish famine. Ireland, unfortunate Ireland, once more heads the list, Germany comes next, then England, and so on, country in Europe furnishing its quota to swell the population of the United States and increase its power. It is calculated that, at the very least, a million souls will be added to the population of the Republic this year by immigration alone. The emigration craze is taking such hold of the German mind that the Government are really alarmed, while, singular enough, the Government of Irelated are not half satisfied at the immense exodus now going on; they think it is not half large enough. Not so, however as regards that part of the United Kingdom called England. In England there is much uneasiness on the subject an uneasiness which springs from a knowledge that at no time in the history of the islands have so many active, able-bodied men and women been on the point of leaving that country for America. The statistics of recent emigration from both England and Ireland are indeed startling. From careful tables prepared under the direction of the Statistical Department of the English Board of Trade, it is seen that in 1880 before the great famine in Ireland. In none of the years which have intervened, save only 1873, has the total been so large as it | in other lands. This population of a great island to other countries has been altwenty-nine thousand emigrants; in 1879, forty-one thousand, while last year the grand total was ninety-three thousand. The change in the destination of emigrants has been quite as marked as has been the incresse. Five years ago the balance was against the United States. At that time the tables showed that for the year the number of persons who returned to their homes in Great Britain was one hundred and forty-three greater than the number of emigrants. Even in 1877 the balance in favor of the United States amounted to only six hundred and three. Now, however, the proportion of emigrants who do not come to America is so very small as to be hardly worth considering. In consequence, the Australasian colonies have suffered. In 1879 the balance in favor of Australasis was nearly thirty-six thousand, while in the year past it fell to eighteen thousand. And this stream of emigration will continue at the flood until a depression in trade begins. What, in the meantime, is our vast stream of emigration?

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA. As English influence wanes in South

Africa the French are pushing their conquests in the North of the continent. They have sent an army to Tunis estensibly to chastise the marauding Kroumirs, but in reality to determined to take advantage of the law as annex the territory to Algiers. During the it exists and have their pound of last century North Africa was the terror of flesh, and on the other hand are the Mediteranean. The inhabitants were mostly pirates, the Dey of Algiers and the other people have suffered, resolved to make Sev of Tunis, the chief pirates having the authority of Kings, but owing a slip-shod kind of allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey, who was not the sick man in those days, but a fine, healthy despot who feared no man or power on earth. But the pirates did not confine their operations to the Mediterranean. They scoured along the western coasts of Europe, robbing and murdering They on one occasion completely destroyed the town of Baltimore, in Ireland, and either carfact, that the Irish members of Parliament | ried the inhabitants into captivity or murdered them. The British sent an expedition to science by the stand they have taken. If Algiers in 1816, under Lord Exmouth, which they were mild and guthing towards Govern. | captured the chief city, and released a large ments; if they, Uriah Heap like, were number of Christian slaves, and the French "umble," and grateful and accepted a few years later took possession, with the consent of the other powers. Since then we have heard nothing of the Algerian Pirates, and the ships of all nations ploughed the waves of the Mediterranean fearing nothing but white squalls. We have said that both the Dey and the Bey pretended to positions in the Government, or to that allegiance to Turkey, but that was in the patronage so dear to the Canadian heart, and | palmy days of the "unspeakable." The Sultan entered no protest when the French took Algiers, and it he had, would have been ships or places in the Treasury for members | snubbed for his impudence. The present Bey, finding himself in difficulties, sud tenly remembers that if the connection is good for liable to evpulsion or arrest, not very anything, the suzerain should have duties pleasant prospects for an Irish gentleman as well as the liege, and although no matter what our contemporaries may say. he would have laughed in the face of the We can realize the feelings of the editor of Sublime Porte if asked for assistance the Montreal Herald, and his anger at the during the late war with Russia, he now modestly requests the protection of his doing their duty to their country to basking liege lord. This must be amusing to the in the smiles of London beauty and taking poor Sultan, who is not able to protect himself, but in order to preserve his dignity he acknowledges the corn and protests mildly against French occupation of part of his ter- greadily devouring "the pirates of the prairie, world would become base and rotten-selfish | ritory. It is very true that if it were really or the sanguinary river of blood," oblivious of ness and taking care of number one would be his the Powers would be bound to interfere if everything in created nature above the order of the day. Those who figured as treaties are good for anything, for a clause in or around, but the dimer in which his the Treaty of Berlin guarantees the present or her whole soul is absorbed. Observe possessions of Turkey, which means, it is to the rush to the newsdealer on Saturday night, be presumed, until a power strong enough when the New York sensational story papers takes any of them from the Sultan. It is arrive, to read the continuation of the

is surprising to the world, and is a proof that she herself has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when it is her duty to once more take a prominent prart in the affairs of the world, although Ge many does stand armed to the teeth and jer lously watchful. Her attitude towards T anis is as much as to say, "I am France sgain, strong and united, and who dare t such me; a fig for Italy and Germany." It is nonsense to suppose that if France 'As less aggressively inclined she could n A settle the Tunisian affair without either war er annexation. She had only to proprae joint action with the Bey and all would have been plain sailing, whereas now the affair is most serious, and looks as if the French were bent on conquest. The influence of France in Egypt is paramount, and the day may come when she may also find it necessary to annex it altogether, even at the risk of going to war with England.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. Meretofore we have been slow to credit the sensational canards as regards affairs in Ireland transmitted to us by the cable, knowing the sources whence they emanated. We preferred to wait for the mail before forming our opinions on the state of Ireland, but we expected all along that a time would arrive during which the patience of the people would be tested to the utmost, and that a state of things would ensue which might lead them to open resistance or to sullen despair. It appears that the time has now the emigration from Great Britain reached arrived. The principles of Gladstone's Land its maximum since the years immediately | Bill have been made known, a convention of Land League delegates has assembled to discuss and pronounce upon the bill, and the result of their deliberations is that was last year. During that year, 211,786 it is highly unsatisfactory. The consubjects of the Queen are reported to vention concludes that the land measure is have left their homes to seek new ones defective, for although it admits the principles of fair rent, fixity of tenure and free sale, it city has been drawn from all portions hedges them round to such a degree, in the of the kingdom, but chiefly from Ireland, interests of the landlords, that they are For the past three years the increase in the utterly useless. A certain amount of number of wanderers from that unhappy power is taken from the landlords by the provisions of the bill, but most beyond belief. In 1878 there were it is the lawyers who will benefit by the transfer and not the tenant farmers of Ireland. Perhaps, under all the circumstances. Gladstone could not have done any better, but the people are profoundly dissatisfied all the same; they do not weigh nice points of law and equity with the philosophical discrimination necessary. All they know is that they are once more betrayed. While the legislators are engaged in wrangling over the clauses, they see the landlords, their bailiffs and their agents, scouring the land in every direction, surrounded by British bayonets glistening in the May sun, they see the old and the helplessly young evicted from their homes which are levelled with the ground, they do not know the moment when their own turn may come, and hence their sullen despair, and it may be their desperate resistance. They also see that although Mr. Gladstone's Government thought proper to give the coercion bill a retrospective effect, they have refused to give the like to the land bill, and the conclusion Government doing to obtain its share of this they arrive at is, that the old policy Friend, 50c; Thomas Murray, 50c; Michael of oppression is to govern Iteland in the Murray, 50c; James O'Meara, 50c; George Rouarbe, 50c; James McManus, 50c; J. H. no wonder that news by mail and cable give terribles accounts regarding the state of Ireland. It is truly within a measurable distance of civil war. On the one hand are the infuriated landlords and their agents backed by an army of forty thousand men, recklessly the people of Ireland, suffering as no a last effort to live on the land of their forefathers like human beings entitled to the protection of the Government, and if such protection be refused to take steps to protect themselves. The landlords are now giving an excuse for their own abolition; they are thoroughly bad and vicious, made so by a system which has no parallel in history, and it is plain no law, except a revolutionary one, will have a good effect. It is ro wonder that agents are shot, and that outrages are reported all over the country, and it will be no wonder if one of these days we shall bear of an agrarian insurrection in

torian. LITERATURE FOR YOUTH. Some one has said, and the saying is quoted a thousand times a week, "give me the making of the people's ballads and I care not who makes their laws." Like other trite aphorisms this saying is liable to be taken too literally, but there is, nevertheless, a good deal of force in it, less now, however, than formerly, when ballads conveyed history and patriotism to the illiterate. Now-a-days every man reads his own ballads, and a goodmany make, or pretend to make them, for poets are almost as plentifully distributed as sowing and mowing machines. The saying we refer to might be paraphrased so as to read "give me the writing of the dime novels of the children, and I don't care who brings them up," and still retain considerable force for, certes, this is the age when the youth, or maiden walk slowly along the streets with head bowed down, and eyes however, not impossible that Germany may "Robbers of the Cave, or the Revenge of the

heroine was about to take the final plunge into a canon to which there is no bottom, and how she was rescued by a magnificent creature of a caballero in the very nick of time. Observe also the still smaller youths and maidens whose size does not imply the possession of seven cents, looking anziously in at the window as the dealer opens out his story weeklies, and displays adventure after adventure to their all devouring eyes, and horror piled upon horror. Here is a disguised princess in the hands of an Indian brave, with tomshawk uplifted to strike, there a well-dressed young swell, who has evidently insulted the lady with streaming hair, in the hands of a manly blacksmith. lower down a crocodile in the act of making off with another distressed female, pursued by a distracted lover sword in hand, while as for knives, pistols, tomahawks, yataghans and daggers, they are too common to deserve more than a casual glance. To the credit of our Government be it said, we see no more of such obscene prints as the New York Police News, the Police Gazette, and kindred sheets. but still enough remain to deprave the tender mind of youth. How is this to be avoided? Children of a certain age must read, and if they cannot obtain healthy books at home they will have recourse to the dime novels and the highly spiced sheets we have alluded to-sheets not, of course, as bad as those the Government have refused admission to Canada, but yet bad enough in all form. It is as necessary that the youthful mind be fed as the youthful stomach, and if the boy does not find what he wants at home he will seek it abroad. It has been often suggested that children should be supplied with pious works at home, which is a very good idea, but as they cannot be reading religious books all the time, and as they sigh for something in the adventure line, why not give them Robinson Crusoe, fairy tales of moral tendency, books of ballads and prints, Canon Schmidt's tales, which are the most entertaing ever printed, and books of a like character. Something must be done to stem the flood of immoral and exciting literature which is depraying the minds of our youth and filling the penitentiaries and jails with them. The evil is actually worse than that of intemperance against which such a just outcry is raised, for the literature we speak of prepares the mind for stimulants. It crazes, it demoralizes, and it should be checked. Heads of families should look to it especially, for they will be held responsible. Let them abolish the pirates and Bowery literature and supply wholesome reading. That is the only cure.

LAND LEAGUE.

The following sums, as stated opposite the names of the donors, were subscrived at Sherrington, Ont., for the Land League, and forwarded to THE POST per Mr. William О'Меага :—

William O'Meara, \$3; Stephen Keongh, 2; Mathew McCaffrey, 2; Raymond Robert, 1 John O'Meara, 1; Thomas O'Meara, 1; David O'Meara, 1; Ejouard Catudal, 1; Laurence O'Meara, 1: Daniel O'Connell, 1: Thomas Halpin, 1; James Hughes, 1; Mrs. Denis Coolaben, 1 ; James McGrail, 1 ; James Casev, 1; Denis Hennessey, 1; Edward Billow, 1; John McBride, 1; Timothy O'Connell, 1; Carrieres, priest, \$2; Patrick Halpin, 50c; Nicholas O'Meara, 5Cc; total, \$29.

Also the following, from Erinsville, Ont. per Rev. M. O'Donohue :-

Rev. M.-O'Donohue, \$5; Bernard Murphy, l; James Farrell, 2; John Stone, 1; Joseph Rock, 1; M. S. Murphy, 1; Timothy Hunt, 1 ; Archie Stewart, 1 ; Maurice Have, 1 : James Byrn, (Hungerford), 2; James Byrn (Tamworth), 1: Thomas Townsend, 1; John Mc-Graw, 1; William Healy, 1; John Cassidy, 1; Michael Hooley. 1; Thomas Dolan, 50c; John Mulholland, 1; Daniel Byrn, 3; John Lynch, 50c; James O'Neil, 25c; Patrick Hogan, 1; Edward McLaughlin, 1; Bernard Lacy, 1; Nicholas Phelan, 1; Samuel Dunn, 50c; James Killoran, 1; Mrs. Blewett, 25c; total,

A COUNTRYMAN WHO CUT A SHINE,

AND THE BOOTBLACK'S ACQUAINTANCE. This is a true story. About nine o'clock this morning a young man from the country, who, as subsequent events proved, was not quite so verdant as the valleys from which he had strayed away, wandered to the Post Office and sat himself down on the stone steps as a convenient resting place from which to view the passers-by and the buildings by which he was surrounded. And he gathered up his feet under him so that traffic might the West and South. Matters are fast bastenbe impeded, and pulled down legs of his ambitious pantaing that way, and for the blood shed the Irish loons in order that his knees might be conlandlords will be held responsible by the hiscealed from view. He looked reflective, and perhaps the streets of Moutreal reminded him of his own broad acres in the springtime when the plough had passed through them. And while he gazed at the surrounding objects, and pulled a wisp or two of hay from his hair to chew in a meditative kind of way, he was approached by a boot-black, who for a moment silently regarded his feet and wondered if he had been engaged by the Road Department to remove the mud to the dump at the foot of Seminary street. Gradually drawing closer to the countryman he finally planted his box on the pavement, and using both hands lifted one of the feet tenderly and placed it in position. Then he passed his shirt sleeves across his forehead, and wiped away the perspiration. The countryman's attention was only aroused momentarily, and then he lapsed into meditation again. The boot-black, using a pen-knife, removed all the mud from the buot, and in the mound raised around him was completely concealed from any officious and interfering policeman. Then he got his brushes to work, and soon produced a polish which, reflecting the rays of the sun, sent sunbeams dancing on the wall of the building opposite. The second boot was similarly treated, after which the boy awoke the patient from his reverie by a demand for payment. The countryman stared vacantly for a moment, and then working his hand down into his pants' pocket until it was feared that he was going to follow it and make a thorough exploration, he slowly withdrew it and lazily dropped a cent into the open hand before him. This was indignantly refused by the boot-black, but the other, quietly remarking that he hadn't asked anybody to clean his over The fact of France going to war at all | most thrilling and awful moment, when the envious glances on those No. 12's.

=

ge

m,

int

Of

ha

Ьe

ng

у8

ır-

re

ın

10

HE LAND LAWD (IRELAND) BILL, 1881.

