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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 38.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT THE LAND WAR

IRISH AMENDMENTS TO THE

NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

LAND ACT.

A Vote of Thanks to Canada

FROM THE IRISH MEMBERS

Mr. Parnell is Master of the Situation.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS.

Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

PARNELL, DILLON & O'KELLY Released

MR, FORSTER HAS RESIGNED.

LONDON, April 25 .- The statement that Parnell had a conference with leading Home Rulers while en route to Kilmainham is au-

thoritatively contradicted.

DUBLIN, April 25.—It is reported that John Dillon will be unconditionally released from

prison in a few days.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Cabinet to looking to their relief.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Cox (N. Y.) offered the following as a substitute for Robinson's resolution :- "That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House any additional correspondence with the British Government on file in the State Department in reference to the alleged imprisonment of citizens of the United States in Ireland, and that the President be requested to continue his efforts for the prompt release or prompt trial of any citizen who may now remain unjustly imprisoned in Ireland by the Government of Great Britain." Robinson withdrew his resolution, and Cox's was adopted without divi-

LONDON, April 25 .- In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, replying to Earl Militown, quoted precedents where the English Government made representations similar to those of the United States in the Lamson case. The United States, he said, did not interfere with the English administration of justice, but merely intimated that there might be cause for clemency. Generally a fortnight was allowed for the consideration of such cases, but as the evidence in this one came from the United States the time was somewhat extended. Had the United States interfered with British municipal law, no language would have been too severe to resent the indignity, but no Minister would undertake the responsibility of declining to listen to the statement that important information was forthcoming in the case of a man condemned

The Marquis of Salisbury spoke in a similar strain, but deprecated any expression of

opinion until the papers were seen.

LONDOW, April 26.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Redmond, in moving the second reading of the land law of Ireland Act Amendment Bill, drafted by Mr. Healy and Mr. Parnell to the Irish Land Act of 1881, said he believed the necessity for amendment to the Act was recognized by

The following is a summary of some of the principal provisions of the Amendments

It is provided by the first clause that where under the existing act an application has been made to fix a fair rent, the judicial rent shall be deemed to be payable by the tenant from the rent day next succeeding the appli-cation made to the Court, and that the statutory term shall run and be computed from the same rent day. But this clause is not to apply to cases where the application or the order has been made at the first sitting of the Land Courts, or the order takes effect from the first day of the operation of the Act

The question of proceedings for the recovery of arrears of rent pending the settlement of a judicial rent, is dealt with by a proposal that the Court may order the suspension of such proceedings pending the fixing of a judidal rent, and that rents becoming due while application to the Land Court are awaiting searing, or settlement shall be paid on the annual value of the holding "as valued under the acts relating to the valuation of ratable property in Ireland"—that is to say, Griffith's valuation.

on a holding which, being executed, adds to to be left to the parties interested, and the the letting value of the holding, or any expenditure of labor or capital on a holding State, subject to the condition that the annual which adds to the letting value thereof." The Court is also to ascertain what impredecessors in title for which he or they have not been paid or compensate: otherwise by the landlord or his predecessors in title; it shall estimate the increase of the letting value resulting from such improvements, and such increase shall be deemed the property of the tenant, and no rent is to be allowed or made payable on account or in consequence thereof. Unless proved to the con-trary, improvements are to be deemed to have been made by the tensut.

The future judicial rents for statutory terms are not to exceed the judicial rents for the preceding statutory terms, except in respect of capital expended by the landlord on the holding since the commencement of the next preceding term, or increase of value from other circumstances than tenant's improve-

In the case of tenants in arrears and occupying holdings under £30, Griffith's valuation, the Land Commissioners may, if the tenant can pay Griffith's valuation for the year's rent due on the next day succeeding the 22nd day of August next, grant to the landlord one year's arrears of rent of the holding if it does not exceed one-half the arrears due. The payment or tender of the amount so granted shall be deemed payment of all arrears. Whenever the landlord agrees to reinstate a tenant evicted since the 1st of

tenant had not been affected. In extension of the purchase system it is proposed to give the Land Commissioners power to advance the whole of the principal sum required to the purchasing occupier on satisfactory security, and the same power in the case of estates purchased by the Commissioners and resold to tenants.

May, 1880, this proposal is to apply as if the

Landlords who are limited owners are prcvided for by enabling them to apply to the Court of Chancery to have their interest settled and the amount thereof paid over.

Mr. Redmond said the bill was a crushing answer to the accusation that the Irish party desired to deprive tenants of the benefits of

the Land Act. Mr. Gladstone said the Government could not support the second reading of the bill. The Land Act might not be disturbed, but the opinion did not apply to the purchase and arrears clauses of it. The latter clause certainly fell far short of its object, and should be legislated upon early in the present session. The Government would approach the question impartially, listening to suggestions of all qualified persons and settling the question effectually. He praised the system for settling arrears day considered the question of American sketched in the Irish bill, and said he knew ed as a possible successor of Mr. Forster. suspects in Irish prisons and the steps taken many landlords thought that settlement Taesday's debate, when the Government will should be compulsory. He considered that relief should take the form of a gift and not of a loan. He saw in the Irish bill the first gleam of a hope on the dark subject, for although he was confident of the power of the Empire, compulsion was completely alien to the spirit of the constitution. He approved of the application of the Irish Church surplus fund for alding tenants in arrears, but feared the fund was not large enough for the purpose.

Messis. Healy, O'Shea and McFarlane expressed satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's statement. Mr. Forster announced that the Land Com-

mission would issue a circular stating it was ready to send a valuator to farms where landlords and tenants agree to adopt his de-LONDON, April 28 .- At the meeting of the

Home Rule members of Parliament, the vote of thanks to the Canadian House of Commons for adopting the resolution in favor of and the address to the Queen praying for autonomy for Ireland, was passed on motion of Mr. Dawson, member for Cerlow. London, April 28 .- The police of County

Cork have been ordered not to leave their barrack's except for duty, and to be always in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice to quell disturbances.

London, April 28 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Cowen asked whether the imprisoned members of Parliament who were arrested because they obstructed the Land Act would now be released, as Mr. Gladstone approved the bill drafted by Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone said Mr. Forster would soon fully enter into the subject as the question could not be answered in the score of a simple reply to a question.

A preliminary report of the Lords' Committee on the Land Act takes exception to the manner in which the decisions of Sub-Commissioners regarding fair rent are given. It declares the purchase clauses are a failure, and specially recommends that purchase money be advanced by the State at 3 per cent interest, repayment to be made by instalments of 31 per cent for sixty-six years, or of 4 per cent for forty-six years. Also, that the cost of the scheme be defrayed by the Church surplus fund; that a special department be created to carry out the scheme, and all arrears accrued before 1878 be cancelled and

added to the purchase money.
- Dublin, April 28.—It is believed that if imprisoned Irish members of Parliament are released, "no rent" manifesto will be with-

drawn. It is stated that the release of Dillon and Parnell will be one of the first acts of Earl

Cowper's successor. The Cabinet to-morrow will decide upon the detention or liberation of members of Parlisment confined in Kilmainham Jail.

LONDON, April 28 .- The Times says it is understood that the Government is considering the scheme of Mr. Shaw, member for Cork county, for dealing with arrears of rent in Ireland. The Times also says it has reason to believe that the House of Lords Committee on the Land Act will recommend large and liberal terms, including the advance of reluction.

In chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on a chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on large crown gathered at the chasing, the withdrawal of all limitation on a chasing the chasing the

payment on account of interest and sinking fund and the number of years over which the payments are to extend shall be so regulated original rent.

Dublin, April 30.—The report that Parnell,

Dillon and O'Kelly will be immediately re-leased is false. The brother of Redmond, M.P., and two others have been released from Kilmainham.

The fact that gentlemen were allowed the unusual privilege of twice visiting Kilmain-ham jail on Friday strengthened the belief that diplomatic negotiations are proceeding between the Parnellites and the Government The Parnellites regard Earl Cowper's re-

tirement following Mr. Gladstone's speech, as an emphatic indication of an entire change of the Ministerial programme.

London, April 30.—It is believed, at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, the draft of a bill

dealing with rent arrears in Ireland was submitted; also, that it was decided steps should forthwith be taken for the release of all suspects except those arrested on suspicion of neing personally concerned in outrages. NEW YORK, April 30.—The political interest of the week is languidly centred in Mr. Glad-

stones budget and the Government's change of front regarding Ireland. There is much disappointment about the Premier's fiscal developements. No true Englishman of course even dreams of paying off the national debt. For is it not a national blessing? But all were inclined to cherish the hope, as usual blighted, of a reduction of the income tax. Instead of this the Premier caused consternation to the country squires and to society generally by taxing wheels. It is a matter of regret that perambulators were exempt. The Tories are very irate over the Premier's "volteface" policy in Ireland. They consider that the Government is truckling to the Irish party in promising legislation on arrears of rent. It is admitted that an important change of policy in Ireland is indicated by the appointment of Earl Spencer. The new vicercy comes of a race of statesmen. His previous experience of the viceroyalty, his personal popularity in Ireland, and his known aversion to coercion are advantages in every one of which Lord Cowper was wanting, and which will doubtless cause Lord Spencer's influence to be felt for good in the administration of Irish affairs. It is doubtful whether Mr. Forster will retain the Chief Secretaryship, but even if he does he will no longer be the head of the Government of Ireland as of a reasonable and persistent moral sussion, under Lord Cowper, nor will the change of policy be less marked. Mr. Shaw is mentioned as a possible successor of Mr. Forster. declare its policy, is anticipated with m uch

interest. The World's cable from London says :-The rank absurdity of keeping Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon in prison, now that the opposition to the Land Act for which they were incarcerated is admitted by the leaders of the Liberals to be just, is perfectly obvious at last to all sections of both parties. The Government probably had hopes that Mr. Parnell would not surrender himself on the expiration of his parole; indeed, it was within his legal right to compel them to rearrest him, and now it has no other alternative but to release him with flying colors. The Conservative party's policy on the Irish land question leaves the Liberals quite adriit from their moorings and has made a great impres-sion upon the country. The Premier this week has confined all his efforts to gaining a little more time for considering what is to be his next move. It is almost inevitable that there must soon be a general jail delivery of the suspects of at least of those not resting under the imputation of being concerned in murder and similar grave offences, with the implied confession that they should never have been imprisoned. The report of the Lords' committee gives the most conclusive evidence that Mr. Gladstone's much-vaunted panacea for the wrongs of Ireland is the most wretched failure in modern times.

LONDON, May 2 .- The Standard this morning says there can be no longer any doubt that we are in the midst of a ministerial crisis. At the Cabinet Council yesterday, decisions were arrived at whereof the first consequence will be Mr. Forster's resignation.

LONDON, May 2.-Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released unconditionally. Mr. Forster has resigned.

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS CAUSE GREAT JOY TO IRBLAND AND SOMETHING

LIKE DISMAY TO ENGLAND.

[By Cable to the Mail] LONDON, April 25 .- I visited the House of Commons to-night. Great excitement prevailed amongst the Irish members over the meeting to-morrow, when a voto of thanks will be passed to Canada for her sympathy. Mr. Philip Callan's notice in the House of Commons of a question to the Ministry about

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Daily News says :-"The Canadian House of Commons seems to labor under a slight misconception as to its duty towards the Mother Country. America has already given us gratuitous advice, and Canada follows the precedent—perhaps improves upon it. The singular motion carried by the Canadian House of Commons is an eccentric proceeding. We prefer to manage our own affairs, and will not be dictated to by Canada. Perhaps the Canadian Legislature will recognize the fact that the administration of Ireland does not lie within its jurisdiction.

manage the kingdom. The declaration of Canadian independence is a serious affair, showing that the separatist idea is floating in Canadian minds. We are glad the motion was rejected, as it shows that the majority of the Canadians are loyal to the British Crown. that the tenant shall not have to pay a The possession of Canada is a vital necessity larger yearly sum than the amount of his to the British Empire. Canada belonging to Great Britain keeps others from touching her treaties, negotiated by her under the British Crown, and therefore respected. If separated she would be the vassal of the United States. Canada cannot do without us, but we should shape our policy to atrengthen the mutual sympathy that exists between us."