The following is an analysis of the proions of the Bull:-FIGURE OF TENANTS—PRESENT

AND FUTURE. 11. For the purposes of this Bill, tenants

e divided mure divided intoa) respective of the passing of the Bill: their successors in title—ie., those who hereafter purchase upon a voluntary nay necessary request the tenancies of such

enants.

"A tenancy of this kind is brought to an nd or determined.

ind or determined the landlord, by purchase or wiction, gets it into his own hands; but (for be next 15 years) not if he does so by means his right of pre-emption.

"(2.) When it is commpulsorily sold in (2.) When the sequence of non-payment of rent, waste, consequence or sub-division, or refusal of easonable rights to landlord (as defined in

"(b) FUTURE tenants—i.e, tenants who ome in by fresh contract with the landlord ome in by most of this Bill, and the successors in title of such tenants.

"It follows that any tenant coming in after the determination of a present tenancy, br taking land which the landlord has in hand when the Bill passes, will be a future tenant. " 2. APPOINTMENT OF A LAND COMMISSION 2. A land commission, with extensive nowers(to be described hereafter), is appointed, onsisting of three persons, one of them a

The Court' mentioned hereafter means the Civil Bill Court, with help of a valuer if ouired by the Court, and with appeal to the and Commission.

" 3. Position of Present Tenants. 43. The advantages which a present tenant

els by this Bill are:— "(a) FREE SALE .- Free sale, subject to a mble veto on the purchaser and to a ight of pre-emption by the landlord. The ourt is to decide as to the resonableness of an objection and as to the price at which the andlord may exercise his right of pre-emp-

ion, if appealed to. The purchaser of a tenancy is placed at once in the same position as to rent, and has the same rights (to be described hereafter), in case of an increase being demanded, as the

(b.) FAIR RENT.—Right or applying to ne Court to declare a " fair rent," which is efined to be such as a solvent tenant would undertake to pay one year with another; the ourt, in declaring it, to have regard to the value of his interest in his holding, whether arising from his tenant right, or from his laim for compensation for disturbance and mprovements.

When rent has been so declared, the tenant has a right to hold at that rent for 15 years, and during that time cannot be evicted r compelled to sell, except for non-payment of rent, waste, sub- etting, sub-division, or refusal of reasonable rights to landlord. In other words, he gets a quasi-lease for 15 years. (c) INCREASE OF RENT TO GIVE QUASI-LEASE OF FIFTEEN YEARS OR ENHANCE SELLING VALUE If he has not exercised this right of applying to the Court, and the landlord announces an increase of rent, the tenant may

"(1) Apply, after he has received potice of the increase, to the Court to declare a judicial rent, and thereby give him a quasi-lease of 15

"(2) Agree to the increase, in which case he at once, ipso facto, has a quasi-lease of 15 years as above; but in this case the Court may, for certain specified causes, order within the 15 years, a sale to the landlord.

"(3) Refuse it; in which case he may sell his tenancy and go, receiving, besides the price, ten times the sum by which the Court may deem the rent demanded to be in excess of a fair rent, or the amount by which the value of his tenancy was diminished by the increase, whichever sum is the greater; or, if he does not sell, may claim compensation for disturbance (as be-

"(d) OBSTACLES TO EVICTION .- If at a time when he has not, for either of the above ressons, got a quasi lease, the landlord gives him notice to quit he may-

"(I.) Apply to the Court for a declaration of judicial rent (which, if granted, gives him quasi-lease of 15 years), and, until such rent is declared the Court may stay proceedings; "(2.) Claim compensation, as under the Act of 1870, but on an enlarged scale,

for disturbance, and for improvements effected by himself or by his predecessors in title; "(3) May sell his tenancy in the open "Provision is made that proceedings for

ejectment begun before, but not completed at, the passing of the Bill, shall not deprive the tenant of his rights under the Bill.

"4. POSITION OF FUTURE TENANTS. "4. Future tenants will not have the power of applying to the Court for a declaration of fair rent, with the consequent quasi-lease. "With this exception, they will have the same advantages as present tenants.

"5. POWER OF LANDLORDS AS TO JUDICIAL RENT. "5. When the tenant applies to the Court to have the rent of any present tenancy declared, then, if it is declared to be higher than the existing rent, the landlord may either claim it at once, or wait until the tenant sells, and then claim compensation out of the purchase money.

"6 LARGE EQUITABLE POWERS OF THE COURT. "6. The Court may, if it thinks that the conduct of landlord or tenant has been unreasonable, refuse any application (for declaration of fair rent or otherwise) made under this Bill, or may impose conditions and may make such order as to costs as may seem

"7. AGREEMENTS EXCLUDING BILL, YIZ:-"7. Agreements excluding the provisions of this bill :--

"(a) JUDICIAL LEASE.—Landlord and tenant may agree upon a lease (not less than 31 years) on terms to be approved by the Court. This will exclude the provisions of the Bill as long as it lasts; at its expiration the tenant will be a 'future tenant' at the rent of the

"(b). Fixed Tenancy.—Or they may agree upon a 'fixed tenancy,' at a fee-farm rent, revaluable at intervals of not less than 15

"d. POWERS OF COMMISSION TO PROMOTE CHEA-

TION OF 'OCCUPYING OWNERS.' "8. The Land Commission gets very extensive powers to help tenants to buy their holdings by advances up to three-quarters of the price, and by purchasing estates and reselling to tenants.

"9. Limited owners to have absolute powers FOR PURPOSES OF BILL. BILL NOT TO BE CON-TRACTED OUT OF.

"9. For all the purposes of this Bill limited owners have the powers of absolute owners, and all contracts against the Bill are void, except in case of holdings valued above Cl50 per annum.

10. COMMISSION TO PROMOTE RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS AND EXIGRATION

"10. Powers are given to Board of Works to make nevances for reclaiming waste land, Nor.hern Ohio Democrat.

and to the Land Commission for purposes of emigration.

NEW SCALE. Bent of Holdings. Maximum Compensation. Up to £30..... Seven years' rent Up to £50 Five years' rent Up to £100...... Four years' rent Above £100......Three years' rent And the maximum limit of £250 is abolished.

AMENDMENTS. On the motion for the second reading of the Land Bill, the following resolutions will be

proposed: Mr. Villiers Stuart.—That no measure of land reform for Ireland, however ably devised, can be considered complete or perfectly satis. factory which does not deal with the condition of the farm laborers of Ireland, with a condition of the farm laborers of Ireland, with a laborer of I

Lord Elcho.—That this House, while willing to consider favourably any just measure, founded upon sound principles, that will benefit tenants of land in Ireland, is of opinion that the Land Law (Ireland) Bill is, in its main previsions, economically unsound,

unjust, and impolitic.

Mr. Bellingham—That no measure of land reform for Ireland which does not embody a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the condition of labourers in that country can be deemed perfectly satisfactory or final.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The cononization of four saints will take place in the Basilica of St. Peter on the 8th of December next Formerly the Pope himself assisted at the solemnization of the sacred functions, and it has been debated whether under present circumstances, Leo XIII. could not do so, the gates of St. Peter's being closed to the public and all access inside the basilica torbidden. Such was the advice which seemed at first to prevail, but later on it was definitely settled that his Holiness will confine himself to reading the Bull of Canonization from the loggia inside the basilica, which ceremony will, of course, be strictly private; he will then immediately withdraw to his apartments in the Vatican.

FIFTY CONVERTS AT A JESUIT MISSION .-Father Coghlan, S. J., of St. Ignatius' College, Chicago, Ill., gave a mission in St. James' Church, New York, with the grand fifty converts to the faith. The mission terminated on Easter Sunday. On Easter Monday night Father Coghlan lectured to a large audience on "The Fortunes of Woman shaped by Divorce," walle on the night of dress by the pupils :-Easter Tuesday, His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 408 adults, who received their immediate preparation during the mission. The missionary Fathers, on April 24, opened another mission in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Brooklyn.

An Isish Bishop's Silver Jubiles .- The Bt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, attained the 25th year of his Episcopate recently. The occasion was gladly availed of by his attached flock—clerical and lay-to testify to the Bishop their joy upon his Silver Jubilee in his high office, and to tender to him over again the expression of their affection and devotion to him. High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, Carlow, and vast numbers were present at it. On Monday a deputation, headed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Bishop, and consisting of the Vicars-General, the President and Vice-President of Carlow College, and other clergymen, waited upon the venerable prelate, and congratulated him upon the attainment of his Jubilee.

A Paris correspondent of the Aurora writes: "A certain number of Republicans have devoted themselves to the founding of a Catholic journal to combat Gambetta and the Radicals. It will be directed by M. Etienne Lamy, deputy of the Jura. You will remember, no doubt, that M. Lamy has courageously and eloquently defended the cause of the religious congregations. He will now continue in the press the work so well begun in the Tribune, and he will have the concurrence of many Bishops and a large number of ecclesiastics. It is needless to say that the paper will be inspired by the pure Roman faith." The Universeays the above extract is the task of giving the earnest application of incomplete in its introduction. M. Lamy will entitle his Liberal Catholic and Opportunist-Republican journal the Syllabus, a stroke of business (our contemporary sarcastically adds) that cannot fail to secure the domestic virtue is impeded and stunted in its adhesion of Bishops and Priests, and those Catholics, heretofore unknown, who belong to the Republican party.

The Ontario Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association, a Catholic beneficial, the intellect alone cultivated in science and and literary organization, well and favorably arts. A young man furnished with scientific known throughout the United States and the Dominion, met in annual convention on Tuesday, 26 April, in the Emerald Hall, Ramilton. Rev. E. P. Slavin, of St. Mary's Cathedral, opened the convention with an appropriate prayer. The following priests were present as delegates: - Very Rev Fother Rooney, V G, Rev Fathers Bergin and Shehan, of Toronto, and Bergman and Slavin, of Hamilton. Mr. J. A. Gouldin, the International Grand President, of Pittsburg, Pa., officially attended the convention. Teronto was selected as the place for holding the seventh annual convention, in April, 1882, and Hamilton as the location for the provincial parade on the 6th of August next. Messrs. James Britton and D. A. Carey, of Toronto, were elected President and Secretary, respectively. The deuth benefit enactment, proposed by the International Branch, was fully discussed and unanimously adopted. It provides for the payment of the fixed sum of \$300 at the death of a member, in addition to the regular tuneral

Mr. EMILE DOUCET, who lately graduated with distinction at the Royal Military College, Kingston, was appointed, Saturday last, on the engineering staff of the Canala Pacific

THE Corporation of Cote St. Antoine, desire to have their Act of Incorporation amended, so as to give them more power concerning loans, the establishment of an aqueduct and for other objects. An application for that purpose will be made to the Local Legisture.

The value of medicines compounded by a thoroughly educated physician and scientific to chemist must be apparent to ail. As such we take pleasure in recommending Dr. J. C. Ayer's Carbartic Pills. Public confidence in them has religion and science in the matter of educasteadily increased, until now their use can be tion, I would say "Give me religion without said to be universal. Great and permanent science, rather than science without religion. popularity does not come without great merit. Our experience convinces us that Ayer's Pills are superior to any others in all the uses for men, capable of great mischief and devoid of which a cathertic medicine is employed. They the self-adjusting principles that would save are pleasant to take, and are perfectly safe, sure society from their depredations. We have and effectual. Ayer's Pills satisfy all the reguirements of a reliable family physic and their | Catholic Church has said from the beginning, timely use undoubtedly prolongs many lives and and will repeat it to the end, "I will promotes the health and comfort of thousands intellectual machines, without preparing consider that it is entitled to the greatest pos.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Monsignor Prouls. Monsignor, thou hast left us in the dark hour of need.
Thou hast flown to the land of the blest;
You were really a friend to us in word and in deed,

But now our poor hearts are distressed.

Oh! when shall we again your equal behold, In this cold world, guiding the flock, And keeping them fast in the Master'strue fold, Which He founded on Peler, the rock.

father Proulx, long, sweet and calm be thy In the happy abode of the blest one's above, thou wert known from the Gulf to the fertile Thou wert known from the Gulf to the fertile far West As the teacher and champion of truth and of

But, alas! now sad and lonesome they'll feel.

They have lost a true friend in you, Monsignor.
You were their father, their brother, their friend, When they were imposed on, were you not sent

to restore, As you alone could accomplish that end. Thy courage and fortitude nothing could shake, Thou wert first in the Jubilee van Encouraging your children, when life was at

From the malice and blindness of man. Your days they are full of many good deeds, Thy death with thy life didst accord, Thy way it was blest with many God speeds, Now thou hastentered the joys of thy Lord.

Now God in His mercy shall bless thee, And say, well done, fai hful one, Forever thy abode shall be with me,

Enjoying the Missionary's Orown thou hast EDWARD C'CONNOR. St. Laurent College, near Montreal, April 12, 1881.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS OF KINGSTON.

VISIT OF BISHOP CLEARY.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary visited the Kingston Christian Brothers Schools on the 27th of April, and was received by Brother neighbours without any earthly reward. I Halward at the head of 400 pupils, all in esult of thirteen thousand communicants and splendid order. His Lordship was accompanied by a large number of the clergy, who were afterwards photographed by Mr. Henderson. The following is the reply to an ad-

Permit me first to express my thanks to Brother Halward and his colleagues for their kindness in allowing me to pay them a merely informal visit on my arrival in the city, and postponing to the present my coming, with more circumstance, to hear the pupils ex-amined. They very considerately reflected that a Bishop on coming to a new city, especially after a long period of interregnum, would have devolving upon him many cares and many questions to settle at the beginning of his mission. Therefore, I think the Brothers were exceedingly kind in allowing me to postpone my visit to their school to this day, and perhaps we have reason to be more pleased with this arrangement, because we meet the boys in the full joyousness of Easter festivity. 1 can ssy now with all sincerity that I am much gratified in coming to this school, because I desire to.

SAY TO THE BROTHERS,

to the parents and to the clergy who surround me, that feel the deepest interest in this institution, for the Brothers being immediately responsible for the youth committed to their charge, and the same being my charge also. I feel it a primary duty of my office to co-operate in all legitimate ways with the Brothers in their most honorable and laudable labors on behalt of the children of this city. I give my word what the boys have requested of me in their address, viz., that my visit shall be

FREQUENTLY REPEATED and that I shall give their teachers every assistance in my power to elevate them to a high tone and character of mental cultivation. Had I never been connected with systems of education my office as Bishop of the See of Kingston would impose upon me my mind to the development of the boys' minds in this school. Without education life is a burden; society is weighed down and social progress as well as personal and

growth. It is. MUCH MORE IMPERATIVE

to have the mind and heart cultivated in all the duties and virtues of religion than to have and literary attainments without the higher principles and purifying motives, and restrain. ing influences of religion, may be compared to a machine capable of works of good or evil, according to the direction given it. Now, without the guidance of religion the youthful minu is easily seduced into error, the affections of the heart in our present state o fallen nature have an innate tendency to corruption; the worldly spirit that prevails everywhere and the multiplicity of bad examples and occasions of evil surrounding youth can hardly fail to operate with

POWERFUL INFLUENCE

for evil which pure science and merely intellectual endowments cannot counteract. But let religion exercise its just dominion over . young man's education in the formation of his mind and the sense of personal responsibility to a supreme authority, for his thoughts and desires as well as his outward actions in secret and the silence of the night, as well as under the supervision of men's eyes by day, a self-controlling, self-correcting principle is established forever within him that must refine and elevate his motives of action, and bring him to account for the use he shall make of the gitts with which the Supreme Being has supplied him.

THIS PRINCIPLE

will strike at the root of selfishness, for it enforces the law that no individual born into society can live tor himself alone, or employ for his own selfish ends the endowments bestowed upon him by the Lord of Society, who sommands us, by natural instincts and the precepts of religion, to labour for family and for society, and for the public good, and to subordinate our personal interest to the good order of life. Therefore, if I were compelled

CHOOSE BETWEEN

The former would supply us with dull, wellmeaning men; the latter with sharp-minded here a happy combination, because the

their minds by a constant, ever-abiding sense of the divine presence and responsibility to

God for every thought, word and action of life. They must know and feel practically that they live and move and have their being in God, that He is not far from any of us, that He is within us and around us and above us, and we are bound to see Him in the earth whereon we tread, in the waters of the sea and the lake, in the stars of the night and the meridian sun, in everything that bears the impress of His creative hand. To encourage this mixture of religion with secular education, and whilst preparing youth for the

BATTLE OF THIS LIFE,

give special care to his training for the war-fare with the spirit of evil that will encounter him at every period of his existence, and whose triumph is life eternal, shall be my duty. Nor is it in compliance with the stern demands of duty that will draw me to the schools from time to time, but because it is second nature to me to deal in a friendly manner with the young; my whole life has been spent amongst them, and I know no greater pleasure than to attract them to me by the gentle cords of love. I have always held the kindest relations with the Christian Brothers. They regarded me as a friend ready to ald them by advice and co-operation in every undertaking. In Waterford, when I resided there, we built for them a splendid residence, which was one of the finest in all Ireland. I am happy to have had an active share in that good work. In Dungarven also I took

A LIVELY INTEREST

in the Christian Brothers' work, frequently visiting the schools and examining the pupils, and in every way in my power encanraging the institutions, so that those boys of Dungarven regretted my departure from them as the loss of a father. It is my intention to act similarly here. The Brothers work is next to that of the sacred ministry in importance, and one which God rewards with the highest prizes. They deny themselves the comforts which other people legitimately enjoy; they leave their families and dear associates in order to labour in the schools for the benefit of youth-they

DEVOTE THEIR LIVES

to the glory of God and the good of their love the Brothers and admire their work, and day with the President and Secretary of the will give them every encouragement that I can-this, I promise, and will fulfil. If I be spared by God to be any length of time Bishop of Kingston I hope to see the boys of this school take the places in society as men of high hope, strong heart, men of lively faith, and earnest practical virtue, good Catholics, an honor to their Church, their families and their country. Then the Bishops, Priests, Brothers and people will have reason to reoice and say " From the Christian Brothers School came the good men of Kingston."

Long live the good Brothers. His Lordship sat down amid applause, after thanking those present for attending, and thus signifying their appreciation of the labors of the Christian Brothers, expressed to the boys his great pleasure at the receipt of the beautiful address, which he said he would preserve with care.

The room was beautifully decorated with flags, streamers, flowers and evergreens, and with very creditable drawings in crayon and pencil, and paintings in oil and water colors. Some of these were particularly well done, and attracted much attention. Hangings here and there were tastefully made, wreaths of evergreens, bedecked with bouquets, and upon the windows were vases also holding bouquets of the choicest flowers. At the back end of the room, and facing His Lordsbip, was the motto "Caed Mille Failthe" in large letters, and immediately above the chair in which he sat "Dungarven's loss is Kingston's gain." Besider school banner. A glance round the room would reveal other mottoes: "A cordial welcome to our beloved Bishop," "God bless our the hearts of your children," and "May you was strung an arch of flags, and from the boardwalk to the platform inside was carwere magnificent, and must have cost a great deal of labour and time .- Kingston News .

BANQUET TO HON. A. P. CARGN.

Brilliant reception of the Minister of Militia by the Montreal Brigade. The banquet tendered to the Hon. Adolph P. Caron, M. P., Minister of Militia and Defence, last night, at the Windsor Hotel, by the officers of the active Militia force of Montreal, was, as of the active Militia force of Montreal, was, as the "guest" of the evening appropriately termed it, a most sumptuous and brillant one. The most distinguished military men of the city and Canada were present to do honor to the Hon, Mr. Caron.

Upon the conclusion of the repest Col. Stevenson, who presided, read letters from the following public men, regretting their trability to attend the dinner—Sir Juhn A Magdanaid, His

ing public men, regretting their inability to attend the dinner:—Sir John A Macdanald, His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Sir Alex Campbell, the ex-Minister of Militia and Defence, L. F. R. Masson; Col Allevn, Quebec; Col Hewitt, Chief of the Military College, Kingston; Adjutant-General Powell and Mr Tasse, M. P.

The usual loyal toasts were then eloquently proposed by the Chairman, and were drunk in a most cordial and enthusiastic manner.

The Hon. John Q. Smith, United States Consul, in responding to the toast of the "Presi-

a most cordial and enthusiaste manner.

The Hon. John Q. Smith, United States Consul, in responding to the toast of the "President of the United States" said I hardly know in what way I can acknowledge the compliment which you have paid to the United States and its President: I am sure, however, that the people of the United States unanimously desire the good-will and the friendship of the people of Canada, and every expression of that good-will and friendship meets with a cordial response in the hearts of all our people. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRWAN in proposing the toast of the evening, "Our Guest." said that the department over which he presided was one in which politics ought to be entirely discarded. In the appointment of officers to command the militia of the country, the Minister of Militia had no more right to regard political predilections than they had to set up their own political opinions, when they were placed on any military duty. (Aplause.)

He expressed the opinion that the Hon. Min ister would do whatever was necessary to make the militia force of Canada what it ought to be.

(Cheers r. Carron, who was received with long and continued outbursts of applause, said:

Mr. Charkman, you will believe me when I say that it is difficult for me to flud words to express my deep sense of grafflude for the great honor you have conferred on me as Minister of Militia and Defence. It is not only an honor to me to attend this banquet to night. I have frequently wished to have an opportunity of meeting the brigade of Montrea! because I consider it the duty of a person occupying the position which I happen to occupy to have frequent intercourse with the force. It is only by an exchange of views between the Deparlment and the force that it is possible for the Deparlment and ascertain exactly the requirements of the force. the force that it is possible for the Department to ascertain exactly the requirements of the force. Let me tell you, Mr. Chairman, that I feel proud as a member of the Government of Canada to see on my right hand the honorable gentleman, who sits here the representative of that great nation, our friend and neighbour (Applause.) You have stated, sir, that no President has yet come across the line to shake hands with Canadians, but, sir, if no President has yet come over officially let me remind you of the very pleasant hours the mititia force of Canada passed with their convades who came across the border and extended the right hand of good-fellowship. (Cheers.) Mr. Caron after referring to the present condition of the militia, said;—Mr. Chairman, judging from the spirit of devotion and the effective manner in which the militia has always performed its duty. I

sible consideration at the hands of the Governsible consideration at the hands of the Government. I consider, as you stated, that it is one of those departments in which politics would be fatal to the good administration of the department. (Cheers.) I consider that merit and merit alone should be recognized as the guiding principle in the Department of Militia and Defence. As far as I am personally conderned, I shall always endeavor, as long as I occupy my present position, to exclude politics completely from that department. (Cheers.) However, just the intention of a ministry may be, its intentions are limited by the means placed at its disposal.

disposal.

After referring to the illustrious DeSalaberry and to the part which the military are expected to play at the unveiling of the hero's statue, he complimented the staff upon the efficient performance of its duties. He then thanked all those present for the honor conferred upon him and resumed his seat amid deafening cheers and appliance.

applause.
The next toast was "The Senate and House

The next toast was "The Senate and House of Commons," to which Messrs. Gault, Coursol, Ryan, Hector Cameron, Short, While and Houde responded.

Aid. Hood responded to the toast of "The Mayorand the Corporation of Montreat."

The Hon. Mr. Caron then proposed the health of the Chairman, which was honored in true military style.

military style.

The concluding toasts were "The Press" and The concluding toasts were "The Press" and "The Ladica" Music was furnished by the band of the 65th Rifles and the pipers of the 5th Fusiliers.

TATTITE FIRM

DAVIII FUND.	
THE POST\$50	0
A few friends of the cause, Ottawa 3	00
	04
W. C	00
John Curran 5	00
	.00
James Kelly 1	.00
Francis Curran, Teacher, Charlotte-	
	.00
	00
J. C. Hanley, Read, Ont	.00
	.00
	. 00
	. 00
THE TAND TRACHE IN AMERICA	

THE LAND LEAGUE IN AMERICA. The Boston correspondent of the London

Pall Mall Gazette writes: When it is considered that there are more Irishmen in America than in Ireland, and that sturdy, whole-souled loyalty to the mother country is one of the strongest traits of Irish-American character, the marvelous growth during the past few weeks of the auxiliary land league movement is in some measure accounted for. In an interview to-

Irish National Land League of the United States, I was informed that at the time of Davitt's arrest the branches in cities and towns of this country numbered fully 300,000 members. Within the past two weeks this total has been swelled by thousands daily, and it is no exaggeration to estimate that by the time this reaches you there will be fully half a million names enrolled on the books of the organization. But it cannot be claimed that America is in full sympathy with the Irish leaders. That the weight of public opinion is overwhelmingly anti-English no candid observer in this country will deny. Even the ultra-conservative presadmits that Ireland suffers from a radically wrong and unjust system, which England, sconer or later, must abolish; and the same teeling crops out in the universal condemnation of the course of the English government in dealing with the Boets. This popular indignation is traceable to the last words when first entered by the spectator presented of Parnell and Davitt before their return, almost a bewildering appearance. The sides and later to James Redpath's ringing declaraof the compartment were literally covered | tions upon the lecture platforms of the country, that there is more sinless sorrow in Ire and than elsewhere on the face of the earth. The events of the last few weeks have magnified and intensified this feeling until it fires

> revolutionary times. When America's heart is touched, her purse strings are loosened, at the sume instant. Hence, Gen. Collins' claim that the names enrolled in the Land League of America represent two pounds each at the first appeal is no empty boast. The amount of treasure

the American heart with much of the spirit of

which Ireland's friends in America would

the flags, etc., were three beautiful banners, pour out for her aid can scarcely be esti"St. Patrick," "Erin Weeps Forsaken," and a mated. The organism of the American branch of the Land League is not yet properly systematized. Since the Buffalo convention the work of or-Pastor and Father, "Your presence rejoiced ganization has been pushed vigorously forward, and soon every detail will be properly find in Kingston a happy home." At the gate arranged. The movement is being conducted on the broadest basis. Gen. A. Collins, the president, is a man of great executive ability. peted with tapestry carpet The decorations and an energetic, persistent worker. He is a gentleman about 40 years old, of commanding presence, and his keen, fiery grey eye, magnetic voice and impressive gesture give an

added charm to his bold, forcible oratory. He He is a prominent lawyer in this city, a leader in the Democratic party, and at the last election ran ahead of his ticket as candidate for attorney-general In his first formal public address since his acceptance of the presidency of the League, he outlined the work of the American auxilliaries to be to furnish moral and financial aid to the National Land League in Ireland, in its efforts to ob tain such changes in the land laws as will make those who cultivate the soil of Ireland its owners. He maintains the entire independence of the American organization from all dictation or direction of the Irish leaders at home or in England; and, on the other hand, he will refrain even from giving advice to the parent League. The plea that the landlords possess the land, by right of ownership or contract, is met by Gen. Collins' rather sweeping declaration that " they have been false to their trusts, false to the Irish people, and that there is no sanctity of contract between the shark and the sailor, the wolf and the lamb." He further believes that Mr. Parnell and the other Irish leaders are fully trustworthy, and he is very bitter in his denunciation of newspaper and other public criticism of their acts. Every dollar that is needed or asked for is being sent to Ireland, wherever it will do the most good, and President Collins confidently asserts that three millions could be sent across the water within three weeks if called for. He has no fear that force of arms or other extreme measures will be resorted to by the prople, or counseled

by the leaders, and such a coarse would meet with his emphatic disapproval. The present membership of the Land League in the United States is not by any means confined to Irishmen or Irish-Americans. All classes and nationalities are included in the ranks, and, as a result, loyalty to a common cause has made some strange b. d-iellows. The New York branches include quite a number of Orangemen. Political enemies, Oatbolics or Protestants, rich and poor, unite in a common expression of sympathy and encouragement. In the north and east the league is numerically strongest. There are not state or other subdivisions, each branch however small, communicating directly with the national headquarters in this city.

Mrs. L. F. Iliff, the owner of the largest cattle range in the world, has sold one-half of her herd of 25,000 cattle by her managers and will sail for Europe in May 28. Her range. extends from Greeley to Julesburg. Col., embracing a country about one hundred miles death of her husband, "the Cattle King,"

ROUND THE WORLD.

Fresh murders are reported in the Transvaal.

The SS. Buenos Ayrean has arrived at Quebec.

Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, is reported dying.

Professor Swift, of Rochester, has discovered a new comet. A boy was killed by lightning at Belle-

chasse on Saturday. The United States debt has decreased during

April by \$9,690,900.25. Unlicensed groggeries in Hamilton are be-

ing raided by the police. The duty collected by the Government for March was \$1,757,307.81.

Sir John Macdonald is expected to leave shortly for a trip to England.

There is no diminution in the rush of immigrants to the United States.

The Oaths Bill is to be brought before the Imperial House of Commons to-day.