AN IRISH UTTERANCE.

The Irish Times says :-"The action of the Dominion House of Commons is sure to cause a stir. The incident shows the attention bestowed on Irish affairs in the colonies."

IRISH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The resolutions are regarded by Irish moderates as the most significant and influential pronouncement ever made in any quarter for Home Rule. Both wings of the Irish party are jubilant, and a graceful ac-knowledgment of the Canadian Parliament s on foot by the Irish members of the House

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

As an example of what can be accomplished in the direction of temperance when sensibly and ressonably managed, and its beneficial results, it may be mentioned that the population of this county of Victoria is 32,000, of this number 6,000 are members of the Catholic Church, forming the parishes of Lindsay, Carden and Fenelon Falls. The official list of convictions for the last quarter ending 1st of March contains the names of twenty-four offenders, not one of whom is a Catholic. This happy condition of affairs may be attributed mainly to the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Stafford, who by personal example and calm and dispassionate argument has induced his parishioners to form strict habits of temperance. To enforce sobriety by Act of Parliament is an impossibility; it would be the tyrannical act of a majority to which the minority would not submit. Spasmodic raving about prohibition by advocates who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and by people who are total abstainers during the spasm, and when the spasm is over revert to the old "Tonic," purely vegetable," is next to useless. The course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, that

Attempts on the Lives of Field and Vanderbilt.

INFERNAL MACHINES SENT TO THE GREAT BAIL-WAY MAGNATES - THE PERPET RATORS OF THE OUTRAGE UNKNOWN.

New York, April 30 .- A dastardly attempt was made on the lives of Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Oyrus W. Field by sending them explosives through the mails. The dangerous character of the packages was discovered en route to the post office station, where they were to be delivered at the residences of these gentlemen, and it is probable loss of lite was prevented. The package for Field was posted in the general office and the one lest for Vanderbilt was brought in by a collector. The packets were placed in the mail tag with other matter for the uptown district, taken to the elevated railroad station and deposited on the front platform of the car. The train started, but before reaching Ninth street an explosion was heard, and fire and smoke were observed to issue from the mail bag. When the train stopped the bag was removed to the post office on 29th street and opened. The package addressed Van-derbilt had exploded, and the one addressed to Field was plunged in a buket of water and then examined. It consisted of a pasteboard box covered with flowers and pictures, and had a small drawer in it from which depended a string, as is supposed, for the purpose of drawing it open and causing the explosion, Inside was found a tin canister, containing half a pound of powder and a glass jar containing white powder and a liquid, believed to be some kind of explosive. A scrap of newspaper was enclosed, which was recognized as part of the Volks-Zeitung. Upon soaking the wrapper several folds came apart, and on one was found in lead pencil G. W. Walling, 311 East 19th street." probability is the machine was originally directed to Walling. The fact that Walling forbade the procession of Socialists is regarded as the reason why it might have been intended for him, and gives color to the theory that the Socialists are at the bottom of the affair. Prof. Doremus pronounces the fluid in the

glass globe taken from the machine intended for Vanderbilt to be sulphuric acid. No clue

the Canadian resolution is the talk of the as yet to the perpetrators. Walling had 800 policemen on hand early this morning to prevent the Socialists parading to Williamsburg. A hundred officers were stationed at the ferry, and the policemen at the Germania Assembly rooms refused admittance to any one. At hall past nine Walling received a delegation of Socialists, who stated they had abandoned the idea of parading, but wanted a permit for a funeral They had no insurance and estimate their procession to proceed to Williamsburg. They loss at fully \$10,000. Their loss includes desired to bury Frederick Baelche, a member of their organization. As the law requires six hours' notice, the request was refused. The Superintendent, also believing it to be a subterfuge, sent a platoon of men to guard the undertakers where the remains lay. At 1 o'clock a large crowd gathered at the

two carriages only. The authorities were freely censured, and a secret meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by prominent Socialists.

Early this morning, John A. Davenport, of Nineteenth street, took to the police headquarters an infernal machine similar to those sent to Vanderbilt and Field, evidently prepared by the same person. It was placed in his hall way last night and exploded, doing little damage. The box was probably in-tended for the Police Supt. Walling, who lives a few doors from Davenport.

THE QUEEN'S LIFE AGAIN THREATENED.

DONCASTER, April 29 .- A Railway employee, named Albert Young, was arrested to-day for threatening the life of the Queen. It is believed the threat was mere bravado.

ARRIVAL OF DANENHOWER AT MOS-COW.

St. PRTEBEBURG, April 29 .- Lieut. Danenhower telegraphs this morning announcing bis arrival in Moscow, and his kind reception by the American Consul. He will proceed to morrow, and arrive at St. Petersburg on Monday morning. His stay there will de-pend on the condition of his eyes and the health of the boatswain.

FELEGRAMS CONDENSED

Middlesboro' iron workers are out on strike. Danenhower and party have reached St. Petersburg.

The reduction of tha U.S. public debt

during April was \$14,415,823. Civil war has broken out between the na-

ive tribes on the West African coast. Another serious fire occurred in Winnipeg on Sunday morning, doing some \$80,000 worth of damage.

Not the slightest clue has yet been obtained as to who sent the infernal machines to Vanderbilt and Field.

The officers concerned in the conspiracy against Arabi Bey have been degraded to the ranks and exiled to Soudan.

Five Turkish ironclads are in readiness to proceed to Egypt on a sign from the Powers that Turkish intervention is necessary.

It is reported that Ward & Co., grain commission merchants of Chicago, have absconded with \$5,000 belonging to customers.

It is reported that a farmer in the County Cork named Skuffe has been murdered. agrarian.

The American Consul visited Brophy in Nass Jail and offered him £40 provided he would leave the country. Brophy would accept only unconditional release.

The Grand Trunk Railway has completed arrangements for two through trains each way daily, between Chicago and New York, connecting with Erie, beginning on May 14.

The annual report of the New York Chamher of Commerce says it is apparent that the United States is entering a critical period of its progress, when economic and financial questions require the most careful examina-

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE IN THE PRAIRIE CITY,

WINNIPEG, May 1 .- Winnipeg has been visited with another serious fire, resulting in the entire destruction of Dundee Block, a fine brick structure near the corner of Main street and Portage avenue. The fire broke out at 1 a.m. Sunday, and although the brigade responded promptly and worked vigorously, defective appliances resulted in the block soon becoming a heap of ruln. The occu-pants of the block were W. G. Scott, grocery storehouse; Alexander McIntyre, liquor storehouse; J. B. McKilligan, real estate. On the ground floor were Jerry Robinson's dry goods store; A. W. Boss's extensive real estate office; Drummond Bros. & Co.; office of the Bank of Nova Scotia. On the first floor were Ross, Killam & Haggert, law office; Vaughan, Dennis & Co., real estate, and Colby, architect. The upper flats were occupied by the Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern Railroad office, McLary Manufacturing Company office, L. M. Lewis, insurance office; Frank King & Co., real estate, and J. H. Gil-mour, real estate. These were all losers, although some were fortunate enough to save many valuable documents. The building was valued at \$31,000. There was an insurance of \$8,000 in the Northern, \$5,000 in the North British & Mercantile, and \$5,000 in Imperial. W. G. Scott, loss \$5,000, insured in the Queen's for \$2,500. Alex McIntyre, loss \$5,000, but salvage in liquors will reduce the loss; no insurance. Jerry Robinsson's loss \$25,000, insurance \$10,000 in the Commercial Union, \$4,000 in Liverpool & London & Globe, \$3,000 in Canada Fire & Marine, \$2,000 in Northern. The Bank of Nova Scotia loses nothing, neither does the Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern Raliway. Ross, Killam & Haggart loss upwards of \$5,000, inclusive of Mr. Ross' library and other private effects in the real estate office. They had no insurance. Vaughan, Denis & Co. occupied five apart-ments in the building, and are heavy losers. loss at fully \$10,000. Their loss includes besides contents of offices, field instruments for six parties, eleven sets of draughting instruments, besides plans, books and valuable papers. Dimmond Bros. also saved nearly everything of value in their office. Frank King, loss \$1,500. J. B. McKilligan succeeded in getting out all his deeds and valuable documents. The total loss is estimated

Latest Irish News by Mail.

[Freeman's Journal, April 15th]

A bulletin states that the Marquis Conyngham passed a fair night, and his strength has slightly improved, but his condition is stall one to cause much anxiety.

The Central News states that Sir John Ennis has been called on at a public meeting in Athlone to resign his seat in consequence of his recent Parliamentary votes.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P., were present on Wednesday night at a Land Lesgue demonstration in Stockport. Mr.

Redmond spoke at some length on coercion. At the Limerick Quarter Sessions a subconstable was found guilty of assaulting a little girl with his sword, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment from the date of

his committal. Speaking at a Conservative demonstration at Torquay on Wednesday night, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., seid as to Ireland the Gevernment had made a mistake in refusing a Home Rule inquiry.

At a meeting of the bishop and clergy of Meath on Wednesday it was resolved to recommend Mr. Edward Shiel to the electors of Meath to fill the vacancy in the representation of the county.

The hearing of the charge against Capt. Dugmore was resumed and concluded at Blaz on Wednesday. He was ordered to find ball "for his future good behavior" or go to jak for six months. He accepted the latter alternative.

A desperate encounter has taken place in Irishtown, Limerick, between some factions

resident in the locality. Iron bars, stones and other missles were freely used, and a number of persons more or less wounded. The police have arrested three persons, two men and a woman. At Ennis, on Wednesday, two men were

sent to prison for two months, in default of bail, for having taken part in firing shots into houses at Crosheen, and a man named Thomas Horan, of Miltown-Malbay, was sent to jail for three months, in default of ball, for having taken part in an "unlawful assembly."

The men, Colgan and Byrne, were on Wednesday, before Mr. O'Donel, in the Northern Police Court, charged on remand with having firearms in their possession without a license in a proclaimed district. Byrne was semtenced to three months' imprisonment and bail for Colgan to the amount of £10 for his good behaviour for twelve months was accepted.

The Archbishop of Cashel has been urgently requested by his Grace the Most Roy. Dr. Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney, to presch at the opening of St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city, on the 8th of September next, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. He has also, we understand, just received a very flattering and beautifully illuminated address from the Leicester Branch of the Hational Land League of Great Britain.

The Chief Secretary has reglied to the letter address to him by Mr. Barlow Smythe in the following terms :- " I have to express my deep sympathy with you in the dreadful afiliction brought upon you by a murder almost unparalleled in its reckless and creek wickedness. I can assure you that from the moment of hearing of the crime, the authorities have been straining every nerve to discover the perpetrators. You express auxprise that no reward has been advertised. This arises from the fact that persons are in custody charged with the murder-three arrested on the day of the murder and four on. Sunday."