Belleville ships from two to three carloads of potatoes daily to the United States. The Opposition in the Quebec Legislature

have re-appointed Mr. Joly their leader. It is likely that the demands of the striking

carnenters in Toronto will be acceded to. Dervish Pasha has again defeated the Albanians. The loss was heavy on both sides. The Dominion Court of Arbitrators will

meet at Ste. Anne's, Que., on the 12th of May. The new tariff of rates and of Canada Pacific Railway has been confirmed by the Governor-

One of the largest boot and shoe factories in Ontario will shortly be established in

Toronto.

The Radicals are moving to oppose the memorial to Lord Beaconsfield in Westministor Abbey.

Mr. Kenniple, C. E., of London, has arrived in Quebec in connection with the new Harbour works. Hon. Hector Langevin, Prof. Dawson and

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie are to be knighted it The new freight and passenger tariff on the Canadian Pacific Railroad will take effect on

the 26th May. Edward Miall, one of the leaders of the anti-State Church party, and editor of the Non-Conformist, is dead.

St. Petersburg despatches state that fearful massacres of Jewish families have taken place in Southern Russia.

Chancellor J. G. Spragge has been ap-

pointed Chief Justice of Ontario, vice Chief Justice Moss, deceased. The new Czar is making arrangements for large landed concessions for the settlement of the loyal peasant classes.

A panic at the Theatre Royal, Leeds, on Saturday night, resulted in the injury of about twenty persons, some fatally.

An Imperial irade has been promulgated in Constantinople, accepting the proposed solution of the frontier difficulty. Abraham Lincoln's widow is ill at Spring-

field, Illinois, her recovery is doubtful. She is subject to great mental depression. General Sherman's only son, Thomas, has just been admitted to the Catholic Priesthood

by Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore. The discovery of oil at Homesdale County sent. Wayne County, Pa., has created the wildest excitement through that section.

Negotlations for peace have been opened hetween Egypt and Abyesinia. The report that King John had been killed was un-The Radicals intend moving the six

months' hoist to the address to the Queen reibectibe the Beaconsfield. The London Times reports that in the small

County of Bedfordshire 15,000 acres have been put out of cultivation by reason of agricultural distress. Col. Alleyn reviewed last night his regiment, the 8th Royal Rifles, the command of

which he has resigned on his appointment to to the Bench. Fresh excesses have been committed against Jews at Azgeneau, Germany, but the

Gendarmerie restored order. A number of Jewish families have fled. It is rumored that Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, is to be re moved to St. Petersburg, and that Mr. Layard

will succeed him at Washington. There have been discoveries of phosphates in the Township of North Sherbrooke, near the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, which is increasing the value of land in that vicinity.

Recruits for the Mounted Police will be engaged at Kingston on the 30th April, at the Queen's Hotel. Toronto, on the 2nd and 3rd May, at Hamilton on the 4th, and at the Tecumech House, London, on the 5th. The Illinois Land League Convention

further the land movement in Ireland, and pledging the energies, fortunes and, if need be, the lives of the members to the cause. An ingenious mathematician has figured

adopted resolutions promising \$250.000 to

out the size of Heaven, assuming that there is room for 10 per cent. of the world's inhabitants there. His time would be more profitably employed in calculating the easiest route. Editorial amenity from the Portland (Oregon) Standard: "Brutus used his blade to fall

on it and kill himself, and we would advise

the editor of the Benton Blade to use his in

the same way, if it be not too duli to cut a thing so soft." The Pontiac County Council will have a special meeting on the 11th of May for the purpose of appointing a deputation to wait on the Quebee Government to urge the immediate commencement of the Pontiac ex-

tension of the Occidental Railway. Pepperidge must be ranked among the precious wood for certain purposes. Compared with any other wood a large tree of it might be worth \$500 for awl or file handles, after manufacture, because it is less liable to split with-

out a ferule than other woods are with one. The retreat of the brigands who captured Suter, the Englishman, near Salonica, demanding £15,000 ransom, has been cut off on the land side by Turkish troops, and by sea by gunboats. A Turkish gunboat chased a harque, believed to have been manned by brigands, and sunk her. It is feared that

Suter was on the barque. A. T. Stewart's remains are now supposed to rest in the Cathedral in Garden City, built by Mrs. Stewart as a mausoleum for the cadaver stolen from St. Mark's churchyard in New York. If he had been poor, a polititician, or beloved, there would have been no d. ubt shout it. As it is, he was a stingy, selwide the has made a round million since the fi-h, money grabber, and very few care how

his corpse is carted about .- Beston Sunday Hail.

methods. "

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. Speech from the Throne 1991 fem

QUEBEC, April 28.—The Legislature of the Province of Quebec was opened this afternoon with the usual formalities. His Honor the Lieut. Governor afterwards delivered the following

. ADDRESS FROM THE THEONE:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to see you again assembled at the seat of Government to attend to the interests of the Province, and I have no doubt that you return here animated with that print of cordiality and harmony which characterized your legislative labors during the past session.

TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

I notice with pleasure renewed activity in all branches of industry. Commerce is becoming more and more flourishing; our manufactories are increasing in numbers; agriculture, owing chiefly to the generous encouragement which you have given it, is now taking the place which it should occupy in developing the resources of the country. In the great movement which is making of this Dominion a new nation, the Province of Quebec should perform its part with firmness, courage and ability. Our progress is already very marked. The Province has not only maintained the position which it held before Confederation, but it has also considerably improved it. The sphere of its operations has been largely extended, and we have every reason to hope for a tuture as brilliant as could be desired by the sincerest of patriots. A sentiment of generous devotion animates our population, and you have only to second their good impulse in order to attain the end of the legitimace hopes of the country. TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE CREDIT FONCIER, to which you gave legal existence during last session, has commenced its good work, and its influence is already felt in the lowering of the rate of interest and the proportionate increase in value of real estate. The establishment of

BEET BUGAR INDUSTRY has become an accomplished fact in at least three counties. By means of this industry, so rich in itself and susceptible of so large an in-crease; an important change will be effected in our system of agriculture.

OUR RESOURCES.

The question of utilizing the rich deposits of phosphates in the O tawa Valley, which seemed to have been abandoned, was again taken up by my Government, and solved with a success which bids fair to surpass the results which were at first expected from it. The working of our phosphates on a large scale originated the idea of exporting it to foreign countries. This exportation, with that of live stock and agricultural produce, has given rise to the establishment of a line of transattantic steamers, which you will, I hope, before long see performing a regular service between France and Canada thanks to the generous assistance which, at our solicitation, the Federal Government has been pleased to give to this important enterprise. More unassuming, but of no less importance, in its beneficial results, the manufacture of cheese and butter has been so largely increased in our Province as to perceptibly alter the figures of our agricultural exports. The irlends of agriculture will read with the greatest interest the reports to be submitted to you on this sub-OUR REBOURCES. the reports to be submitted to you on this sub-

Colonization has continued to prosper during the past year. It is very satisfactory to me to be able to state that the repatriation of our fellow-countrymen and the stream of immigration from abroad afford a proof that our Province is becoming more and more advantageously known in foreign countries. RAILWAY LEGISLATION, &C.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION, &c.

The subsidies granted by the Legislature to railway enterprises have had the effect of creating and completing a network of Provincial roads, which now gives us the most direct means of communication, not only with the various sections of our Province, but also with other Provinces and the great country on our borders. The statement of the receipts from the railway built by the Province will be submitted to you. This statement is very satisfactory and will enable you to appreciate the steps to be taken by my Government for the future working of this great enterprise. The legislation of last session respecting Mines has already produced excellent results, which can but be conduced excellent results, which can but be con-

CROWN LANDS. You will notice by the reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands that the receipts of his Department will for the current year greatly exceed those of the past year. The sale of timber limits which has been held was the most important and profitable which has evertaken place in the Province. The various Departments have been installed during the present year in the new buildings, whose imposing grandeur is a solemn declaration of the permanency of Provincial institutions and of the importance attached by our population to the decided maintenance of our federal system.

PROVINCIAL NEEDS

A few measures of a public nature will be sub-mitted to you this ression. The legislation of last session was considered for the moment adequate to the needs of the public service. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, &C.

I am happy to be able to draw your attention to the simultaneous establishment of so many things calculated to contribute to the general prosperity of our country, and it is a much more agreeable duty for me to enumerate as I have done that which my Government has endeavoured to accomplish for the good of all, than to propose innovations in our laws. You will, nevertheless, have to consider certain measures respecting the administration of justice, some amendments to the laws on public instruction and agriculture, as well as a measure for the better protection of workmen in the payment of their labour and wages. The important work of their labour and wages. CONSOLIDATING THE STATUTES

has been commissioned and organized in accordance with the Act of last session. The power granted to this Commission of altering the language and the order of the statutes, and of suggesting amendments, allows it to draw up the laws in a regular, methodical form, and thereby to give to such consolidation a permanent character, which it would be impossible to obtain by simply verying the statutes. It is obtain by simply revising the statutes. It is within the attributes of this Commission to THE BYHIBITION

held at Montreal was a brilliant and lasting success, and I have great pleasure in informing you that some of the largest manufacturing establishments of the continent of Europe have expressed their intentions of taking part in the next Exhibition. My Government has deemed it its duty to extend them an invitation to that end.

end, search out subjects which are within the competency of our Legislature. This study, under the circumstances, gives a more than usual importance to the work of the Commissioners. MISCELLANBOUS.

MISCELLANGUS.

A Bill will be presented to you to extend the duration of the Parliament of the Province, and thus decrease the frequency of elections and the expenditure occasioned thereby. The large number of private bills to be submitted to you is a proof of business prosperity and of the spirit of enterprise which reigns in our Province. Industry, manufactures and navigation and railway companies will, by this legislation, secure advantages which will be a source of gratification to all.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The public accounts of the past fiscal year, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the current year, will be submitted to you. The estimates for the next fiscal year will also be placed before your House for approval. The estimates have been prepared with that regard to economy which is consistent with the efficiency of the public service. The supplies necessary for the service of Her Majesty's Government will be asked of you.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have no doubt that you wil! give the consideration of these questions all the care which you have already displayed in the performance of your duties. of your duties.

I pray Divine Providence to bless your efforts, and that success may crown your labors.

A LOSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg said jokingly to a lady patient who was complain. ing of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters from which she obtained permanent health, She now laughe at the doctor for his joke, but | disease discovered among cattle landed rehe is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—Harrisburgh Patriot.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATH BILL. London, April 29.—It seems that Mr. Gladstone encountered very litter opposition

the question of bringing in the Parliamentary Oath bill. It is freely announced to night that Lord Selborne, the Lord High Chancellor, and keeper of the Queen's conscience, says he will resign his office if the pending bill is so framed as to admit Mr. Bradlaugh. That it is so framed is evident; in fact the only reason for the bill is to admit him. Lord Selborne is a very ardent churchman of the Evangelical stamp.
He has always been rather ostentationsly
pious and he cannot reconcile it with his past course to become a party to the compromise which Mr. Gladstone's bill proposes. Since the bitter hostility of Lord Selborne to this bill has become known its chances of success are less brilliant. Wagers were made tonight in the Clubs that neither the Irish Land bill nor the Oath bill would get through both Houses this session.

THE TUNISIAN REVOLT

THE BEY'S ABMY—ANXIETY OF THE PORTE—THE KROUMIR LOSS-THE TURKISH EVACUATION -PROTECTING BRITISH SUBJECTS.

PARIS, April 26 .- Very serious news has arrived from Africa. The French ironclad Surveilante has hombarded and destroyed the Tunisian fort on the Island of Toborca. It is expected that French troops will land on the island to-day, and that Gen. Logeratz will infest Kief immediately. This news creates much excitement here. The warlike spirit of the Parislans is again aroused. The common remark is that under the Republic

France always wins her greatest victories. PARIS, April 28 .- The correspondent of Le Gaulois, attached to the column of General Logerot, telegraphs from Ain Sidi Yussef, that after the capture of the City of Kef, Gen. Logerot will march on Beja, where he will be joined by Gen. Forgemol. The combined troops will then, it is almost certain, advance upon Tunis, leaving Gens. Ritter and Vinsen. grounds. don the task of chasing the Kroumirs, whose transgressions have given the French such a convenient reason for the invasion. It wil be very interesting to observe how this news will be received by the great European Pow-

A correspondent at the camp of Si Selim, Tunisian General, says the latter is a worn out veteran of 70 years. The Tunisian soldiers are wretchedly clad and badly armed. An insurrectionary movement in the Province of Oran is fast spreading and causes much

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—There is great anxiety in official circles concerning the Tunis question. The Porte considers Tunis as an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and the action of France as an infraction of international law; but, as it cannot afford to quarrel with one Power when it has a reasonable hope of support from the others, it retrains from decided action.

ATHENS, April 28.—The representatives of the Powers informed the Premier that the Powers would interest themselves in behalf of the Epirotes, but no guarantees could be given on the subject. Greece's reply to the note of the Powers will probably be delayed some days.

The British war vessels at Malta have been ordered to Tunis to protect British subjects.

FIGHTING IN TUNIS-THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS -FRANCE'S CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

FIGHTING IN TUNIS—THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

FIGHTING IN TUNIS—THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

FIGHTING IN TUNIS—THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

LONDON, APRIL 29.—A correspondent of the N.

J. He ald anys.—"Fighting in Tunis" is builded by the newsboys in the arrect structure of the N.

J. He ald anys.—"Fighting in Tunis" is builded by the newsboys in the arrect structure of the N.

J. He ald anys.—"Fighting in Tunis" is builded by the newsboys in the arrect structure of the N.

J. He ald anys.—"Fighting in Tunis" is builded by the newsboys in the arrect structure of the N.

J. He ald anys.—"Fighting in Tunis" is builded by the newsboys in the arrect structure of the N.

J. He ald anys.—"Fighting in Tunis" is builded by the newsboys in the arrect structure of the N.

J. He are all the second of restance of the second of the N.

J. He are any little prosperse of restendance on the border and those of the interfer there can be no doubt of the speedy success of the seather and little prosperse of the second of the N.

J. He are any little prosperse of restendance on the new of the second of the N.

J. He are any little prosperse of restendance on the new of the second of the N.

J. He are any little prosperse of restendance on the second of the N.

J. He are any little prosperse of restendance on the second of the N.

J. He are any little prosperse of the second of the N.

J. He are any little prosperse of the second of the second of the N.

J. He are a second of the

manding mind. When left to itself it invariably fulls into confusion and cross purposes. No other nation could have been so completely led by the noscinto the commission of such excesses as was France under the First Napoleon. No other people could be brought to such complete intellectual submission as France under Voltaire. Gambetta is not a true type of a leader Hejlacks the genius by which the great Napoleon created for himself a throne. He also lacks the nestige which, reflected from his uncle, enabled Louis Napoleon to reestablish that throne. He is a sort of magnified John Kelly, to give a local illustration, knowing that to keep his political reins in he must stand in the background and let his puppets act as figure heads.