The arrest of a man named Franklin Moses in New York for forgery and swindling has incidentally cast a good deal of light upon the origin of the late stories of Fenian designs against British steamers. Moses was Governor of South Carolina in the reconstruction days following the Civil War, and he was charged with the grossest dishonesty while in office. The latest charge against him for which be has been arrested is for passing varions worthless cheques on New York merchants while posing as a southern merchant well known by repute. The police recognized him as a man whose address had not long before been given to them by officers of a British steamship line, from whom Moses had obtained money by taking advantage of the stories about Fenian plots to blow up English vessels. Moses had pretended that he had overheard several Fenians discussing their dynamite designs and offered for a consideration to act the part of a spy in the interests of the British Government. Hearing nothing further from him, the steamship officers concluded they had been deceived, and so notified Inspector Byrnes, but the matter had been allowed to drop, as the officers of the steamship wished to concede the fact that they had been windled. Ex-Governor Moses was recognized by the police as a professional swindler, and within the past year or two has been arrested at least half a score of times, but in some way or other has escaped punishment.

THE HANLAN-TRICKETT RACE.

London, May 1.- The accounts of the num-

ber of lengths by which Hanlan won vary. Hanlan rowed in his Phelps & Peters boat which weighed 29 pounds. The tow path was lined by people, many ladies being present. Trickett used a Warin boat and was stripped, Hanlan being in his usual costume. Both had short preparatory spins, a comparison of the styles being incomparably in favor of Hanlan. Hanlan had the Middlesex Station. The start was made at 12:28. The start was good, Hanlan having slightly the best. Trickett led immediately afterward. Hanlan played with Trickett.

Hanlan promptly rowed Trickett down at; Craven Cottage. Hanlan was a quarter of a length clear at Creek, took Trickett's water.

UNPAITH. FAITH AND

BY THE DUCKESS." CHAPTER XXXIII -CONTINUED.

"Do not," says Buth, shrinking from her grasp; "I am not fit for you to touch. Remember all that has passed."

"Do you think I shall ever forget?" says
Clarissa, slowly . "But for your father's sake."

he is ill perhaps dying. Come For his sake you will surely return in a melan-chely voice. And then, again, "It is impossible." Yet it is apparent that a terrible

struggle is taking place within her breast; how it might have ended, whether the good or bad angel would have gained the day, can mever now be said; a sigh, a broken accent, decided her. "My head!" murmurs the sick man, feebly,

drawing his breath wearily, and as if with pain. "Ruth, Ruth, are you there?" The querulous dependent tone rouses into instant lite all the passionate tenderness that is in Buth's heart. Having soothed him by a souch, she turns once more to Clarissa.

"He too is sick-perhaps dying," she says, feverishly. "I cannot leave him! I have sacrificed all for him, and I shall be faithful unto the end. Leave me; I have done you the greatest wrong one woman can do another. Why should you care for my salva-tion?" Through all the defiance there is bitter misery in her tone.

"I don't know why; yet I do," says poor

Clarises, earnestly.
"You are a saint," says Ruth, with white
lips. And then she falls upon her knees. "Oh, if it be in your heart," she cries, " grant me your forgiveness !" Clarissa bursts into tears.

"I do grant it," she says. "But I would that my tongue possessed such eloquence as tries to raise Ruth from her kneeling position.

"Let me remain where I am," says Ruth, timidly. "It is my right position. I tell you again to go; this is no place for you. Yet stay, you sweet woman,"—she cries, with sudden fervor, catching hold of the hem of Clarissa's gown and pressing it to her lips-"let me look at you once again! It is my final farewell to all that is pure; and I would keep your face fresh within my heart.

She gazes at her long and earnestly. "What! tears?" she says; "and for me? Oh, believe me, though I shall never see you again, the recollection of these tears will soothe my dying hours, and perhaps wash out a portion of my sins!"

the sad Magdalen have knelt. Her whole hand upon her heart. body trembles with the intensity of her emo-

tion, yet no sound escapes her.

"Ruth, for the last time I implore you to him." come with me," says Clarissa, brokenly And once more the parched lips of the crouching says Clarisss, with some bitterness. "My woman frame the words, "It is too late!"

closed again," and Clariesa has looked her last upon Ruth Annersley. How she makes her way down to the room

where Sir James sits awaiting her, Clarissa never afterward remembers. # It is all over ; take me away !" she says,

quietly, but somewhat incoherently. " He isn't dead?" says Sir James, who naturally conceives the worst from her agita-

tion. "No; it is even worse," she says. And then she covers her face with her hands, and zinks into a chair. "Ruth Annersley is here?' When she has said this, she feels that is terrible."

life has almost come to an end. How shall "Next we she make this wretched revelation to her father, to Georgie, to all the rest of the world?

As for Bir James, he stands at some disher and takes one of her small toy cold hands in his.

"Did you see her?" " Yes."

cepts her.

* The scoundrel!" says Sir James, in a low tone. Then, "Is he very ill?" There is nnmistakable meaning in his tone. " Very." And here she falls to bitter weep-

ing again. It is a cruel moment: Sir James still holds her hand, but can find no words to say to comfort her; indeed, where can comfort lie? At this instant a heavy footfall resounds along the passage outside. It warns them of the sylph-like approach of Mrs. Goodbody. Bir James, going quickly to the door, inter-

"My-my sister is quite upset," he says. nervously. o" Mr. Branscombe was-was worse than expected to find him."

"Upset!-and no wonder, too," says Mrs. Goodbody, with heavy sympathy, gazing approvingly at Miss Peyton. "There's no denying that he's so worn out, the poor dear, as it's quite dispiriting to see him, what with his general appearance and the fear of a bad turn at any minute. For myself, I take my meals quite promiscuous like, since he fell ill-just a bit here and a bit there, it may be, but nothing regular like. I ain't got the heart. However, 'Hope on, hope ever," is my motto, miss; and we must always hope for the best, as the saying is."

"Just so," says Sir James, who doesn't know, in the very least, what to say.

"A good wife, sir, I always say, is half the battle; and that lady up-stairs, she is a reg-

spair, literally pushes Clarissa out and into looked into. A glorious fire is burning in the the balcony half an hour ago, and has held the cab that is awaiting them, For a long time she says nothing; and just as he is beginning to get really anxious at her determined silence, she says, with some difficul-

"Jim, promise me something?"

" Anything," says Jim. "Then never again allude to this day, or to anything connected with it; and never again mention-his-name to me, unless I first

apeak to you." "Never!" returns he, fervently. "Be sure of it."

and then, standing back in her corner of the covered. His brow contracts, and a pained cab, she cries long and bitterly.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we off might win "The day goeth down red darkling,
The moaning waves desit out the light,
And there is note star of hope sparkling

On the threshold of my night."
GERALD MASSEY.

The morning after her unfortunate visit to Mechanically she stoops and picks it up. power to move.

्रीति त्राप्त प्रतिक्रियोष्ट्रीय <mark>स्थानित होते । प्रतिक्रियोच्या स्थानित स्था</mark>

"What is it "said Mis. Branscombe, suddainfully to the ground the glove she like the days long ago, denly The said Mis. Branscombe, suddainfully to the ground the glove she like the days long ago, denly The said little smile that of late has worn such a short time being the great the days long ago, been pacular to her lades at sight of Clarises's the flowers that are now making his room so them. The said little smile that of late has the flowers that are now making his room so them. The said little smile that of late has the flowers that are now making his room so them. The said little smile that of late has the flowers that are now making his room so them. The said little smile that of late has the flowers that are now making his room so them. The said little smile that of late has late has ever forgive livid with rage.

It is had news. Dorlan be is not to have the said learn somewhat nervously.

At the door she hesitates, and then knocks aloud man that he have been to Pullingham?" exclaims.

She puts her hand to her throat, and leans, against a chair.
"It is no bad news for you," says Clarissa,

"It is no bad news to! She panses. Ing it, and the last remnant of her courage "Are you in trouble, dearest?" says Mrs. vanishes. She opens the door and goes Branscombe, sadly. "I thought you the hap-slowly in plest girl alive. Is there nothing but misery. Dorlan's back is turned to her. His coat is in this wretched world?"

Off, and he is brushing his hair before a glass. In the jurious fashion men. as a rule affect.

with an effort, and then stops. How is she to As she enters, he turns, and, putting down the betray her lover's falseness?

betray her lover's falseness of the lover's falseness and he is ill?" says prise. Plainly, he has not expected her.

Georgie, anxiously. "Tell-me all, Clarissa." How dye do?" he says, presently. It is it is so hard to tell?" says poor Clarissa; perfectly absurd; yet neither of them laughs. and then she turns her face to the wall, and It is the most ridiculous greeting he could wishes honestly that all things for her might now be at an end;

"Love, art thou bitter? Sweet is death to me." At this moment she would have gladly wel-

comed death. "There are many things," she says, "but this worst of all. He does not love me; he has never loved me. And there is some one

"Who is it?" asks Georgie, breathlesly. though the truth as yet is far from her. "Ruth Annersley! She was there-in his room?" says Clarissa; and, after this, there is a silence that lasts for several minutes.

The nnhappy truth is told. Clarissa, shamed and heart-broken, moves away, that her companion may not see her face. As for Mrs. Branscombe, at first intense wonder renders her motionless; and then, as the exact meaning of this terrible story breaks in upon her, a great and glorious gleam of unmistakable rapture lights all her face, and, sinking upon a prieu-dieu near her, she presses her hands tightly together. That Dorisn is exonerated, is her first thought; that he will could induce you to leave this house. She never forgive her, is her second; and this say is this; I have heard of Ruth Annersdrives all the blood from her cheeke, and the ley?" gladness from her heart and brings her hack again to the emptiness and barrenness that and tone. "Where is she?" have made life a wilderness to her for so many

months. Going over to Clarissa, she lays her arms gently round her neck. There seems to be a new bond, born of grief, between them now. suspicions have proved true, after all, and

"Pity you? no! There is no occasion for it. You are fortunate in having escaped such | thing, that costly garment, now reduced to a fate as was in store for you. In time you rags. After a while he forces himself to will forget all this, and be happy in some other way."

"Shall I?" says Clarissa, drearlly. "But, portion of my sins!"

Her head drops upon her hands. So might shall I fill the blank here?" She lays her

"He is a wretch," says Georgie, with sudden fire. "If I were a man, I should kill

" You should rather be thankful to him," A moment after, the door is opened, and has been raised from Derian."

"Clarissa, if you speak to me like that you will break my heart," says Georgie, deeply grieved. "How could I know joy when you are unhappy? And—and, besides, there is no joy for me anywhere. Dorian will never for-give me. How could he? I, his wife, was the one who most heartily condemned him

and believed in his guilt." "When you see him, all will be well. But he should be told; you will see to that.' "Of course, darling. He is coming home next week. But how shall I meet him and say all this to him? The very thought of it

"Next week ?-so soon ?"

"Yes; I had a line from him this morning, -the only one he wrate me ince his depar- | trembling. ture; but that was my own fault. I am altance from her, literally stunned by the news. most sorry he is coming now," says Mrs. Words seem to fail him. He goes up to her Branscombe, nervously. "I shall dread the look in his eyes when I confess to him how readily I believed in that false rumor."

"You hardly deserve pity," says Clarissa, suddenly turning upon her with some just anger. "You undervalued him all through. Instead of going 'down on your knees to thank heaven, fasting, for a good man's love,' you deliberately flung it away. How different it has been with me! I trusted blindly, and see my reward! Even yet I cannot realize it. It seems like some strange horrible nightmare, from which I must awake. Yes-

terday 1 was so happy; ——"
She kneels down, and bursts into bitter weeping.

Georgie throws herself on her knees before her.

"Is this your luggage, sir? Glad to see you back again, sir."