Paris. April 29.—A note from the Porte

Paris. April 29 .- A note from the Porte hints at the deposing of the Bey of Tunis on behalf of his brother. France declines the proffered intervention, as she does not desire to acknowledge the Porte's suzerainty.

VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

At a special general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, held in the Champlain Market Hall, Quebec, April 21st, 1881, the following pre-amble and resolutions, in relation to the death of Thomas Gleason, were unanimously adopt

ed:—
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite mercy, to remove from our midst a brother member, therefore
Resolved,—While bowing in submission to His inscrutable will we recgaize the fact, that in the death of Thomas Gleason our Club has lost in him a realous and faithful member and good companion:

lost in him a zealous and faithful member and good companion;

Resolved,—That we tender to his father and brother our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement hoping that they will derive consolation from the Divine promise, that He who guides the destinies of all will console them;

Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, and entered on the records of our Club, and published in The Morning Chronicle and Daily Telegraph.

April, 25, 1881.

CONTRADICTION:

LIVERPOOL, April 29. The statement of a cently from a steamer from Maine is contradicted

RUMORED ELOPEMENT.

Continent with the wife of the proprietor of a (cheap commodities) on a thousand platforms. friends or Ministers of his to dip their hands among his own associates in the Cabinet on hire colliery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT."

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Mr. EDITOR,-The Montreal Gazette had a at Hamilton, Ont., and gently criticized the complement of the will's victory is found peculiar method by which the temperance there. It supports human weakness with a champions seek to carry their point. "Will divine power, and so potent is this fact, that a you vote for God or for Satan?" is one of the large part of the Anglican Church is strongly it. The paper referred to says that such questions are not commendable.

The Gazette passes over the fact that fanaticism is always, blasphemous, as witness dates from the day when misled millions cast the howling hymns of the bush-ranging, camp-meeting gentry. It also seems to be innocent of the great truth, that no moral movement has ever succeeded outside the circle of Catholic Unity. It moreover forgets that civil legislation cannot make men morally better. That delusion is a Protestant | tre patent to all. But small-pox is frightful, dream, and the sooner the world gets rid of it the better.

The Evangelical Temperance Alliance of Canada is a purely Protestant society, full of sufferer. Liquor is damning, for time and the Protestant spirit, and working after Pro- eternity, bundreds of thousands of the human testant methods. To uphold such a system is an interpretative act of apostacy from the truth, for it is a tacit admission that there are moral agencies in the world independent of the Catholic Church. It is by such societies that questions like the above are asked, and such questions prove that those who put them are totally ignorant of what temperance really means. While I admire the dexterity with which the Gazette steers between fanaticism and common sense in its appreciation of this Scott Act business, I cannot but deplore the ethics which are suitable to a Lauderdale or Argyle, but out of place in the better public opinion of our times. Duplicity is never so hateful as when arguing on moral

The Gazette rationally enough objects to the Methodism which has taken possession of the temperance movement here in Canada, and, I may truly say, in the United States, (I say temperance" as I would say "Protestant Reformation," a form or expression used by the crowd, as meaningless and as inefficient as a monster's image on a Chinese lantern.) But why does the Conservative journal fight, for mere policy sake, against the convictions of common sense? The Gazette knows perfectly well that social well-being can never result from fanaticism and exaggeration, as the history of Oriental despotisms and Western revolutions abundantly prove. That paper is sufficiently read in the sumptuary legislation

of the Kings of England of the old Norman blood, and ought to know how ridiculously those ultra vires laws failed in their purpose. What good can result from an influential journal, and a respectable journal, too, arguing in the face of truth and history that two and two make five? A vote or two is hardly worth the sacrifice of honest principle.

The Gazette argues against forms and methods, but why not be honest and take the higher and truer ground of opposition to this whole temperance movement; neither the souls of individuals nor the pillars of society are saved by legislative action. A coercion Act compelling men, nolens rolens, to do this or that moral action, is something which the Lord of all laws never attempted with His rational creature; and a backwoods ranter

Commissioners and be silent. Why, society, which has been tortured by prohibitory legislation, has invited seven devils into its bosom, each worse than the solitary demon that troubled it before.

But some one may retort :- "Suppose a man abuse his liberty and drink to excess, what then?" Let me answer this question by asking another :- "Did God give the moral government of mankind into the hands of civil legislatures? Did He commission every blatant Tom, Dick and Harry to rule the morals of men?" He did not; and you fail utterly in your howling agitation, simply because you ran and no one sent you. The vilest groggery in Montreal, or any other centre of population, aces inflinitely less harm than do those who presume to counterfeit Heaven's commission and set themselves up as the of \$10.80 to the Corporation. On the divinely accredited messengers of eternal other hand, there was not the slightest Truth, without possessing the truth or acknowledging the only moral authority on earth,—the Catholic Church.

Let us suppose, moreover, that the advo-cates of prohibitory legislation have made good their position, what have they to say to the evident and glaring inconsistencies which mark their agitation. They harangue, write, get up meetings of Babel rhetoric, denounce, execrate and rage against the saloons, but never a word is heard against budget argu-ments and the big distillers. The revenue argument is the greatest toe of prohibition; why don't the so-called temperance champions thunder against it. The big distillers supply the saloons; why do we hear nothing against the big distillers? Is it not wiser to strike at the supply than to indulge in pettifogging agitation against the demand, dram-dealers, but from the great distillers? The fact of the matter is, this liquor agitation political machinery. Moreover it lends a passing notoriety to ambitious mediocrities, LONDON, April 29.—It is reported that a and the ranting, canting small fry of human-young and well known Earl has eloped to the ity, who love to air their "D.D." and "A.M." l'io oblat dichedit alle clate of staiperance frate the public Pressury.

is the happy lot of thousands who make but poor show of brains in any other direction. Man is not made temperate by civil legislation, by Scott Acts, &c. There is only one instrument of efficient power to make men temperate, just and pure on this earth, and leader lately upon the issue of the Scott Act that instrument is the Confessional. The at Hamilton, Ont., and gently criticized the complement of the will's victory is found ways the aforesaid champions have of putting advocating its necessity this very hour. The idea that you can make society temperate by platform resolutions, mass meetings, or Draconic enactments, is an absurdity that

off the authority of Rome. You might as well

attempt to train a drake to sing " Infelice," as

to make society temperate by such boisterous

The frightful results of drunkenness in the world needs no special demonstration; they too, yet it is not a received axiom, I believe, among physicians, to chop off the patient's head as a compendious way for relieving the race. But a false principle can never become a safe measure of repression for this or any other vice. You say, "Keep liquor from the victim and you save him." But, if keeping liquor from the victim infringe upon the just rights of another, what argument can you use to justify your position? Now, making or selling liquor is not, per se, condemnable by any moral standard we know of. Temperance "orators" burl cheap damnation at the heads of liqu dealers; in fact, this is the chief commodity of their eloquence; but temperance "orators," with their "whereases" and "be it resolved," &c., and temperance legislation besides, can neither make nor interpret, much less change, the immutable principles of justice. Their source, is God; their interpreter, the Catholic Church.

And this brings me to the real error of societies such as the Evangelical or Dominion Temperance Alliance, &c.,—that is, the insolent pretention that they can make a moral code and impose it upon the neck of society nolens volens, because there be ragamuffiu morals in the suburbs. Dr. Miggles, A. M., Dr. Swasher, D. B., Staffish Emptyhed, I. A. put their long ears together, and, after much groaning over the devilward inclinations of the "Old Man." conceive upon their souls portentous hearings against whiskey. The Be-all and End all for mankind is-not to touch what they invariably call "the insiduous bowl." Justice, purity, gentleness, humility, faith, hope and charity, are triflesmere trifles-spectres on far off horizons, good for mortal phautasmagoria, but of no importance heavenward. Belong to the Evangelical Alliance of the Dominion, and all the rest is unnecessary-the very flimsiest kind of prunella. All those societies are alike in this respect, and fondly fancy that to be sober is a fulfilment of law and Gospel. He who opposes their position is merely raking up for himself the fires of Tophet, and they consign the monster to his fiery fate with truly evan

gelical delight. They have not a particle of charity; they will proclaim from the house-tops, with easy indifference to the commandment, that Hon. Todgers; M.P.' got drunk at his hotel, and "isn't that a nice example for the Y. M. C. Ass. ?" And, perhaps, while whispering thus, their breath suggests distilleries, by reason of a recent "modest quencher." It is this inconsistency, not to say, hypocrisy, on the part troduce bills, I do believe, for the exquisite, of so-called temperance champions that has cast contempt upon a movement essentially good, though its methods are false and fanatical

No one will, for an instant, imagine that I allude to the temperance societies of the Catholic Church. They are the outgrowth of the sacramental life of the Church of God, and are founded upon truth and not every man's exaggerated notions. They are guided strictly h cropping of fanaticism is sternly repressed. They could not ally themselves with the bawling fauatics who think that legislatures, nay, the mob, should seize the liquor dealers. smash their property, vilify their characters and hang them to the lamp-post. So-called moral movements end in failures and disappointment outside the Catholic Church, and have done so fhr nigh two thousand years. We hear a great deal about " educating people up to a proper sense of their dutyrespecting the liquor traffic." Messieurs, you cannot do it; you want the moral lever in the first place, and, in the second, you need the authority for making use of the instrument. Come back to the Catholic Church from which your unhappy forefathers apostatised, and then you will learn how people may be regenerated.

FATHER GRAHAM, Lochiel, April 26th, 1881.

THE CONNAUGHTON-McSHANE CASE.

At half-past three o'clock Friday afternoon His Honor Mr. Justice Rainville rendered judgment in the Superior Court in the case of Connaughton vs. McShane.

The judgment was a most exhaustive and elaborate one. His Honor touched upon several important points. He was of opinion that the law which governs our municipal elections was nothing short of a conglomeration of anomalies. The French and English versions contained the most palpable contradictions. He said that common sense pointed out that if a citizen had a right to cast a vote he should also have the right to contest an election, which was generally done in the interest of the public.

Mr. Connaughton had been recognized as a duly qualified voter since his name appeared on the voters' list, and in his opinion that was sufficient to constitute him a duly qualified elector, and therefore he had the right to attack the election of Mr. McShane. In any case no legal proof had been made that the petitioner did owe the sum doubt, or particle of evidence to the contrary, that Mr. McShane had a domicile according to law in the City of Montreal. This non-compliance with the law made him an ineligible condidate. He therefore, gave judgment that the election of Mr McShane be annulled, and the seat occupied by the respondent in the Council be declared vacant He had no jurisdiction to give the seat to the petitioner, as was demanded by him. A new election would, therefore, be necessary Judgment was consequently given against the respondent with all the costs.

Messrs. McMaster and St. Pierre acted as counsel for petitioner, and Messrs. M. J. F. Quinn and Mr. Kerr, Q. C., for respondent.

The new Emperor of Russia has a passion for economy. As Czarewitch he looked after every penny, and in his place there was neither waste nor extravagance. He groaned over the lavish generosity of his father to the very questionable gang, who had only to make debts for their imperial master to pay them. One thing at least is certain, that the Emperor will wage a war of extermination against peculators, and will not allow any friends or Ministers of his to dip their hands

BROYLEGOU. EON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of BENJAMIN ETHIER, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

ROY & BOUTILLIER.

Meatreal, 7th April, 1801.

Meatreal, 7th April, 1801. and to strike at the supply, not from the every penny, and in his place there was has dwindled down to a mere bit of convenient very questionable gang, who had only to

13) 23 Safes; Vault-Doors, &c. I et a:

Galt, Ont.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

VAULT DOORS. (Awarded First Prize at the late Toronto Exhibition.)

With every facility at command, the most thoroughly reliable work in Safes and Vaults is guaranteed PRICES LOW!

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY! Safes on view and for sale at our Warerooms,

> ALFRED BENN, Agent for Province of Quebec.

> > -AISO-

SAW, PLANING, FLOURING, and WOOL WORKING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

29 St. Bonaventure Street.

Marble Working.

LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND BETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TOORDER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHE CASE OF IRELAND STATED

Being a Thorough History of the Land Question.....\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Parnell & Davitt...... 25c

Groups of Land Leaguers, 16 figures, 9x11.....\$1.00 Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24 60c SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

LANE & CO., 361 BLEURY ST., Montreal.

POND'S EXTRACT

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ontment (60 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Blesding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nassal syrluges (25 cents) and Inhalters (81.50) are great aids in arresting internal blesding.

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

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific at arrh. for this disease, Cold in Head&c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative "Operities of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe Evaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleaning. Use our Cintment in councction with the Extract; it will ald in healing, softening and in keeping out the air, Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm quickly allaying all inflammation and sorenes without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is Faceache. When the Extract is the control of the control o tions, its effect is simply wonderful. Piles, It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Four Extract Medicuted Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chaing and Piles. Our Unstreent is of great service where the removal of dothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and effica-cious that mothers who have once used it will never he without it. Our ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need he called in for the majority of female diseases if the extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle. GAUTION.

PONC'S Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Ponc's Extract" blown in the class, and our preture trademark on surrounding ban wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insign on having Poncia Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT GO., NEW YORK AND LONDON. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to : No. 14 West Fourteenth Street, . New York City.

an (GEARMAN Medical: 417

Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Dotens' Elixir.
Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.
For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and ill diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere

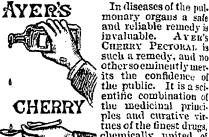
HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever com-

pounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
For Sale Everywhere.

Sept 8, '80.

THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs



such a remedy, and no other soeminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative vir-

tnes of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniform principles of Aver's Cherry Presents of the original of the effects of Aver's Cherry Presents of Aver's Cherry

tarrh, the effects of Aven's Cherry PectornL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

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

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

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL,

Wholesale Agents.

CARPENTER'S

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years, Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Ridney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Hamors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

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

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally

and if they have not tot it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. F. M. CARPENTER, G28 Waterloo, Que.

-THE-

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)
Dr. M. Souvielle, the Paristan physician and inventor of the Spirometer, for the scientific treatment, of diseases of the lungs scientific pressures, who recently took to the lungs. and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting restource success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and we have Doctor Souvielle makes a deparbeneuit from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians bis instruments free of charge. His office is may term an established fact.

at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. It matters not how often your advisers tell you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves :--

notices and judge for yourselves:—

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
effects I have derived from the use of your
Spirometer and remedies for the cure of
Catarrh and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted
with for several years; my health is now
wooderfully improved since using your
remedies.