"Thank you, Jeffers. Yes, that is mine. All right at home, I hope? Your mistress is quite well?" Quite well, sir. She is at home, await-

ing you." Dorian turns away, with a bitter smile. "At home, awaiting him!" What a wretched fool he once was, when he used to really pic sure to himself a fair fond woman waiting and

longing for his return, whenever fate had called him from her side! Arriving at Sartoris he runs up the stairs to his own room, meeting no one on his way. He smiles again-the same unlovely smileas he tells himself that Jeffers exaggerated

the case a little-as, plainly, Georgie has taken special pains to be out of the way to anecsing to witness. Good-morning sir—thank you, sir. I'll see to him, you be bound; and, with his good lady above, there ain't the smallest—

Sir James, opening the hall door in despair, literally pushes Clarissa out and interest of the page has been at the page has been less thank the page has been less

grate. A delicate Bohemian vase is filled with some rare sweet flowers. Whose hand had gathered them? If it was one of the servants, it was very thoughtful.

He is very fond of flowers He moves listlessiy about, wondering vaguely how everything can look, after some months' absence, so exactly as if he had seen it only yesterday, when a small object lying on a side table attracts his notice.

It is a little gray glove, soiled, finger-pressed, warm as if its owner but just a minute since had drawn it from her hand. It is yet "Thank you," she says, like a tired child; almost a part of the white, soft fissh it had expression crosses his face. Taking it up, he lays it in his open palm, and regards it esrnestly; he hesitates, and then, as though unable to prevent himself, he raises it and presses it passionately to his lips. An instant later, with a contemptuous gesture and an inward anathema upon his own weakness, he flings it far from him through the open window down on the balcony beneath-where it

town, Clarissa sends for Mrs Branscombe, She has been hurrying toward the house, hav- they pause and look with uncertainty upon asking her to come to her without delay. The ing only just heard of her husband's arrival, each other. Then the other man holds out secret that is within her heart weight heavily, she not having expected him for some time i his hands beseechingly. and Georgie must be told. Yet, now, when the deor opens, and Georgie stands before her, she is dumb, and cold, and almost without power to move.

In an instant besond time to some time the most of t

flutters to Mrs. Branscombe's feet.

somewhat pervously.
"Come in." His voice has been so long a stranger to her that she almost starts on hear-

"I was in town yesterday," Clarissa begins, in the furious fashion men, as a rule affect. brushes, regards her with undisguised sur-

> possibly have made her, considering all things; yet no sense of ridicule touches them. They are too near to tragedy to harbor a thought of comedy. "I did not expect you until five," says Georgie in a constrained voice. "If I had known, I should have been ready to receive

you.' "Pray do not apologize," he save, coldly. It is very good of you to come here now. I

is more than I expected." "I came," says Georgie, with an effort, "because I have something to tell you, that should be told without delay."

"What is it?" he asks, quickly. "Is my nncle well?" "Quite well. I saw him yesterday. It has

nothing to do with him; though of course, it must touch him very nearly." "You will be tired," he says, with grave but distant politeness. "Sit down while you

tell me your news." "No; I prefer standing." She clasps one hand tightly over the other, and leans against the wall; she cannot, try as she will, remove her eyes from his face. "What I want to

"Have you?" with an ominous calm in look

"With-your brother." Dorian walks abruptly to the window, and stands there so that his face cannot be seen. He is distressed beyond measure. So his old "Do not pity me," says Clarissa, entreating- Horace's protestations were as basest lies. He feels sick at heart for his brother's honor -that miserable remnant of a once fair

> "Who found her there?" he asks huskily. "Clariesa."

speak again.

"Clarissa?" He is now thoroughly shocked. What cruel fate had made her the discover.

"Chance. He was ill, and and she went to see him, out of pure love for him. She was newarded by a sight of Ruth Annersley!" " Poor girl!" says Branscombe, sadly. " So

true-so trusting." Georgie draws her breath quickly. Are not his words a reflection upon her?—she, who has failed in faith and love?

"I suppose that is all you have to tell me," says Dorian, presently, in an absent, weary Way.

"Not quite all," she says, with a trembling voice. She forces herself to come nearer to him, and now stands before him like a small pale culprit, unable to lift her eyes to his. "1 want to tell you how deeply I regret the in-

justice, the___"
"No'no," interrupts he, impatiently. "Let nothing be said about that. It would be worse than useless. Why waste words over what can never be undone?"

Still she perseveres bravely, although her breath is coming quicker, and her lips are "I must tell you how sorry I am " she says,

with a suppressed sob. "I want to ask you, if possible, to for "Believe me, it will be better to leave all this unsaid," he interrupts her, gravely.

"Then you do not care to hear how I have regretted the wrong I did you, and-"As you ask me the question, I will answer you. No, I do not. Had you, at any time, felt one particle of affection for me, you could never have so misunderstood me. Let things now remain as they are. Though I think that perhaps, for the short time I shall remain at home, it will be better for your

sake that we should appear before the world, at least as friends." "You are leaving home again?" see asks. timidly. Now, as he stands before her, so tall. and strong, and unforgiving, with this newborn dignity upon him, she fully realizes, for the first time, all she has recklessly resigned. He had loved her at one time, surely, and she

had trampled on that love, until she bad crushed out of it all life and sweetness; "For it so falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth
While we enjoy it; but, being lacked and lost,
Wny, then we rack the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not show us
While it was ours."

"Yes, as soon as I can finish the business that has brought we back. I fear that will keep me two months at least. I wish 1 could hasten it, but it would be impossible. He grows slightly distralt, but after a moment, rouses himself with a start, and looks at her. Am I keeping you?" he asks, courageously.

(To her the courtesy is a positive cruelty.) Do not let me detain you any longer. Is there anything more you wish to say to me?" " Nothing." His last words have frozen within her all desire for reconciliation. Is he indeed, in such great haste to be gone?

Without another word, she goes to the door, but, as she puts out her hand to open it, something within her grasp becomes known to her. It is the glove she had picked up on ever since almost unconsciously.

"Was it-was it you that threw this from the window?" she says, suddenly; for the last time raising her beautiful eyes to her

husband's face. "Yes. This was no place for it," returns he sternly. Going down the staircase, full of grief and

wounded pride, she encounters Lord Sartoris. "He has come?" asks the old man, in an agitated manner, laying his hand on her

"He has. If you wish to see him, he is in his own room," replies she, in a singularly hard tone. "Have you told him everything?" asks

Sartorie, nervously. "It was a fatal mistake, Do you think he will forgive me?" "How can I say?" says Mrs. Branscombe. with a bitter smile. "I can only tell you he

has not forgiven me." "Bless me!" says Lord Sartoris; "then, I suppose, I haven't a chance."

He is disheartened by her words and goes very slowly on his way toward his nephew's room. When they are once more face to tace.

aloud

CHAPTER XXXV.

"Oh, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful In the contempt and anger of her lips." Twelfth Night:

THE dark day is growing colder and more drear. The winds are sighing sadly. A shivering sobbing breeze, that rushes in a mournful fashion through the naked twigs; tells one the year is drawing to a close, and that truly it is "faint with cold, and weak with old."

Clariesa, riding along the forest path that leads to Sartoris, feels something akin to pleasure in the sound of the rushing torrent that comes from above and falls headlong into the river that runs on her right hand. There is, too, a desolation in the scene that

harmonizes with her own sad thoughts. She has watched the summer leaves and flowers decay, but little thought her own hopes and longings should have died with them. Is she never to know peace, or joy, or content again? On her "reste remembrance like a ban;" she cannot shake it off.

"Rest! rest! Oh, give me rest and peace!" she cries aloud to her soul, but no rest cometh. The world seems colorless, without

"Ourselves we cannot recreate.
Nor get our souls to the same key...
Of the remembered harmony."

THE past—that is, her happy past—seems gone; the present is full of grief; the future has nothing to offer. This fact comes to her, and with her eyes full of tears, she turns the corner and finds herself face to face with Horace Branscombe.

The old smile is on his face; he comes to her and holds out both his hands to take hers. He is wern and thin, and very handsome.

"I am too fortunate to meet you so soon," he says. "Yet I hardly think I should shake hands with you." Evidently, some thought unknown to her is in his mind. "I am glad you have come to that conclu-

sion," she says, "as there is no desire whatever on my part that our hands should meet." He is plainly puzzled "What a strange welcome!' he says, re-proachfully. "My letters during the past week should have explained everything to

vou. "I have had none," says Clarissa, shortly. "No? Was that why I received no auswers? I have risen from a sick-bed to come

to you, and demand the reason of your sllence. "I am sorry you troubled yourself so far, Ruth Annersley could have given you the an

swer you require His face blanches perceptibly; and his eyes in their usual stealthy fashion, seek the ground.

"What have I to do with her?" he says sullenly. "Coward!" says Miss Peyton, in a low tone Do you, then, deny even all knowledge of

the woman you have wronged?" "Take care! do not go too far," cries he passionately, laying his hand upon her bridle close to the bit. " Have you no fear?"

"Of you? none?" returns she, with such open contempt as stings him to the quick. Remove your hand, sir.' "When I have said all I wish to say," re-

turns he, coarsely, all his real brutality coming to the surface. "You shall stay here just as long as I please, and hear every word I am going to say. You shall-" "Will you remove your hand?" "When it suits me," returns he; "not be-

fore." Passionate indignation conquers her selfcontrol. Raising her arm, she brings down her riding-whip, with swift and unexpected violence, upon his cheeks. The blow is so severe that, for the moment, he loses his presence of mind, and, swaying backward, lets the bridle go. Clarissa, finding herself free, in another moment is out of his reach and on her

way to Bartoris. As she reaches the gate, she meets James Scrope coming out, and, drawing rein, looks

at him strangely. "Have you seen a ghost?" asks he, slipping from his saddle, and coming up to her. Your face is like death."

"I have, the ghost of an old love, but, oh. how disfigured! Jim, I have seen Horace." She hides her face with her hands. She remembers the late scene with painful distinctness, and wonders if she has been unwomanly, coarse, undeserving of pity. She will tell him—that is, Scrope—and, if he condemns her, her cup will be indeed full.

Sir James-who, as a rule, is the most amiable of men—is now dark with anger. "Branscombe-here?" he says, indignant-

"Yes. He had evidently heard nothing. But I told him; and-then he said things he should not have said; and be held my reins; and I forgot myself," says poor Clarissa, with with anguish in her eyes; and I raised my whip, and struck him across the face. Jim, if you say I was wrong in doing this thing, you | tion in his tone.

"Wrong?" says Scrope. "Hanging would have been alone on such an occasion as that?

"But it was a hateful thing to do. Wasn't it?" says Miss Peyton, faintly. "Hateful? Why? I only wish you had laid his cheek open," says Sir James, venem-

ously. But of course this peor little hand could not manage so much. Stooping involunterily he presses his lips to the hand tust rests upon her knee.

"That wasn't the hand ai all," says Miss Peyton, feeling inexpressively consoled by to life. "Not altogether gone beyond recall. his tone and manner. "Wasn't it? Then I shall kiss the right

one now," says Sir James, and caresses the other hand right warmly. "I can't go on to Sartoris to day," says

Clarissa, in a troubled tone, checking her horse in the middle of the avenue. "No; come home instead," says Scrope; "No; come home instead," says Scrope; be recalled," he says, quickly, though still in and turning, they go slowly, and almost his gentler tone. "And there are other silently, back to Gowran.

with Clarissa, puts his hand impulsively to his face, the sting of the blow still remaining. His iliness has left him somewhat prostrate and weak; so that he feels more intensely than he otherwise would the pain that has arisen from the sudden stroke. A bitter execration rises to his lips; and, then, feeling that all hope of reconciliation with Clarissa is at an end, he returns to Langham Station, and with a mind full of evil thoughts and bitter revenge, goes back to town.

Wild and disturbed in appearance, he breaks in upon Ruth as she sits reading alone in the very room where she had last seen world I have only you!"

Clarissa. As he enters, she utters a glad lit.