Your truly

Your truly.
O. HILL.
Dorchester street.
To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,
Montreal.

Montbeal, January 21st, 1881.

My Dear Sir.—I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl, eleven years of age, has had various attacks of bronchitis. Last fall the had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirometers, with the medicine accompanying it, I am very happy to say that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has he n very well ever since, now about two months.

I am, yourstraly.

I am, yourstruly, R. L. GAULT. To Br. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Souvielle Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the beneft I have received from the use of your instrument, the epirometer, and the remedies accompaning it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully,

S. Hilton,

Montreal.

Letters must contain stamp for reply. Instruments and preparations expressed to any address.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.
"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-dertul." "Brown's Household Panacca," 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 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever but can work up their quota from different used it, who will not tell you at once that it towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the all the names at once. They will fulfil all mother, and relief and health to the child, the conditions by forwarding the names and operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to amounts until the club is completed. We use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and have observed that our paper is, if possible, is the prescription of one of the oldest and more popular with the ladies than with the best female physicians and nurses in the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, there-United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26 a bottle.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills, have been gotten up on Scientific | take subscriptions from themselves and their PRINCIPLES, and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges. They are pleasant to take: children like them, but the worms

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. - MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately.

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN the small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wreach. the Transvaal, and a general rising is feared. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD The majority for the Cape Ministry on the ultimately remove the cause of the trouble. of Parliament.

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 troubled with some derangement of the stomach; it may be biliousness or dyspepsia; 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 practicable, recognize eight hours as a standwhich 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.

Holloway's Pills.—The Greatest Wonder flatulency, cleanse the liver, and purify the the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the most sceptical that there is no Medicine floating around us ready to attack wherever equal to Holloway's Pills for removing the complaints which are incidental to the human a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well race. There are indeed a blandard of the complaints which are incidental to the human a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well use alone they have been restored to health Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence after other remedies had proved unsuccessful. for afternoon use.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also complaints, that so often lead to incurable claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they | phical Society. advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of physicians and sufferers to visit him and test men all but two years, and it is now what we

> But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still faculting enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December 1881 (thirteen months), including the one

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months).

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without intertering with their legitimate business.

The True Witness will be mailed to clergynan, echool teachers and postmasters at bottles 10 Cents. \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different fore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will sisters and cousins as well.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PIBLISHING CO.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES' manifest remarkable curative properties. 36 2

THE TRANSVAAL.

DIFFICULTIES INCREASING - GENERAL RISING FEARED -THE CAPE GOVERNMENT IN DAN-

LONDON, April 29.—A despatch from Durban says there are increasing difficulties in The majority for the Cape Ministry on the PANACEA and Family Liniment, well motion of non-confidence was so small that rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and their resignation is probable or a dissolution

A despatch from Newcastle, Natal, says the Boers have refused to acknowledge the English Government at Middleburg and other places. An Englishman was brutally murdered by the Boers at Yokestei River. Some of the garrison were ordered to concentrate at Pretoria.

A resolution has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, that the Government should, in every case where ard day's laber for its own employees.

EPP8'8 GCCOA-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 of Modern Times.—They correct bile, prevent | the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with system, renovate the debilitated, strengthen a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the nerves, promote health, and reinstate the the judicious use of such articles of diet that weak to an ardour of feeling never before ex- a constitution may be gradually built up until pected. The sale of these Pills throughout strong enough to resist any tendency to he globe astonishes everybody, convincing disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are race. They are indeed a bleasing to the fortified with pure blood and a properly afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold any disorder, internal or external. Thou- only in packets labelled-"JAMES Epps & Co. sands of persons have testified that by their | Homoopathic Chemists, London, England."

TO PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Public speakers and singers who would possess a clear voice, freedom from boarseness and sore throat should use Hazverd's Pectoral balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain healer for the throat and lungs; it speedily breaks up a cold and cures all pulmonary Consumption.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORERS. London, April 28.—Doctors Arthur and on an exploring expedition to Behring Straits, under the auspices of the Bremen Geogra-

"Where have you been for a week back?" enquired a man of his neighbor; "I have not a weak back," retorted he, "you misunderstood me," remarked his friend; "but if you over get a weak back try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all debility arising from disordered Kidneys, Liver or Blood, and is the best purifying Tonic in the world. All medicine dealers supply Sample Bottles at 10 Cents, Regular size \$1.00.

The largest steamship cylinder in the world was cast in New York yesterday. Nearly 100,000 pounds of iron was used for the casting. The cylinder is nine feet two inches diameter with 14 feet stroke, and is intended for a new steamer to run off Long Island Sound.

A REAL NECESSITY. - No house should be without a bettle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy. 33-2

Dr. Kidd, who was Lord Beaconsfield's regular physician, has the largest regular practice in London, and is an eclectic. With the exception of this gentleman it is a curious circumstance that all around the bedside of the dying ex-Premier-Dr. Quain, Lord Burrington, Lord Rowton, James Mc-Clennan, his servant and the two nurses—were Irish, "the sentimental and self-sacrificing race," as he has styled them.

The Liver, the Skin, the Kidneys and the Bowels, are the natural cleansers of the system; secure their healthy action by nature's grand remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures Scrofula—It cures Liver Complaint-lt cuses Dyspepsia-It cures Female Complaints and purifies the Blood while it restores strength and vitality to the shattered system. Trial Bottles 10 Cents. $38 \cdot 2$

G. T. R. MEETING IN LONDON. FUSION WITH THE G. W. R. DECLINED. London, April 28.—A Grand Trunk meeting

was held to-day. Sir Henry Tyler, Chairman, considered that the carefully prepared statistics of the Company showed conclusively its satisfactory position. The report was unanimously adopted. The Board of Directors came to the resolution that as long as the Great Western is bound by the agreement which it proposes to make with the Wabash and St. Louis and Pacific, it is better for the Grand Trunk in its own interests to decline to consider any arrangement for a fusion with the Great Western.

All forms of Nervous Debility so commonly prevalent yield to the vitalizing powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is the best regulator of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys; the most perfect Blood Purifier and permanent Tonic known. Purely vegetable, safe and pleasant to take, and unfailing in its effects as a health restorative.—Sample 38-2

Bishop Borgess, Roman Catholic, Detroit, has issued a pastoral forbidding the Catholics of his diocese to originate or parlicipate in pic-nic excursions, or the holding of fairs for the benefit of churches, schools or charitable institutions without his approval.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a perfect panacea curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain and soreness; Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney complaints, Burns, Frost Bites, and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all dealers.

Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, the manager of the notorious" Ladies' Deposit" Bank of Boston. has been found guilty on four counts of the indictment, the fifth count being waived.

POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN .-- You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of

Dye Works.

consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Panta, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed. THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

YAL DYE WALL TOO GRAIG STREET.
JOHN L. JENSEN,
Proprietor. ROYAL DYE WORKS, Established 1870.

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUS & Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-9

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maina.

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

R PTURE

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they can of cure, Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be cured

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Anotherbattle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renewed Raging was See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply feest freel before buying Piano or Ordan. Readmy latest War Greater. Language prices ever gioendy fraction, NJ.

Medical.

LUBY'S

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a cer Aurel Krause, brothers, and Professors of tain remedy which made the Grey Hair disap-Natural Science in Albertin College, are pear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich going to San Francisco, whence they depart perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

FOR

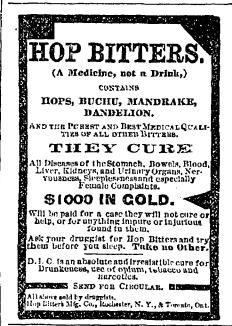
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all chemists.

HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to ee young people prematurely bald or premaiurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.



FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that toese powders willdo all we claim for them we will send them by mall, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

Address,

ASH & ROBBINS. 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a 'rish, as they will surely cure you.

Price. for large box, \$3.00. Sect to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ceipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS.

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remed; in all cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully exicacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scarching and Healing Proportion are Ruown Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Bressts, Old Wounds.

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-

bed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs. Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in bores and arts, at is. 1jd., 2s. 4s. 8d., ils., 2s., and 3se each, and by all medicina vendo's throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of il and 4, or by letter

Professional Cards.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 299; St. Joseph Street, (over McGale's Drug Store.) 18-G

N. ROUSSEL,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Huntingdon, P.Q.

Undertakers

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now ou hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burhir Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS.

DANIEL SHANKS, 84 G Huntingdon, P.Q.

Bells, &c.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO., SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells, Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 23 Hustrated Catalogue senti-

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Almrins, Farms, etc. FULLY WARKANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinati, O.

Fruit.

PEACHES FOR PIES.

In packing our penches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are ruther too soft to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for pies. As they are pared, they make very pice Peach Pies. BICHARD & ROSBINS,

DOVER, DELAWARE. A small congignment of above received by k. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade.

WM. JOHNSON & CO., 77 St. James Street - - MONTHEAL

Farms For Sale.

FARMS FOR SALE AT STE, THERESE

A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the

The second secon

Biver St. Rose, Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns good stabiling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

ALSO AT GRAND LINE,

Three Miles from Stc. Therese,

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns. at 249 Commissioners street, pr

429 Mirnoune

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS.

AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada, 14 St. James Street.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION

In Minnesota, U.S.

Revised Immigration Circulars just published and sint free to any address. Address:

Catholic Colonization Bureau, ST. PAUL, MIDE.,U.S.

Legal Notices.

ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE Superior Court.
MELINA TELLIER dite LA RRTUNE, of the parish of St. Lin: in the district of Joliette, wife FABIEN JEANNOTTE dit LA CHAPELLE. hotel keaper of the same place, duly, authorized a ester en justice.

Plaintiff.

The said FABIEN JEANNOTTE dit LACHA-

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this canse, this day.

CHAS. LABELLE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Joilette, 29th March, 1881.

A BILL WILL BE PRESENTFrovince of Quebec, at its next session, to facilitate the lowylog, by assessment, of the sum destined to the payment of the debt already incurred for the building of the Church of the Parish ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DE MONTREAL, and, also, of the sum necessary for certain works in the interior of said Church—the whole according to a resolution passed at a meeting of the habitanes france—tenanciers of the said parish, on the 27th of last February. parish, on the 27th of last February.

A BILL WILL BE PRESENTFrovince of Quebec, at its next session, to authorize the administrators of the estate of the
inte Rev. Louis Marie Lefebvre, to devote to the
establishment and maintenance of an educational institution, in the Parish of Ste. Genevieve, that portion of the revenues of said
estate which are not requisite for the maintenance of the hospital established in said parish.

55 BILL WILL BE PRESENT-

CIANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Squertor Court. DAME MARIE SUZANNE LOUISE PARENT, of the City of Montreal said District, wife of BENJAMIN DELAHAYE, Jeweller, of Montreal aforesaid, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintly, vs. BENJAMIN DELAHAYE, Jeweller, of the same place, Defendant, An action for separation as to property has been instituted in thus cause on the first day of April Instant.

Z. RENAUD. Attorney for Claimtiff.

34.5 Attorney for Plainting Montreal, 4th April, 1881. 31 A6,18,20,27 M4

Stove Polish



For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanlis, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising bun.

Trade Mark Copyrighted in V. S. in 18 Registered in U.S. Patent Office 1872, Registered in Canada 1879.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

Montreal Agents. 7:37 Registered in Great Britain in 1880

Church Ornaments. Serecal Frechen & oc MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS STATUES &c. MONTREAL

Baking Powder. THE PRINCESS



Absolutely pure; is the heat in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princeass Louise. Send de in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains "Princess tom Princess Louise, recipes. etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Can; post free, Address: WM. LUNAN & SON. Proprietors, Sorel. Que., Cenada.

WHOLEMALE AGENTS.

WHOLEHALE AGENTS: Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal. Jas. Pearson, 1st King St. West, Toronio. F. R. Butcher, St. John, N. B. W. L. Mackenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 50tf

"All Artists give them the Preference."

-New York Herald. "THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."—ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera.

"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their piano, and not to have a Weber Piano in the drawing-room would drawing room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

"Weber's Planes wer westrapland were unquestronely heber on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the fluest we ever touched or heard. His planes are undoubtedly

the best in America—terms, but consider them the best pianos in the probably in the world—world."—HER MAIESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA every great musician."—New York Times.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA,

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

"The tone of the Weber Piano is so pure, prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree, thetic richness of the We not only commer d them in the highest terms, but consider them the best planos in the trans, but consider them the best planos in the special favorite of the world." HER MALESTY'S ITALIAN OPERS

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Parepa Rosa, Nisson, Pati, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them but

"As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the last kindly adieu from the deck of the pasting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber."

226 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal.

Continued from First Page.

Ireland!

Fenian outrage was committed Dublin to-night, about half-past nine o'clock at the corner of Cumberland street. It sp peared that a young man named Bernard Farrell, aged 18 years, resides at No. 22 of that street with his father, a journeyman butcher. The landlord of the house, Mr. A. C. Duggan, employed young Farrell to do some white-While engaged in that occupation he discovered two rifles concealed in the house and communicated his discovery the landlord who informed the police, to whom he gave the rifles, and the police searched the house. This afternoon, obout four c'clock, a young man, whose name is unknown, called at the house and enquired for Farrell, who was out. About a quarter past nine another young man, also unknown, knocked at the door of the room occupied by the Farrell's, and enquired if Barney was in. The father replied he was not, and a second son ask el the stranger why he wanted him. The stranger replied, "I want him, that's ail." In about five minutes the neighborhood was alarmed by two revolver shots fired in rapid succession. Bernard Farrell and a companion named Kelly were returning home, and had just reached the corner of the street when their unknown assailants met and attacked them, although large numbers of persons were passing. Young Farrell was shot in the neck and dropped immediately; his comrade was also wounded. The men were taken to the Rospital. The only cause assigned for the outrage is revenge for Farrell's having given information about the rifles which bore the Fenian brand. Farrell is in a very precarious condition. As Kelly, Farrell's comrade, was approaching the corner of the street he saw a man fire, and pursued him. The man turned and fired, slightly wounding him on the arm. A police constable pursued the would-be assassin, who turned on him and threatened to blow his brains out. The constable grappled with him, and wrenched the revolver from him, while a second policeman seized and conveyed him to the police station. The prisoner refused to give any name. He is, however, known to be a gasfitter named Mullin, residing on Que n street.

London, May 2 .- Accounts from the West of Ireland represent that the state of effairs there are becoming very serious. A number of outrages of various degrees of atrocity are reported. Bands of armed men promenade the country and terrorize the inhabitants unchecked. The record of agragian crime is said to be more serious than any time since Parliament met in January.

London, May 3. - Dillon was arrested last night at Portarlington, and was taken first to Dublin and then lodged in Kilmainham Jail. There were only a few persons on the platform when the arrest was made.

More arrests of Land Leaguers are expected

to be made immediately.

London, May 2.—Dillon was arrested on a warrant charging him with inciting persons to forcibly oppose and resist the execution of processes of law, for giving possession of land, aud to riot and assault. On arriving at Dublin he was taken to Kilmainham gaol. A warrant for the arrest of Brennan has been made out. There was not the slightest attempt at a popular demonstration on the arrival of Dillon at Dublin.

LONDON, May 3.-In the House of Commons last night during the debate on the Land bill, Parnell at midnight arose and said that the Government had arrested his friend Mr. Dillon: he said he regretted the action of the executive in interfering with the constitutional rights of his friend. The Speaker several times called Mr. Parnell to order during his remarks, and the Home Rulers having begun their obstruction tactics, th debate on the Land bill was adjourned.

The Irish Times says :- " The shooting of Farrell proves that a spirit of dangerous lawlessness lurks in Dublin, apparently under the management of some secret influence. The discovery of hidden rifles is almost as startling as the shooting of the boy. We cannot regard the future with any feeling but one of grave distrust and utter dismay."

LONDON, May 2. - In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question, Mr. Forster, Home Secretary for Ireland, said the Government had been consdering speeches recently delivered in Ireland by John Dillon, to ascer, tain whether they justified arrest under the

Coercion Act. Nicholson and Mullen are the names of the men arrested on suspicion of firing on Farrell and Kelly last night. When Mullen was arrested Nicholson shouted to him "not to split." Mullen has been identified by Kelly and will be brought up on a charge of attempting to assassinate Farrell and Kellyand threatening to blow out the brains of a constable. The affray caused almost a panic. It is stated that Farrell is in possession of information which it was imperative should not be divulged. There is little doubt that he bid the rifles himself, and becoming faint-hearted at the prospect of a search, gave them up on the pretext of having found them. When he did this there was no guarantee that he would tell all he knew respecting the Fenian movement and the repositories of arms in Dublin. The Freeman's Journal says :- "No true Irishman can regard the future with any feeling save one of grave distrust and utter

ismay. DUBLIN, May 2 .- Of such a description was the scene of Dunmanway, County Cork, a few days ago, when Denis Leary, his wife, six children and aged mother were evicted under circumstances of unusual brutality. Leary held a farm on the estate belonging to Mr. Thomas Gileman, of Conakilty. The rent was £50, and the valuation exactly half that sum. It seems that a determined resistance was offered by the two women to the action of the bailiffs, who had to be assisted by the police. The head constable aimed his rifle at Leary's wife to intimidate her, but she resisted desperately, and when the whole affair was over she was lying on the roadside in such an exhausted condition that the police deemed it advisable to send a priest and doctor to attend her after the eviction was effected. Leary, who was evicted for the nonpayment of one year's rent; entered on his farm some years ago with a capital of £5,000, which he amassed in America. He now leaves the rack-rented holding a penniless Whatever opinion is entertained of the main provisions of the Land Bill there can be no doubt about the universal condemnation which has been hurled against the minor clauses which propose to foster emigration. The tide of emigration has already reached alarming figures.

MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.

London, May 3.—Mr. John Dillon, M.P. was arrested in Portarlington on his way to Dubling half-past nine o'clock last night. Dublin was in a state of great excitoment all day awaiting the news about Mr. Dillon. Three warrants were issued for his arrest on Saturday night, one being placed in the hands | Superioress Mount. St., Vincent, Academy, of the Maire little for execution if New York. 37.5

Mr. Dillon should arrive in Dublin by the morning mail from Tipperary, and another was sent down to Cork on Sunday so that he might be apprehended there, and if the pelice should miss him by way of further security a third warrant, which may be called "the fly. ing one," was sent down the line in the iorenoon. Inspector Romain, of the Dublin Detective Force, was despatched with a war-rant to arrest him if he found him coming up at Kildare or Portarlington, thirty miles from Dublin. Telegrams were sent to all stations during the day enquiring about Mr. Dillon's whereabouts, but without responses, as no one for a moment believed that he would deliberately leave Ireland for the purpose of evading arrest, but the report was generally believed that he and Mr. Leamy, M.P., had gone to England, via Waterford, for the purpose of attending Parliament. This was denied by subsequent telegrams, which announced that the member for Tipperary had gone from the meeting at Grangemocklon to spend the night with a gentleman named Quinn, near Clough, and that he would drive thence to Kilkenny. It was, therefore thought certain that Romain would catch him at Kildare Junction. But the officer, although he was esgerly alert, failed to detect him. Expert detectives in Dublin were confident that their intended prisoner had not left Ireland. The Chief Superintendent of police and some assistants awaited his arrival at various trains, but he came not, either free or in custody. Last evening the telegraph wires were again set in motion, but although every station from Dublin to Cork was tried not a bint of the hon. member's where, abouts could be got. At length the authori-

ties took refuge in the supposition that their

prey had gone to England and escaped. Their

chagrin was deep and marked. At nine

Dillon had been arrested at 8.40 p. m. at

Portarlington, in the train coming up from

Clonmel, which he left this afternoon with

o'clock news arrived in Dublin that Mr.

brought to Dublin, where he arrived at 10 in the evenning. At the time of the arrest Mr. Dillon was accompanied by Mr. Harrington, of Tralee, one of the organizers of the Land League who came with him to Dublin. At Kingsbridge, Capt. Talbot, Chief Commissioner of police, and Chief Superintendant Carra, Mr. Mallon and half a dozen detectives were in waiting. They were no strangers on the platform. Four policemen in plain clothes came up in the train. The instructions to the police were that the member for Tipperary was to be treated with every consideration as a gentleman in consonance with his safe-keeping. He was conveyed in a cab by Mr. Mallon and Inspector McCormack to Kilmainham where he was lodged at half-past ten. The warrant which was dated 13th April charges Mr. Dillon with inciting persons forcibly to oppose and resist the execution of processes of law for giving possession of land, and to riot. Mr. Brennau, Secretary of the Land League saw Mr. Dillon on his entrance to the gaol. Mr. Dillon was cool and collected as usual and did not exchange a single word with those who were assembled round him while the prison doors were being opened. The Lord Lieutenant telegraphed to the Chief Secretary the moment Mr. Dillon was lodged in prison. Several bands are parading the streets now

and great excitement prevails in Dublin. It is understood that Mr. Brennan, the Secretary of the League, is also to be arrested without delay, as a warrant bas already been made out and signed by the Lord Lieutenant. Patrick Egan, the Treasurer, returned to Paris after the League Conference and will not

come back now. likely to be incarcerated in Dublin under the Treason and Felony clause.

The intention of the Government to arrest Mr. Dillon became known to a few persons in the confidence of the Cabinet late on Saturday night. One of these gentleman, a prominent Liberal, anxious to prevent Mr. Dillon from falling into the hands of the authorities and at the same time save the Government from committing an act which he regarded as unwise and impolitic, telegraphed to Mr. Dillon to come immediately to England on urgent business. The fact that Mr. Dillon had been warned gave rise to the rumour that he had temporarily avoided arrest by sailing from Waterford to Bristol, with the object of appearing in the House of Commons and calling on the Government to suspend all evictions, pending the passage of the Land Bill. The rumor of Mr. Dillon's avoidance of arrest received credence even among the Irish party, because it was known that he was most anxious to bring the question of the suspension of evictions before the House, and had informed the party of his intention. But the opinion was general that he would return to Dublin immediately after bringing the motion before Parliament, and face arrest.

Mr. Dillon's incarceration will be a severe blow to the Land League, in which he was one of the most intelligent and energetic workers. Atter Mr. Davitt, he was the most efficient organizor at 'the disposition of Mr. Parnell, whe will not find it easy to replace him. Mr. Dillon's arrest will not help the passage of the Land Bill, as it has caused considerable anger among the Irish mem-

A meeting of the Parnellite members has been called for to-day to discuss what action shall be taken as a mark of dissatisfaction with the Government. A proposition will be made that the party walk out of the House in a body on the second reading of the Land Bill as the most effective form of protest. It is by no means certain, however, that the majority of the Irish members will agree to this course, which might imperil the success of the measure.

WHAT THE SUPERIORESS OF THE CONVENTS THINK OF THE WEBER PIANOS.

New York Piano Co., Montreal: GENTLEMEN,-It is with pleasure I announce that I am perfectly satisfied with the Weber (New York) piano which I bought from you. It gives every satisfaction, and I would be happy to have it introduced into all our establishments, as well as to all those who wish to buy a fine piano.

Yours respectfully, SISTER ST. ROMUALD. Superioress Congregation de Notre Dame, Joliette

We have used the pianos of Mr. A. Weber in this institution for several years, and seel boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 pleasure in recommending them for their fine #5.33; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do tone and durability. They give entire satis. faction in every respect.

SISTER MARY ANGELA HUGHES,

WHAT THE CONSUMPTIVE NEEDS IS A medicine which not only relieves irritation of the lungs; but makes up those losses of strength always entailed by lung disease. Becovery can never be hoped for so long as the vital current remains watery and impoverished, the nervous system weak and unquiet. It is the unison acknowledged potency that gives Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda such a decided pre-eminence over the generality of preparations designed to overcome lung, throat and bronchial affections. The hypophosphites furnish the system with the most important constituents of clood, muscle and nervous tissue, and the highly prepared oil derived from the cod's liver acts as a subjugator of throat and lung irritation. Sold by all drug-

Finance and Commerce

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, May 3, 1881.

FINANCIAL. The money market to-day was unchanged. Mercantile paper was discounted at 6 to 7 ner cent, and loans on call and time ranged from 4 to 6 percent. Sterling Exchange was steady at 91 premium for 60-day bills between banks, 93 to 91 over the counter. Drafts on New York were drawn at 1 to 1

The stock market was stronger this morning for all the leading securities. Bank of Montreal advanced 1 per cent to 200 bid; Merchants' ½ to 124½; Commerce 3 to 145½; Richelieu ½ to 63½; City Passenger ½ to 123,

Morning Stock Sales .- 75 Montreal 1994; 88 do 200; 60 do 200}; 10 do (ex-div.) 196; 1 do 200}; 25 do 200; 5 do 1992; 35 do (exdiv.) 195; 35 do 200; 50 do 1951; 52 Merchants $124\frac{1}{2}$; 50 do $124\frac{1}{2}$; 29 do $124\frac{1}{2}$; 125 do $124\frac{1}{2}$; 23 do $122\frac{1}{2}$ Inspector McCormack, who was sent down specially to intercept him. Mr. Dillon was 100 Commerce 145; 100 do 1451; 100 do 145; I50 do 145]; 100 Jacques Cartier 101; 50 Montreal Telegraph 124; 50 do 1241; 50 do 1243; 50 do 125; 300 do 1243; 50 do 125; 10 Gas 1371; 50 do 138; 95 Richelieu 631; 100 do 631; 125 City Passenger 124; 75 do 1233; 75 do 1233.

The stock market this afternoon was very strong, and Bank of Montreal scored a further advance, closing at 2021 bid.

Afternoon Sales .- 80 Montreal 201; 25 do (ex-div.) 196; 25 do, 196]; 25 do (régular) 201; 25 do (ex-div.) 196}; 125 do, 1963; 25 do (regular) 202; 25 do (ex-div.) 197; 60 (regular) 2021; 80 do (ex-div) 1971; 25 do (regular) 2021; 50 Commerce, 1484; 65 Merchants. 1243; 30 Union 93; 100 Toronto, 1513; 25 Richelieu, 631; 115 Gas. 1381; 150 Montreal Telegraph, 1251, 25 do, $125\frac{3}{4}$; 25 do, $125\frac{1}{2}$; 38 do, $125\frac{3}{4}$; 50 do, 126; 25 do, $125\frac{1}{4}$; 50 do, 126; 10 Montreal Cotton, 210; 275 City Passenger, 1234; 95 do, 124; 13 do 1234; 15 do, 124, \$5,000 Champlain

New York, May 3, 1 p.m.-Stocks strong; R. I., 137½; III. Cen, 137½; N. Y. C., 146½;
L. S., 128½; C. S., 77; M. C., 109½; Erie,
47½; pfd., 88½; N. W., 125½; pfd., 138; St.
Paul, 114½; pfd., 126½; D. & L., 119½; O. &
M., 44; W. St. L. & P., 48½; pfd., 89½; U.
P., 118½; W. U., 116; Am. Ex., 78.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The spring season has commerced auspiciously, and there is a brisk movement of goods to the interior. The St Lawrence The Privy Council held a special meeting Canals have been open for traffic several in Dublin Castly last evening and decided to days, and the Welland Canal will be filled toplace Dublin under the provisions of the morrow. A telegram from the Superintend-Arms Act, so that the police may search for ent states that the latter waterway will be \$8; Mink-Prime dark, 75c to \$1.25; Beaver, arms, of which they are likely to get a good | ready to pass vessels drawing 12 feet of water many. The authorities are acquainted with in July next. Meanwhile steam propellers ditto small, \$4 to \$5; ditto cubs, \$2 to \$4; the place were the members of the Fenian and barges of light draught are being chart. Fisher, \$4 to \$6; Skunk, black, 40c to 60c; Organization have sedreted their arms and they will seize these arms at once. Under Montreal, at about the same rates current last the Coercion Act about a dozen persons are year. The Erie canal to New York will not be in a navigable condition until about the 10th inst., so that the Canadian water route will have a week's start over its great rival. It is said that the completion of the Welland canal will benefit New York more than Montreal if more discrimination is not made between Canadian and American vessels than at present and such would seem to be the fact, as it is well known that a large number of vessels which passed through the old Welland canal last year proceeded direct to Oswego and there re-shipped for New York. The Government has been called upon to adept such legislation as may seem necessary to protect those interests which the Welland canal was built to foster. A prohibitory tariff on foreign vessels is not wanted, but there should be sufficient discrimination to turn the bulk of the trade which passes through Welland canal to Europe via St. Lawrence through route. There are now several large ocean vessels in this port including the two steamships which were detained in the river all winter, and the first Allan mail steamer will be in Montreal before the close of the week. So far the condition of western grain markets is unfavorable for shippers, being relatively too high to admit of operations on a large scale and a decline in ocean freight in New York has brought about a weakness in the freight market here. The wholesale provision markets have been distinguished by activity in the manufacturing and breadstuffs' lines, but groceries, provisions, &c., though exhibiting a fair movement occasionally, have been generally quiet.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Buyers appear to be awakening from their lethargy both here and in England, but while purchases here have been comparatively light, in England they have covered heavy lines of Caustic Soda. Soda Ash and Bleaching Powder. A large business will probably not be done here until the arrival of spring importations. Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash, \$1.60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9 50 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$3 90 to \$4; castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.25 to 8.75;

bi-carb soda, \$3.30 to 3.50. Boots and Suces.—Some new orders are being received, but manufacturers are chiefly employed in turning out work contracted for some time previously. The activity in fac-tories all over the country is having the effect of making labor scarce and dearer, but the cheapness of leather prevents an immediate advance in prices. Stocks in the country have not been broken into much yet, consequently we hear of few repeat orders. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to 2.25: do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to 2.25; do kip pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50;

pobble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20. warehouses are kept busily employed in now uses it for a nest.

do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and

packing houses and sample rooms attending to the wants of customers. The number of traders from all sections has been larger than for weeks past and city retailers have also been in the market for stuffs af various kinds. Travellers away in the West are doing well. but nearer, home the chilly weather occasionof invigorating elements with a pulmonic of slly experienced has kept the season backward and the Eastern "drummer" is less fortunate. Remittances have furnished little cause for complaint.