"Only me!" he echoes, with a short bitter in the very room where she had last seen

"You have been to Pullingham?" exclaims she with a little gasp. "Horace, do not blame me, What was I to do? When she came in here, and saw me-

"Clarissa, here?" "Yes, here. I was afraid to tell you of before, you seemed so weak, so fretful. Last Tuesday week-the day you had the sleepingdraught from Dr. Gregson_she came; she entered the room, she came near you, she touched you, she would"—faintly—"have klased you. But how could I bear that? I stepped forward just in time to prevent her

lips from meeting yours," "And so," he says, with slow vindictiveness, taking no notice of her agony, "for the sake of a mere bit of silly sentimentality you spoiled every prospect I have in life."

"Horace, do not look at me like that," she entreats, painfully. "Remember all that has passed. If for one moment I went mad and forgot all, am I so much to be blamed? You had been mine-altogether mine-for so long that I had not strength in one short moment to relinquish you. When she would have kissed you, it seemed to me more than I

could endure." "Was it? It is but a little part of what you will have to endure for the future," he tint or purpose. She would gladly forget, if that might be, but it seems impossible to her. says brutally. "You have wilfully ruined me, and must take the consequences. My marriage with Clarissa Peyton would have set me straight with the world once more, and need not have altered our relations with each

other one iota." "You would have been false to your wife?" murmurs she, shrinking back from him. Oh, no! that would have been impossible!"

He laughs ironically. "I tell you candidly," he says, with reck less emphasis, "I should have been false to one or the other of you, and it certainly would

not have been to you." "You malign yourself," she says, looking at him with steadfast love.

"Do 1? What a fool you are!" he says separated us irretrievably. Blame yourself for this, not me. My affairs are so hopelessly entangled that I must quit the country without delay. Your own mad act has rolled an

ocean between us." He turns, and goes toward the door. Wild with grief and despair, she follows him, and

lays a detaining hand upon his arm. "Not like this, Horace!" she whispers, desperately. "Do not leave me like this. Have pity. You shall not go like this! Be merciful; you are my all!"

"Stand out of my way," he says, between his teeth; and then, as she still clings to him in her agony, he raises his hand and deliberately strikes her. Not violently, not severely, but still with sufficient force to make her stagger tackward and catch hold of a chair to keep her from falling.

He is gone; and she, stunned, quivering half blind with nervous horror, still stands by the chair and tries to realize all that has passed. As she draws a deep breath, she places her hand, with a spasmodic movement, to her left side, as though to quell some darting pain that lies there. action brings back consciousness, and that

saddest of all things, memory.
"He did not mean it," she whispers to herself, with white, set lips. "It was not a blow; it was only that he wished to put me to one side, and I was in his way, no doubt; I angered him by my persistency. Darling i How could I think that he would hurt me?"

Languld, heart-broken, she creeps to her bed, and, flinging herself upon it, undressed as she is, sleeps heavily until the morn, " diffusing round a trembling flood of light," wakes her to grief once more.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Have mind that eild aye follows youth;
Death follows life with gaping mouth;
Sen erdly joy abidis never,
Work for the joy that lastis ever;
For other joy is all but vain,
An erdly joy returns in pain.
W. Durbal W. DUNBAR. Something within her knows he will return. Yet all the next day long she sits in terrible suspense, not being certain of the end.

Toward noon he comes, sullen, disdainful and dark with depression. de sinks into a chair, looking tired and careworn.

"You have over-fatigued yourself?" she says, gently, going over to him and touching his hand lightly. "No. I bave been to Pullingham again and back; that is all."

"There again?" she says. "And you "Only Dorian. Don't trouble yourself about Clarissa," he says, with an unpleasant laugh: "that game is played out. No, Dorian, alone, I went to see." He shades his face with his hand, and then goes on : "There are few like him in the world. In spite of all that has come and gone, he received me kindly, and has given me what will enable me to commence life afresh in a foreign land." There is remoree and deep admira-

But Ruth makes no reply: she cannot. Those last words, "a foreign land," have be too good for him. Oh, to think you should struck like a dying knell upon her heart. She watches him in despairing silence, as he walks restlessly up and down the room in

the uncertain twilight. Presently he stops close to her. "I suppose there is some orthodox way of breaking bad news," he says, "but I never

learned it. Ruth, your father is dead."

The girl shrinks back and puts her hand to her forehead in a dazed, pitlful fashion. ≠ Not dead!" she says, imploringly, as though her contrition could bring him back Sick, perhaps—nay, dying—but not dead !"

"Yes, he is dead" says Horace, though more

gently. " He died a week ago." A terrible stience fells upon the room. Presently, alarmed at her unnatural calm, he lays his hand upon her shoulder to rouse her. "There is no use fretting over what cannot

things I must speak to you about to-night.

My remaining time in this country is short.

and I want you to understand the arrange-

Horace, rousing himself after his encounter ments I have made for your comfort before leaving you. "You will leave me?" cries she, sharply. Adagger seems to have reached and pierced her heart. Falling upon her knees before him, she clasps him, and whispers, in a voice that has grown feeble through the intensity of her emotion. " Horace, do not forsake me. Think of all the past, and do not let the end be separation. What can I do? Where can I go?-with no home, no aim in life! Have pity! My father is dead; my friends, too,

laugh'.

chance, where a new home and new friends

await you." "I want no friends, no home." (She is still clinging to his knees, with her white earnest face uplifted to his.) "I et me be your slave, anything; but do not part from me. I cannot live without you. It is only death you

ofter me."

"Remember my temper," he says warningly. "Only last night I struck you. Think
of that. I shall probably strike you again. Be advised in time; and forsake me, like all the

others."

"You torture me," she says, still in the zame lew parting whisper. "You are my very heart my life. Take me with you. Only let me see your face sometimes, and hear your voice. I will not trouble you, or hinder you in any way; only let me hear you." She presses her pale lips to his hand with desperate entreaty.

pent your bargain, blame yourself, not me. I have offered to you liberty, and you have rejected it. I shall leave this country in a week's time; so be prepared. But before going, as you are determined to cast in your lot with mine, I shall marry you."

She starts to her feet. your wife! Oh, no! you don't know what you

She trembles violently, and her head falls somewhat heavily against his arm.

will manage it all for me."

"You are quite sure you will never regret this step?" she says, earnestly, even at this supremely happy moment placing his happin-

ess before her own. "I don't suppose so. If it is any satisfac-

go. Until to-morrow, Ruth, good-by." "Good-by!" She places her hands upon his shoulder, and, throwing back her head, gazes long and earnestly into his face, as though reading once again each line in the features she loves with such devotion. "Be-

wife!'" "Good-by, my wife!" returnshe, with more love in his accents than she has heard for months.

without betrays the fact of her presence. Once her lips part, and from them slowly, ecstatically come the words, "His wife." Evidently her whole mind is filled with this one thought alone. She thinks of him and of him only-of him who has so cruelly wrongd her, yet who, in his own way, has loved

The moments fly, and night comes on apace, clothed in her "golden dress, on which so many stars like gems are strewed;" yet still she sits before the window silently. She is languid. yet, happy-weak and spent by the excitement of the past hour, yet strangely full of peace. Now, and again she presses a hand with a gesture that is almost convulsive to her side; yet whatever pain she feels there

is overfilling her. To-morrow---nay, oven now, it is to dayand it is bringing her renewed hope, freth life, restored honor! He will be hers forever? No other woman will have the right to claim him. Whatever she may have to undergo at his hands, at least he will be her own. And he has loved her as he never loved another. Oh, what unspeakable bliss lies in this certainty! In another land, too, all will be unknown. A new life may be begun in which the old may be swallowed up and forgotten.

"When we slip a little Out of the way of virtue, are we lost? Is there no medicine called sweet mercy?" Only this morning she had deemed herself miserable beyond her fellows, now, who can compete with her in utter content? In a few short hours she will be his wife! Oh that her

that to her -her father-was-dead! The hush and calm still linger; only now and then a dark phantom form issues from a

silent gateway and hurries along the pavement, as though fearful of the growing light. Ruth has sunk upon her knees, and is doing fierce battle with the remorse that has come to kill her new-born happiness. There is a terrible pain at her heart, even apart from the mental anguish that is tearing it. Her slight frame trembles beneath the double shock; a long shivering sob breaks from her; she throws her arms a little wildly across the couch before which she is kneeling, and grodually her form sinks upon her arms. other sob comes to disturb the stillness. An awful silence follows." Slowly the cold gray

"Eternal painter, now begins to rise, And limit the heavens in vermillion dyes." But within deadly silence reigns. Has peace fallen upon that quiet form? Has gentle

sleep come to her at last?

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, LIVER OR UBINARY DISEASES.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

The bride at a Bay City (Mich.) wedding y me!" he cohoes, with a short bitter would submit to kisses only on condition "A prize, surely. You don't know that they were paid for at \$1 each. They what folly you are talking. I give you a sold readily at that price, and \$132 was real.
"So soon returned?" she says, joyfully; chance of escape from me—an honorable lized for a charity.

A series of the i de la companya de l

"Be it so," he says, after a moment's hesita-tion. "If ever in the days to come you re-

"Marry me?" she says faintly. "Make me are saying."

"It isn't worth a fainting fit," he says, hagtily enough; but his arm, as he places it round her, is strong and compassionate. " Can anything be more absurd than a woman! Sit down here, and try to be reasonable. You must be quick with your preparations, as we start on Tuesday. I will see about a special license, and we can get the marriage ceremony over to-morrow. I know a fellow who

tion to you to know it," he says, with a shrug, "you are the only woman I have ever loved and probably the only one I ever shall love." A smile--radiant, pertect-lights her face. roughly. "Well, by your own folly you have | Surely, just then, the one moment of utter happiness, that they tell us is all that is ever allowed to poor mortals, is hers. It is broken by the clock of a neighboring church clanging out the hour. "So late!" says Horace hurrledly. "I must

fore you go,"she says, solemnly, "call me what I shall be so soon. Say, Good-by, my

She presses her lips passionately to his, and again, for the last time, breathes' the word Farewell!" His rapid footsteps descend the stairs. She listens to them until they have ceased and all is still. Then she goes to the window, and presses her forehead against the cold pane, that she may once more see him as he cross-

es the street. The lamps are all alight, and a lurid glare from one falls full upon her as she stands leaning eagerly forward to catch the last glimpse of him she loves. Presently she sinks into a seat, always with her eyes fixed upon the spot where she last has seen him, and sits motionless, with her fingers twisted loosely in her lap; she is so quiet that only the red gleam from the world

her, too.

is instifficient to drown the great gladness that

There must be hope in the good future.

father could but---Her father! Now, all at once, it rushes back upon her; she is a little dazed, a good deal unsettled, but surely some one had said The lamps in the street die out. The sickly winter dawn comes over the great city.

morning fills the chamber, and the sun-

(To be Continued.)

use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and

The second secon

an opportunity, of which they gladly availed

lands they occupied. And thus it added no

less than five thousand to the number of

Irish proprietors of the soil. With our

notions, baving regard to the figures I have

given as to the population, you may say that

five thousand Irish proprietors is a trifle.

thousand Itish proprietors?' I admit that

drop in it at the time. The total number of

Irien proprietors at that time was but 16,000; so that this measure in its operation added no

less than 5,000, or very nearly one-third, to

the number of Irish proprietors, and a mea-

sure which has such an effect cannot be re-

garded as a very important measure of relief.

Now, sir, Ireland is a country of small agri-

cultural buildings, and in considering

less than 533,000 distinct farm ten-

ancies, of which no less than 450,000 are

under 50 acres, and no less than 50,000 more

are between 50 and 100 acres, showing that

the great buik are under 50 acres, and no less

than 500,000 out of the total 533,000 are

There are in Ireland no

circumstance.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

plishing by unconstitutional revolt. I say rent, and so gave the tenants of Church lands

GREAT SPEECH

Hon, EDWARD BLAKE

RESOLUTIONS!

Mr. BLAKE-If no other hon, member pro poses to address the House on this subject, I do not for my part feel disposed to give a silent vote upon it. It is now ten years ago since, in the course of a very important discussion here, I ventured to suggest in my place in Parliament that the accession to power, which had then recently taken place, of the Liberal Administration in England, would tend very shortly to the concession of some measure of Home Rule to the Irish people. I believed, as I said, that such a sc-Intion as could be obtained of the land question-such a solution as had been from time to time reached of other questions - would after all not settle isbed instead of increased? That the emithe Irish question, and that un-less the dictates of Providence and of the condition of the country should be and justice alike were observed and fulfilled by as we know it to be, the whole is due to the the granting of some measure of control over their local affairs, we would see that what has miseries -social, material, and political. of the Parliament of the United Kingdom was been the disgrace and the humiliation of the That is the reason why, although there may British Empire for many years still continued. | be, although there has been, as we all rejoice I also observed, as the hon. gentleman in his speech and in his motion has observed, that we had one amongst many material interests here in Canada in the solution of that question, and the change which condition of Ireland is satisfactory when might be expected from it in the attitude of the great bulk of the Irish people towards the Empire. That we had a material-although I regard that as a much lesser interest than the interest which has been mainly discussed -interest of a serious character with reference to the chances and the opportunity of immigration to our soil so long as the present state of feeling continued. Now I propose to justify the attitude which I took upon that occasion, and which did not then meet with any very animated response in the House or in the country. I propose to justify it by a

SOME CHYICUS HISTORICAL FACTS

which it appears to me can lead to only one suitable conclusion. In order that we may understand the grounds upon which, as I couceive, some action in this direction is demonstrably necessary, it is by no means needful to go further back than to the time of the Union. It is not needful here to recur in detail to the more ancient events in connection with Irish history—to the history of the conquest, to the history of the confiscations, to the history of the proscriptions, to the history of the penal laws, directed at one time against Protestants and at one time against Catholics, to the history of these penal laws of the most serious and terrible description, laws and events to which I have briefly alluded, but which ought to make us all, when we recur to them, blush with shame, and which had left the marks of human error and of human crime almost indelible, and enhancing, there can be no doubt, even to-day, the difficulties of the situation. I say it is needless for the purposes of this discussion that we should revert to them in detail, for I am willing that this question should be tried out upon the history of the past eighty years - Kingdom. since the Union. We all know the means of the basest corruption by which the Act of that time as much a question of justice and Union was passed. However beneficial the public man who carried that measure may have believed it to be. I do not suppose it will be to day urged that the ends justified called here the lementable question, but still the means, and I have myself a strong belief that the pefarious means by which that measure was carried operated very largely to inorease the difficulties of its working, and produced a state of feeling which gave, perhaps, a poor chance of being satisfactory to the people of the country which was by such means brought into more intimate connection .

PAILURE OF ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

But, sir, since that period, for a little more than eighty years has Ireland been managed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. and I do not hesitate to say that the result of that management has been a dreadful failure There has been time enough to try the question out. Eighty years in the history of a country-and such eighty years as Ireland has experienced-is surely time enough to try the question out. Now, let us apply some obvious, plain, and p lpable tests as to whether there has been a good and a successful administration of Irish affairs under the existing system. The population of Ireland in 1726 was 2,300,000; in 1805 it was 5,400, 000, and that increase, nearly doubling. occurred during a time of difficulty, of religious proscription, and of emigra-1841 the population had abnormally increased under circumstances which it is not necessary to discuss, but it had increased to the number of 8,200, 000. But since 1841 the history of Ireland has been a history of periodical distress, of famine, and of emigration, and the result is for the Parliament of the United Kingdom to that the population, which at the time I nerve itself to the task of dealing with that have stated, stood 8,200,000, stands to-day at | question. And how was it then granted? 5,160,000 only, or 235,000 less than 80 years | Was it granted then as the boon of a cheerful ago at the time of the union, and 3,000,000 giver? No, sir. It was granted grudgingly less than it was forty years ago. In the last and of necessity. It was granted, avowedly thirty years from 1851 to 1881 - there has granted by the Ministry, because they were been an emigration from that country of no less than two and three-quarter millions of because they had been proclaiming to the sonis. Now, it may be said that Ireland is | ends of the earth that it was not just. Not overcrowded. I deny that Ireland as a whole because it was right, because they had been is overcrowded. There are parts of Ireland proclaiming that it was wrong. It was in which the distribution of the population is probably too dense; but I maintain that judg-stated in Parliament, the question ing by all the tests which we was between granting that concession can reasonably apply to it. Ireland and civil war — not an ordinary outas a country is not an overcrowded break, but the condition of things had come country. The number of inhabitants to the to that pass that there was to be an immedisquare mile in France is 180; Italy, 225; elglum, 221; Flanders. 718; England and Wales, 442; in the whole of Great Britain, 333; in Ireland, 161. The acresse of Ire | not remove even under such circumstances a land is 20,325,000 acres, of which there is at | monstrous injustice of that description withpresent arable 13.465.000 acres, and an addi- lout some good being done, but I say the good tional acreage easily made available for tillage of 4,000,000 acres, making a total of land place and by the attitude which was assumed actually arable and available for tillage of by those who received and by those who 17,465,000 sores. How many sores are cul- gave that Act. The Itish people were taught tivated at this time? Only 5,200,000; and that dreadful lesson, so far as the administrathis is the case with respect to a country of iton of the Parliament of the United Kingwhich the soil is indubitably very fertile, dom could teach them it, that England's which has laised in times past enormous difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. They crops, comparing favorably in past times with were taught this by the delay and by crops at the same time raised in England, of the disposition with which those Ministers wheat rye, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, and acceded to the grant. They were taught not turnips, and no one doubts, the capacity of to rely upon that constitutional agitation

ferior to none in the world, whether as wheat or as pasture lands. 'It has splendid coal fields, although these are hardly used at all. It has magnificent, perhaps unequalled, fisheries, in regard to the quantities of fish caught, and harbour and other facilities in connection with the industry. It is possessed of valuable mines of gypsum, gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. It has besides great facilities for manutransport of manufactured goods, for the ness of the labor to be employed. It tise, moreover, great water-power, economizing the manufacture of the raw material with thou; I am dealing with those measures to the perfected article. It has a population ordinary kind; a population which, what-ever its prospects and chances and capabili-Ireland—the next great measures of remedial ordinary kind; a population which, whatties may have been demonstrated to be in its own country, in every other country than twenty years after. It was not until nearly Ireland it possesses the capacity to rise; and by its industry, its ability, its capacity to take its own place in the world, wherever its lot have referred, followed shortly by, and inmay be cast. That population is also a population confessedly affectionate, grateful, and possessing in a large degree the organ of veneration, and easily impressed by any act are, I think, the years in which those two of kindness shown towards it. With such a population, with such a soil, with such natural advantages how does it come that we have such other a few years earlier. These Acts, as I a result with respect to population as I have mentioned? How does it come to pass that | not the offspring of fresh institutions lately the population of Ireland should have diminchronically wretched state of Ireland, its to know, some improvement in the physical | not the hand of the lasargent upon that occacondition of some portions of the population during the last few years, this is to-day a preseing question, and no man can hold that the viewed in those aspects to which I have referred. The condition of the people materially, as well as in other respects, is one human lives were lost than in all the wars which ought to create in all of us who call ourselves British subjects, a teeling of shame.

fuel, and which lands when reclaimed are in-

THE CAUSES OF DISTRESS AND DISCONTENT.

I say that the condition of Ireland to-day is due largely to the want of security and contentment, to the want of identification with the soil and attachment to the Constitution, to the want of hope of improvement and of bettering their condition, which is really the most essential thing to induce men to labor. I say that it is due to a feeling that their grievances are not in reason redressed to the lock of a feeling that their Government is conducted according to their needs and wishes, and to the lack of machinery for the management in the locality of their local affairs. There can be no doubt that Ireland at and before the time of the Union was subject to some great political grievances. There can be no doubt that those grievances were not of a sentimental character, but were such as to a large extent are to-day acknowledged to be grievances which demand the attention of legislators and should be redressed by legislation. If you go back over the history of the parliamentary government of Ireland for the last eighty years, and if you begin your enquiry by a reference to those great and important landmarks of grievances, and should enquire as to the time when, and the circumstances under which, those grievances have been, so far as tney have been, redressed, you will find a very good reason there, if you sought no further, for a deep seated and justifiable dissatisfaction with the parliamentary government of Ireland by the Parliament of the United There was the question emancipation. There was the onestion-at of right as at any later time-of the disestablishment of the nominal church of the minority. There was the question, what was in the condition of that country none the less a pressing question, of a proper measure for the relief of the poor, required because of the unnatural conditions that ruled distribution. There was the question of reform of the land laws, by the creation of proper interest in the soil by those who occupied the soil. There was the question of the creation of local institutions to manage local affairs. and rendered very important because of the abrogation of the rights of the Parliament of Ireland and the transfer to Westminster of the management of those minute affairs which, up. to that time, were under the control of the Legislature which sat in the capital city of Ireland. These leading questions to which I have referred have been in part-all but the last one, and that one has never been substantially dealt with-disposed of, and it may be seked. since such is the fact, why do I refer to them? I refer to them because I see that the circumstances under which and the time under which those questions were dealt with demonstrate more clearly than anything else can do the unsatisfactory character of the government of Ireland by the Parliament of

the United Kingdom. REMEDIAL LEGISLATION-HOW BROUGHT ABOUT When was the question of Boman Catholia emancipation dealt with? It was not dealt with until nearly thirty years after the time of the Union. Thirty years is about a generation, and it required about a generation forced to do it. Not because it was just themselves granted because, as they ate outbreak, a civil war, unless Boman Catholic emancipation was granted. Well sir, did that do good? Of course you could was minimized by the delay which took Ireland for raising cattle. It has very great which is the proud basis of our system, and salvantages. It has great quantities of bog which every one is free to engage in, but a low rate, which made the annual payment still more miserable the bulk of those who land, from which is produced a very cheep upon other and worse methods of account.