LEATHER. - The market has remained dull and easy, stocks being large and manufac-turers indifferent. A sale of eight tons Quebec splits is mentioned at 25c, and also 400 sides choice light upper leather at 42c: Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A, 24c to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; gists. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No Toronto. 36c to 42c; splits, large, 22c to 30; do small, 23c to 28c; caliskins, (27 to 36 lbs) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c.

IRON AND HARDWARE-The market for pig ron is depressed on account of the heavy production, but hardware continues steady, the demand being still active. Ingot tin and copper are very scarce. Pig Iron per ton. Coltness, \$19 50 to 20.50; Langloan, \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$19 to 19 50; Summerlee, \$19to19 50; Eglinton,\$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 1 90; ditto best \$210 to 225; Swedes & Norway, \$450 to 475; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 650; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 13, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 7½c; other brands, 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$240 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$250 to 275, Steel per 1b cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$325 to 375; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, \$ inch, 4 25 to 4 50; Sheet Zinc, 5 50 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 5 50. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto. bar, 550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 650; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25.

GROCERIES .- Teas are weak, with the exception of the higher grades of Japan. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 20c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good. 34c to 40; nne to choice, 41 to 52. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 25c to Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c: good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c; lower from 20c. Souchong, common 35c to 60c. Sugar.—The grades. to choice, 35c to 60c, market is unsettled by reports of drought in the West Indies. Montreal yellow, 74c to 9c; granulated, 94c to 94c; Grocers A,9 c to 9 c; raw sugar 7 c to 7 c. Molasses— Quiet, with large stock on hand. Sales of Rico at 45c to 47c. Barbadoes, 50c to 55c; Porto Rico, 45c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c. Spices slow. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 164c to 17c. Fruits are steady. Valencias raisins 61c to 71c; Prunes, 62; Malaga figs, 6c to 7c; H.S. almonds, 6s to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c to 14c; Walnuts, Bordeaux, 61c to

lc; Filberts, 81 to 9c. RAW Funs.—The market is dull and beyond spring muskrats, which bring 17c to 18c, there is little offering. We quote; Winter Muskrat, 10 to 12c; ditto Fall, 8c; kitts, 3c; do spring, 18c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to \$1.40 Cross Fox, \$2 to \$2.50; Lynx \$1.50 to \$2 Marten, \$1.25 to \$1.25 to \$1.50; Ottor, \$6 to \$2 50 to \$2.75; Bear, largeprime, \$6 to \$8; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

Wool.-The market is still quiet, the principal demand being for foreigns. Cape, 18c to 19c; Greasy Australian, 22c to 28c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and assorted, 30c.

SEEDS .- Ulover is quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.80 per bushel. Timothy continues without change, the market being well supplied, quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.65 per bushel.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

MAY 3. Dairy produce continues to weaken in price as stocks accumulate. It is reported that good Townships and Morrisburg butter was offered yesterday at 18c and 16c, but without drawing a bid. Small jobbing lots of Eastern Townships are said to be bringing no more than 19c from the grocery trade and 20c is extreme. Townships butter may be quoted at 16c to 19c and Morrisburg from 15c to 18c. Old factory cheese is worth about 14c, and new 12c to 13c. Factories are said to have sold in the Ingersoll and Brockville districts at 11c, 11½c and 12c. Eggs are quoted steady at 14½c. Lately there has been some movement in tallow. Sales of 1,000 bbs of refined tallow at 7½c are reported, and 500 do at 7½c. Heavy mess pork sells at \$20.50 to \$21.50; lard at 15c to 15½c; hams, uncovered, 13c to 131c, and bacon 11c to 12c.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET. MAY 2.

The supply of cattle was below the average and both shipping and butchers' grades were in good demand at good prices. Exporters are not over willing to operate largely as further trouble is apprehended in regard to cattle regulations in England. Private cables report the British markets dull, owing to heavy importations of dead beef, &c. Messrs. Acer & Co. were the heaviest buyers on export account here to-day, and they took 30 head of extra choice cattle from Messrs. Roberts & Widder, at 54c. Mr. N. Kennedy and Mr. James McShane purchased sparingly, at about

the same rate. Transactions in butchers' cattle were mentioned at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{2}{3}$ c. Live hogs were held at \$7 50, and sheep at \$5 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. The offerings at this market were as follows :-Mat. Elliot, Kingston, 1 car cattle; A. Burrows, Ottawa, 1 do ; E. Devlin, Brockville, mixed car sheep and hogs; Thos. Bonner Toronto, 1 car cattle, and Frank Rodgers, 1 cardo. The receipts for the week including Monday last, were 25 cars of cattle; 120 horses; 300 sheep and 215 calves.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ohio, says:— He was cured of Chronic Bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years by the use of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL:

THE Superintendant of Pilots has just finished the buoying of the river from the harbour to Cap Charles.

The Mason News, a Michigan paper, tells of the hen which laid an egg eight and a half inches by six and three-fourths in in size, but omits the best part of the story. After they had measured the egg they made a hole in it, DRY Goods. 4-The employees in wholesale drove the nen into the empty shell, and she

SCOTCH; NEWS.

The London Gazette states that the Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Wm. Davidson, who has long been recognized as the oldest inhabitant in the district, died on Monday night, 11th April, in his house in Liff Road, Lochee, having entered upon his hundredth year. He was temperate n his habits, and retained his faculties to the

Father Maloney, a Catholic priest of Erie county, who claims to have performed several miracles of late, is now credited with another. James Burns, who for years has suffered from paralysis to such an extent that he could not stand up, appeared walking upon the streets the other night, giving Father Maloney all praise for the miraculous cure.-Philadelphia Press.

On Wednesday morning, 13th April, Dr. Nairne died suddenly at his residence in York Place, Perth, the cause of death being inflammation of the peritoneum, brought on, it is supposed, by a cold which he had caught on his way home from the annual festival of the Perth Literary Association, of which he was an energetic member and an ex-president, on the previous night. He has left a widow and young family.

A conference, with the object of considering the proposal to form a National Liberal No. 107—Boy's and Girl's:
Association for Scotland, was held on 9th size, 12x18; per doz...... 60e April, at the Glasgow residence of Mr. Charles Tennant, M. P. Lord Roseb ry presided, and the conference was attended by representatives of the existing Liberal Associations in the east, north, west, and south-west districts of the country. A general agreement prevailed as to the desirable nature of the scheme, and the result of the deliberations No. 111-For Boy's: size, will sortly be laid before the members of the various associations. A special meeting of the Town Council of

Queensferry was held in the Town-house on the afternoon of Saturday, 9th April, Provost Russell presiding. The winutes of last meeting having been read and approved of, the Prevost, as convener of the committee appointed at the meeting to endeavor to arrange with the burgh's creditors, reported that Mr. G. H. Raid, coal merchant, and his law agent had refused to meet the committee on Monday, 11th inst., as proposed, and as one of Mr. Reid's charges, referred to in last minute, would expire on Monday, there was every reason to believe that he intended to seek a preference over the other creditors, and to follow out his diligence to extremities. The Council, having taken the matter into their consideration, and being satisfied that the burgh is at present insolvent, and being determined not to allow preferences, they, on the motion of Bailie Broomfield, seconded by Provost Russell, resolved at once to apply to the Sheriff for sequestration of the estates of the burgh in terms of the Bankruptcy Act.

A dastardly outrage was committed on a young lady in the neighborhood of Inverness on Sunday evening, 10th April. Briefly told, the story is to this effect :- On Sunday even ing a young lady and gentleman belonging to the town were having a walk to Traigphadric 83c to 93c; Sultanas, 104c to 112c; Currants, in the neighborhood of Inverness, when at the top of the road they were attacked by a number of ruffians, seemingly the worse of drink, and using most opprobrious language. The gentleman endeavored to protect the lady, and struck one of the assailants with his stick. He was, however, deprived of the stick and assaulted with it, being left for a moment in a state of stupor. Recovering his senses he hurried away to get other people to come to the rescue of the young lady, who was being cruelly ill-used. While he was away her shrieks attracted other people, who were passing to the scene, whereupon the ruffians bolt-

ed. The matter has been reported to the Publishers and Booksellers, police, and in the course of Monday three individuals were apprehended, while it is understood that the police have a clue to the whereabouts of the others, who are charged with being concerned in the outrage. The individuals in charge are young men belonging to the town.

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harrassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ODGING FOR YOUNG WO MEN out of situations. 67 Juror street

A PPLICATION WILL be made
At this Session of the Legislature of the
Province of Quebee for an Act to detach from
the Corporation or Municipality of the Town or
Village of Hochelaga all that part bounded to
the South-East by the River St Lawrence, to
the North-East by the Parish of St. Francois
d'Assise de la Longue Pointe, to the North-West
by Cote de la Visitation, and to the South-West
by lots numbers thirty, thirty-one and thirtyfive inclusively, on the official plan and and
book of reference of the said Municipality or
Village of Hochelaga, and also to detach lots
bearing numbers fitty, fifty-three, and seventysix inclusively, and to ferm a separate Municipality of all the properties comprised within the
aforesaid limits, and for other objects.

QUINN & PURCELL.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1881.

37 5

WITH

FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 100fl. Government Bond ISSUED IN 1864,

Which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY.

Until each and every bond is a rawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are no BLANKS.

The Three Highest Prizes Amount, to

200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins,

Any bonds not drawing one of the above Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the 1st of June, and every bond bought of us on or before the 1st of June is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS and including \$5 will secure one of these

TERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other informa-tion address:

International Banking Co., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. Inis In the True Witness.

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

W. A. IN I. E. D.—Fiblit Shruch Survents and Launiress. MISS he compared with any of the laws of the United States.

W. A. IN I. E. D.—Fiblit Shruch Survents and Colors and Launiress. MISS he compared with any of the laws of the United States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRST COMMUNION

FIRST

COMMUNION CERTIFICATES,

IN FRENCH OR ENGLISE

No. 444-For Girl's : size, 12x18; per doz..... 72e No. 445-For Boy's : size,

12x18; per doz..... The above have figures of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus, Mary; and St. Joseph.

No. 439-For Girl's: size, 9x12; per doz..... No. 439-For Boy's : size, 9x12; per doz..... No. 112-For Girl's: size, 6½x10; per doz.....

FIRST COMMUNION SOUVENIRS

Silver Medals for 1st Communion, each..... Brass Medals for Confirmation, perdoz..... 20e

6½x10; per doz.....

Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, with Dressed Figures, per doz.......\$1.12 Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, plain, per doz. 25c & 30c Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, colored, per doz.

Prayer Beads from 30c per doz, and upwards, in all sizes and colors.

The Great Day, a Souvenir Book for 1st Communion, cloth Counsels for Holy Communion, by Mgr. DeSegur..... Instruction on Penance and First Communion, by an Irish Priest..... Instructions for 1st Communicants, by Dr. J. Schmitt.....

My 1st Communion..... Life's Happiest Day or the Little 1st Communicant, by the author of Golden Sands, cloth, red edges... The Angel Guide or Year of
Ist Communion.....

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

CATHOLIC

275 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

TIMBRELLAS.

Special sale of Silk Umbrellas at S. Carsley's. Also of Cotton, Alpaca and Patent Twill Um-

WATERPROOF. WATERPROOF. Waterproof. Waterproof.

The store of Gent's Waterproof Tweed Overcoats, S. Carsley's. Also for Ladies' and Gents, Rubber and Gossamer Waterproof Coats and Clouks.

S. CARSLLYS SHOW ROOMS.

Price List of Paisley and French Brocks Shawls "all marked special prices." Shawls "all marked special prices."

Paisley Shawls, \$3.35, worth \$4.08.

Paisley Shawls, \$4.00, worth \$4.75.

Palsley Shawls, \$4.00, worth \$5.25

Paisley Shawls, \$4.50, worth \$5.25

Paisley Shawls, \$5.50, worth \$6.50.

Paisley Shawls, \$5.60, worth \$7.06,

Paisley Shawls, \$6.60, worth \$7.06,

Paisley Shawls, \$6.60, worth \$7.06,

Paisley Shawls, \$7.25, worth \$9.50.

Paisley Shawls, \$7.25, worth \$9.50.

Paisley Shawls, \$9.00, worth \$4.50.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.00, worth \$4.50.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.700, worth \$4.75.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.300, worth \$4.75.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.700, worth \$1.750.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.500, worth \$1.750.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.500, worth \$1.750.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.500, worth \$1.750.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.600, worth \$1.750.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.600, worth \$1.750.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.600, worth \$1.750.

Paisley Shawls, \$1.700, worth \$1.900.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS.

French Broche Shawls, \$16.00, worth \$25.00.
French Broche Shawls, \$18.00, worth \$25.00.
French Broche Shawls, \$22.50. worth \$35.00.
French Broche Shawls, \$25.00, worth \$40.00.
French Broche Shawls, \$27.50, worth \$42.00.
French Broche Shawls, \$30.00, worth \$45.00.
French Broche Shawls, \$33.00, worth \$45.00.
Having bought several cases of these Shawls at a great bargain, we are in a position to offer them at the above low quotations. Without doubt these are the cheapest Shawls we ever offered to the public.

S. CARNLEY' SHOW ROOMS

Come to Carsley's for Jackets, Dolmans, Circulars, Ready made dresses, Skirts of all kinds and Ladles Cotton Underclothing.

S. CARSLEY,

WANTED.—Plain and Ex-