that no doubt something was done by the removal even under those circumstances of that themselves, of becoming the owners of the great blemish, yet nothing was done towards relieving or conciliating the feeling of the Irish people, towards leading them to believe that they had a right to expect from the unconstrained sense of justice of the British Parliament the relief which they had a right to have, or towards obtaining those golden What is the use of saying so much about five facturing, both as regards the facilities for the fruits which might have been respect from a great act of justice cheerfully it is a drop in the bucket, but then supply of raw material, and for the cheap- performed, in sufficient season. The next the bucket had very little more than s great measures of relief for Ireland-and I which the English Parliament may point confessedly very free from crime of the with the greatest pride as marks of its parlegislation occurred how long after? Nearly twenty years had elapsed that we had the this question, we must not forget that measure for the relief of the poor to which I tended at the time to be followed as soon as possible by an Act for the sale of encumbered estates. The years 1846 and 1849 measures were passed—one fully twenty years after the Emancipation Bill and the have said, were not of a late date. They were developed. They were the approach by the that country, yet, speaking in the large, the English Parliament—the Parliament of the bulk of these 533,000 holdings are yearly— United Kingdom-to dealing with old diffi and they are yearly in a country in which the culties; and how again was it that they were brought about? How was it that the public opinion of the British people and the opinion aroused to action, such action as was then taken in these two particulars? Sir, it was sion. It was not the hand of the agitator so much as the hand of famine and of pestilence. It was not until the direct calamity which has beset the modera Christian world came upon us, and until a famine took place in which more with which England has reddened the soil of Europe or the world. It was not until that had happened that the public opinion to which I have referred was sufficiently aroused to deal with this question. Such was the unhappy condition of Ireland, and the measure passed for the relief of the poor was a great boon to them. The Encumbered Estates Act, too, was greatly needed. It was hoped, however, that that Act would have had an indirect effect very beneficial to the tenants, but that hope failed. The condition of the tenants as a whole, from the practical operation of the Act, was not mitigated, because it happened that the sales of many the lands that were sold under of the Encumbered Estates Act were made to persons entirely new to the country, and who in a great many instances were wholly neglectful of and deficient of those customary -1 do not call them rights-but those customary favours which were granted by the former proprietors to the tenants; and the system of rack-renting and the other difficulties which might be expected to grow from such an unnatural system as existed were aggravated and intensified by the new proprietary; and so it happened that the demand for tenant right-pressing as it was beforebecame still more pressing by reason of the practical operation of the Eucumbered Estates Act. Well, sir, about twenty years more elapsed before the next great remedial measure for Ireland was carried nothing better calculated to promote the etathrough the British Parliament. It was, I think, in 1868 that the law for the disestablishment and disendowment of the frish Church was passed, nearly fifty years after the Union took place. Now, who can as is natural in a new country, where there is pretend that that act of justice was not so so much land undisposed of us there is in country, with a feeling of interfering with The principle upon which the disestablish. ment was carried is immutable and eternal. and the question had been raised, as we all know, generations before. Public men in advance of public opinion of the United Kingdom and of Parliament-intelligent men, statesmen-had raised it, had pointed out that it was impossible that that establishment | way and Mayo there are 2,760 acres, and there could be defended and maintained, had proosed that an act of justice should be performed, but it was utterly impossible to make progress in that direction, an old grievance, a grievance so old as to be almost out of date, grievance of a most pressing character. How, I ask, was redress for that grievance obtained?

WBY RIFJEM CAMP?

Now, sir, I shall give you an authentic account of how it came that Parliament and the people of the United Kingdom decided to remove that aucient grievance, and I shall give you the account which the author of that of barbarity prohibited for a long time Roman great measure for Ireland himself gave in Catholics either from owning or interiting 1878 in the Midlothian campaign. After referring to Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speech, delivered in 1878, upon the disestablishment | holding in Ireland, and that state of things and disendowment of the Irish Church, he went on to explain the reason in this great measure of legislation, by which the people and politicians of the United Kingdom were led to the belief that the question was within the range of practical politics, and led to see what was their duty to the neonle of Ireland. Once again there was the same moving cause to the remedy. Once again there was the same long heart-breaking delay, and once again English and Scotch opinion would not act until compelled to do sc. Once again, therefore, there was no meed of grace in the measure so obtained. It was forced from the British Parliament and was so acknowledged, and therefore, it it cid remove the grievance it did not as timely and cheerful legislation would have done, as any consideration of justice would have done, add the element of grace, and did not excite a feeling of gratitude in the hearts of those to whom the benefit was granted. Sir, that measure was a great measure in two distinct aspects. First of all it destroyed the pre-eminence of the Church of the minority. It removed a crying injustice: it changed a condition which had combined the religion of the mejority with their patriotism, a patriotism which, so long as it was the policy of the Parliament and people of the United Kingdom to maintain the church of the minority was necessarily an anti-national patriotlem. Besides that, there was the material gain that Irish funds to the amount of many millions were sat free for legitimate and proper Irish purpo-es-not denominational, not sectarian, not for the minority, not for the majority, but for the whole people. Busides all this, the practical results of the discatablishment of the Irish Church, it had an judicect affect hardly less important. It was the first effective measure for giving to the occupiers of the Irish soil a real and tengible interest in the soil and for increasing the number of Irish proprietors. The just provision which gave to the tenants on Ohurch lands the pre-emptive right to purchase those lands on moderate terms, a very small sum being payable down, and the residue being spread over instalments for 32

under 100 acres. Although there are exceptions, as we know, principally in one of the provinces of Ireland, but also in the case of many estates scattered through other parts of custom has been that the tenant shall make the improvements, a country which combines what would be regarded in countries in which there is a practical freedom of contract as wholly incompatible conditions of yearly tenancy, while the tenant does the substantial improvements on the land. Now, sir, while that is the number of Irish farm tenancies, let us see to what extent the ownership of farm lands prevails. In Ireland one in every 257 persons owns farm lands, while in France one in every eight persons owns farm lands; in central and northern Europe, the tenure of land is widely diffused; and while we have seen a very gradual growth and a very imperfect developement in the continental countries of Europe of the principles of popular and responsible Government, while in that regard they are far behind the United Kingdom, yet we have seen, since the days of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic age, large advances made-much larger advances than have been even dreamed of in England-towards diffusion of the tenuse of land and the abolition of that most objectionable portion of the feudal system. In the Rhine provinces, including Westphalla, there are 11,000,000 acres of cultivable land -and how many proprietors?-1,157,000 proprietors, or one to every ten acres of land, and if you read the history of the contentment and comfort, the work and labor, the energy and industry—the indomitable industry-that is displayed in many of these countries by the proprietors of these small areas, you must be convinced that the only thing that enables the Governments of these countries to be carried on at all, burdened as they are with enormous expenses, with an imperiect development of constitutional government, with great military armaments, and with an oppressive system of conscription and military service—the only thing that gives the people heart and hope, and enables them to struggle on at all, is that wide diffusion of the ownership of land, which there is bility of the people to whom the land belongs. Take the State of New York, in which there are 22,200,000 acres of farm lands, and in which the holdings are large, Ireland, including the owners of Church lands. Look at two portions of Ireland, which may be selected as examples : take the agricultural counties of West Meath and Cavan, which comprise 136,000, and in which there are 612 owners of less than 50 acres in that whole district; in the countles of Galare only 225 owners of less than 50 acres. The number of small owners is ineignificant in England, but that number is computed to be about ten times as large in proportion as the number is in Ireland, and that in a country of which I believe the greatest practical blemish to-day is its own land laws. I believe there can be no doubt that the greatest blemish in England and Scotland to-day is the condition of the ownership of the land; but even there that difficulty has diminished relatively to the condition of things in Ireland. Now, sir, there can be no doubt that the old penal laws, which among other relics lands, had much to do with the creation of the present state of things as to the landbeing once created and marked deeply upon the country, it became of course proportionately difficult to obliterate it. The result was a practical seridom; the people who cultivated the lands were only left with enough

to subsist on in a miserable manner. THE TREATMENT OF THE TENANT-PARMERS. All concede that there were many landlords in Ireland who granted proper leasee, and behaved with propriety towards their tenantry; yet in the large, the practical result was that the whole profit of the lands, with the exception of a poor, miserable subsistance to the tenant who worked them, went to the landlord; and also that where improvements were made, an early opportunity was taken to increase the rental of the lands to the extent to which they had become capable of producing by virtue of the improvements which the tenant and his family had made. This was a state of things which of course did not merely diminish, but destroyed, that hope of bettering himself, which is the spur by which you can expect men to rise, and under the influence of which you can expect happiness and contentment to be diffused. The first or one of the earliest writers on the subject of land-holding -Young, I think-says: "Give a man but nine years' lease of a garden and he will turn it into a desert; give him the freehold of the native rock and he will turn it into a garden; and I believe that not untruly represents the relative condition of things between the short holder under the customs that prevail in Ireland and the proprietor. Now, that situation would have been bad enough, if the rents so exacted from the tenantry were rents in any proper sense of the term; but the whole produce of the soil goes, not to enable the unfor tnusts people to clothe themselves, but to live in rags; not to feed themselves, but to keep starvation from them, and above that the whole of the produce of the soil is taken by landlords who do not live in the country. A certain measure of improvement and prosperity would necessarily have arisen from the expenditure of the soil of those enormous rents. But to make a condition-

and so it happened that, speaking once again in the large, not merely a fair share and itcrement of the proprietor of the soil from it, but the whole produce of the soil of Ireland also, with but wretched livings for those who raised it, went away from Ireland—was rather a tribute paid by Ireland to foreign countries than legitimately supplied within the land itself and which would have occasioned the development of trade and manufactures which would have given more employment to the agriculturist as well as otherwise and produced some mitigating circumstances at any rate to retrieve the darkness of the picture to which I have referred. I say it happened there was luxury for the absentee laudlord, misery for the resident tenant, as the rule, and that in a country of which it has been said, not rhetorically, but in sober truth, that if you wiped out the tenants' improvements you would convert ninetenths of Ireland into a desert again. I have said enough to show that the question of the land is at the core of the Irish question and to show how great was the importance of any measure, such as the Irish Church Act, which should have tended even in a moderate degree to unite the diverse interests of the occupant and the land he occupied and to create a land proprietary in Ireland. That measure was followed within a year or two by the Land Act of 1870, an Act which was, no doubt, a useful Act, and which was, probably, in effect. I have no doubt, quite as strong and sweeping a measure as the public opinion to which I have referred or the people of the United Kingdom would suffer to be passed at that day, but which, in cousequthan that. While remedies were refused ence of that public opinion not being sufficijustice, force was at the same time constanting ently appreciative of the situation was far behind what the necessities of the situation called for; and both the Church and Land Acts were brought within the domain of practical politics, not because interested or seifish landlords or wealthy tenants had come to the conclusion, from some new turn of reasoning, that the condition of Ireland was one of injustice that required amelioration, but because a great gaol in the heart of London was broken open and some policemen in Manchester were killed. That it was this that aroused England's attention to Irlsh affairs and rendered possible those measures of reform is beyond doubt; and again the same fatal error, and again justice and measures of propriety and prudence too long delayed; and again those measures obtained by acts deplorable, by acts which we cannot defend, not by constitutional agitation, for constitutional agitation had been proved powerless; and again those lessons taught the Irish people which have borne for so many years such fatal fruits as those to which Mr. Gladstone referred

OPERATION OF THE LAND ACT. The Land Act was useful in its way, but it

was not wide enough. The land clauses, most hopeful in theory, which struck largely

at the root of the question, turned out in

practice not so useful as the land clauses with

reference to the Irish Church, owing to a

difference of conditions. The truth was that

in other respects the land laws of Ireland, as

of England and Scotland, were grievously de-

fective, and the expense of a voluntary

transfer of land in smatl parcels was almost

prohibitory. The search for titles and

copies and conveyancing itself were

little too much like a practical recognition of the motto that property has its duties as well as its rights. And it so happened in practice that there were but 100 sales a year on the average, or a total of 800, by the last return I have been able to obtain under the provisions of the land clauses of the Act of 1870. So, therefore, you will observe that the Act was wholly defective as a remedy for the evils complained of, and by experience was proved to be wholly inadequate. Then in 1880 the last Land Act was passed under continual pressure: under the same pressure increased and aggravated by events-a great measure, but in itself not likely to settle the great question. I will not discuss the complicated details of that measure; but I will say that a principle, and, in the practical appreciation of it, a measure which is based upon the ground and founded upon the reason upon which that measure depends, and which makes no provision at all for dealing with cases of arrears of rents, cannot be regarded as a final or satisfactory measure it there were no other delect. If you look at the bistory of the ills which preceded that measure, and at the circumstances of the country as stated by others, you will see that a measure must be to a large extent wholly inadequate and entirely beyond practical application towards many, or most, of the grievous cases that can be supposed to exist under it, nuless it deals with arrears. The most grievous cases will be those of parties unable to pay their rents. However, nobody can doubt but that the measure was an immense, active relief - that it was a measure that gave more than was expected by many, or thought possi-ble to be obtained from the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and nobody can doubt it was obtained also from Parlia ment only by continued difficulties. The state of Ireland, as it had been, was becoming more aggravated still. Things were growing worse and worse before the adoption of the last remedial measure, and the conviction at last impressed itself on the United Kingdom that something more must be done to remedy those evils. But the same fatal errors which attended the agitation for the introduction of the previous remedial measures the Parliament of the United Kingdom, so far as the expectations of Irishmen themselves that there were any prospects of an ending of their suffering was concerned, that this last remedial measure had wholly lost its grace. So far as all these considerations are concerned I say it is us plain us the day that true statesmanship pointed to earlier action; to action under other and different circumstances, when a measure even less thorough-going than the one would have procured an amelioration in the condition and temper of the people of the country much greater than could be expected from the mea-sure brought in and carried at the time and is the record of 80 years of remedial legis remedy of wrongs and the day of justice that have distinguished British legislation in the

past 80 years. subsidiary Acts. It did not take quite so long, I forget whether more has a couple of parliaments, to induce the Paranests of the United Kingdom to pass a Sund . Closing Act, which was demanded by the a maimous voice of the Irish people, and was applicable to them only, but which did not agree with the sentiments of the British publican, and which therefore it was thought wrong to give to the Irish people. But it came at last, and minor measures of this description have come to Ireland from time to time, but the large and important messures of statesmanship which had agitated the public mind are those to which I have referred, and which have been accomplished only after the delays and under the circumstances I have briefly stated. Can anybody wonder, then, that there should have grown up early, and that there should continue with an ever-increasing volume and urgency, a cry for a measure of Home Rule? Put the question to ourselves. If we had been for eighty years in the position that these people have been in for that time; if we had to agitate for one generation for one measure of justice, for three-quarters of a generation for the next measure, an l two-thirds of a generation for the third; if, as each of these measures had been obtained, it was due not to the recognition of the justness of our cause, but to the recognition of the danger of further delay, what would have been our feelings and how earnestly we would have demanded some portion of control over our affairs? But there is A DARKER SIDE TO THE PICTURE

cord of remedial Acts to which I have referred, pou have the record of Arms Acts. Coercies Acts, Restraint of the Press Acts, Suspension of Habcas Corpus Acts, and all those legislative means of coercing the people passed from

applied. While you have the miserable re-

time to time with the utmost freedom by the same Parliament which was denying and delaying what is now admitted to have been only justice to the people. I do not mean to say that the conduct of the Irish peoplea large portion of it-under these circumstances was justifiable Far from it. I do not mean to say that it might not have been necessary sometimes to pass these Acts. The true friends of Ireland have from time to time concurred in this passage, but 1 do mean to my that the condition of things lasting for eighty years, with such a record on its brighter side of remedial legislation, and such a record on its darker side of coercive legislation, is a record which proves that the experiment of local government for Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom has been a disastrous failure. Besides legislative coorcion, there were other methods of coercien omployed. There is an army, under the guise of a constabulary, of 12,000 or 13,000 of, I suppose, the best troops in the world—the Irish Constabulary; and we have had from time to time large portions of the military forces of the Empire quartered in Ireland-from time to time not less than 50,-000 men. I believe to-day 50,000 men of the British army are stationed in Ireland to keep the people down, and large detachments of the British fleet frequent Irish harbors for the same purpose. Whether right or wrong in this controversy, it cannot be contended that the Government of Ireland for 80 such that whatever price you might years has been a Government by constitufix for those moderate portions of land tional means, but it must be admitted that which were the utmost aspiration of the it is a Government of force. That is occupant would in many cases fail to meet the large result of the whole business. the expenses of conveyancing. That was one Now it is acknowledged-as the hom. difficulty with which legi-lation was unable member for Victoria has said, freely and to grapple. There was another in the want frankly acknowledged-that Ireland was beof sympathy on the part of the Treasury and ing mismanaged all these years. What a other Departments of the Government with humiliating condition is that which the father those classes, which savoured a little too of Parliament, the mother of constitutional much, in the then public opinion of the freedom throughout the world, occupies on land under the present constitution of the land under the present constitution of the land under the present constitution of the land of right as it union as it was at the date it became law. land in 1870 were 216,000, against 21,000 in little too much towards a denial of the pang of humiliation the keen shaft of the latter was at any later time—of Roman Catholic The principle was at any later time. from the Sultan of Turkey not long wines calling, in response to some calls that had been made by England on him to remedy some grievances of his subjects, on the British Government to remedy the conditions of the Irich people? Who did not feel that such a letter might have been fairly written, that such a complaint might have been fairly made, and that the argument sometimes urged in this House of tu quoque might have been fairly used. Of the resolutions I think it is needless to speak. No doubt Ireland is largely in a state of anarchy-ruled, as far as the Kingdom is concerned, mainly by force; mainly, so far as a large portion of the people is concerned, by an organization without and beyond the control of the laws; and I maintain that it is the delays which have taken place in their passage, and the circumstances under which these measures of primary justice and importance have been at length

granted, which are responsible for the distressed condition of that country. THE CAUSES OF DELAY.

There were for these delays two reasons. Reformers-and I do not use the word in a party sense or as defining wholesale the Reform party of England as compared with the Conservative party, though I might so use it; but still there have been honorable exceptions in the Conservative party-Resormers in the latter sense of the term have from time pressed upon the public and upon Parliament long before these reforms were granted their justice and necessity; but the great bedy of public opinion was unquestionably hostile to Ireland, and the Parliament being a Parliament of the United Kingdom in which the opinion of the majerity must rule, it was impossible under the constitutional system that the justice or expediency to which the mejority were not alive could be pushed forward. I believe that long ago many of these measures would have been carried by far-sighted statesmen except that they felt it was impossible to carry them-except that they were as Mr. Gladstone put it, beyond the realm of practical politics, because the aristocrate, the large landholding interest, the Conservative interest, and many other interests were entirely too strong to enable the relatively small band of advanced reformers from carrying them at all. attended this. It came so late that a large In a word, the public opinion of the United portion of the benefit, so far as restoration of a Kingdom did not recognize the importance of, better feeling, so far as the conviction that | and was not sufficiently advanced to discharge Ireland could depend on the justice of the duties of efficiently managing Irish affairs. The second difficulty was the want of time. Parliament was overweighted with its concorns. It had to deal with large Imperial concerns, it had to deal with local concerns which were supposed to be more pressing, and it was unequal to its tack. We know that for a great many years Parliament has been unequal to its task in that regard. We know that measures have been brought in by strong Governments session after session and have been just crushed out by the pressure of other affairs, have not been reached. It takes years, as a rule, before that which is deemed sufficiently ripe for legislation to be actually brought into Parliament under the circumstances and under the pres-sure which attended its being carried. That reach that stage of discussion, unless there be some extraordinary reason of urgency sauch said lation for Ireland. These are the im- as lately attended the discussion of the Irisk portant landmarks of the Acts for the question. It has so happened that men have been too apt to say with reference to the large. (Concluded on Sixth Page,)

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

REPORT OF HON. E. J. FLYNN, COMMIS-SIONER OF CHOWN LANDS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) The annual report of the Minister of Crown Lands is now ready and being distributed. It is a very carefully compiled and interesting decument, which reflects the highest credit on Hon. Mr. Flynn and his department, which is the most efficient in the public service. The honorable Minister of Crown Lands has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the working of his department, and to acquire such knowledge has devoted all his time to the duties of his office. He commands the respect of both sides of the House, and the public in general, the latter for his cosmopolitan actions in every sense. Mr. Flynn has made himself master of the situation, and in the report this fact is slearly rayealed: it is not a voluminous document, but it is a very interesting and instructive one, and deals fully with the affairs for the year ending 30th June, 1881. Three large and excellent maps accompany the zeturns which are well worth being examined. The report commences with referance to the sales of Crown Lands. From the figures presented we find that 173,392 acres of Crown Lands were sold during 1880 81 for the sum of \$69,870.23, and on account of these sales, and others previously effected, the sum of \$44,03512, was collected. The latter figures, the Commissioner states, require explanation. The total amount received by the Department for lands was \$67,485 31. In this amount are the proceeds of the sale and appropriations of agricultural lands amounting to \$54,852 46 and those of mining lands \$12,633.85; a portion of this money is still on deposit awaiting the comple-tion of the sales. Included in the sum of \$54,852.46 are \$12,000 paid by the Dominion of Canada Land and Colonization Company, on account of the price of the land reserved for them by the Government, which sum has been placed to the credit of any lots contained in the reserve, according to the custom of the department, inasmuch as the department is not in possession of the names of settlers to whom these lots may have been apportioned. In the sale of 173,292 acres the 90,000

acres apportioned to this land company are not included. Eighty-six lots, comprising 7,0404 acres, were also located as free grants along certain colonia tion roads during the The extent of land surveyed and subdivided into farm lots amounted on the lat of July, 1881, to 6,399,975 acres.

CLERGY BESERVES.

The clergy reserves are next dealt with. Of these lands, 6,170 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$2,652,01, the receipts for the lands being \$4,166.85. The extent of the elergy lands remaining disposable 30th June, 1881, was 161,363. The seigniories and properties known as the Jesuits' estate yielded \$28,914.26; the cost of collection was \$4,055.17. The revenue derived from beach and deep water lots was \$2,409.86, and that of the Crown domain proper amounted to \$176.78. The expenses incurred in the collection of these amounts reached the sum of \$385.65. The sum of \$17.487.21 was realized from rents, etc., in the Seigniory of Lauzon, the cost of collection \$1,655.22.

MINING INTERESTS.

The mining interests of the Province show some very interesting statistics. During the year 1880-81, the total amount received from these sources was \$15,687.15, which included. first. licenses for working of gold and silver mines, \$2,908; fines in connection with the working of said mines, \$145.30, giving a total of \$3,053.30. Secondly, mining locations, \$12,633.85; but of the last named sum \$7,905.85 were, according to the rules of the department, credited to lots of which sales were completed. 28. remain on denosit await ing final adjudication. The sum of \$7,905,85 is included in the amount on account of sales mentioned above among the Crown Lands returns. It cost \$3,133,57, to administer the mining laws during the year. The following is returns of gold collected by the different mining parties for the year 1881, supplied by

mer. M. J. Duchestey, mining it	18 P G C FOL	10
Chaudiere division.	-	
Canada Gold Co. (Limited)	\$21,281	37
McArthur Brothers	5,669	17
Beauce Mining and Milling Com-	•	
pany	5,230	00
McRae	244	50
Clarence Gold Mining Company.	20,422	00
Spaulding & Sands	61	78
East Branch	10	50
Brown & Richards	1,489	26
River des Plantes Hydraulic	•	
Company	105	00
Compagnie Canadienne de la		
Riviere des Plantes	53	38
Canada Gold Mining Association.	1,820	35

Total \$56,375 31 Several firms did some work but collected no gold, their workings having been only

With regard to Woods and Forests the report states that the various amounts received through the Crown Timber Agents, or directly by the officers of the department, for stumpage dues, ground rent, and the premiums for transfers, form a total of \$543,518.76.

The total amount received by the department during the fiscal year, including certain fees and deposits amounting to \$26,526.12, was \$669.288.26. In concluding his report for the year ending 30th June, 1880, the Hon. Mr. Flynn promised that the amount of the reverue for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881, would exceed the sum of \$504,000; his returns show that his anticipations have been more than verified. In comparing the receipts of the present

year with those of former years, a considerable increase is shown in all branches of his department, which speaks volumes for the honorable Commissioner's administrative capacity, and goes to prove that the writer was correct when he stated in a former letter that the Hon. E. J. Flynn is one of the first degislators in the House of Assembly, and if he remains in politics, a bright future as a public man awaits him. I cannot close this letter without saying a few words in behalf of the employees of this important department, who, from the Denuty Commissioner, Mr. E. E. Tache, and the heads of the different branches, down to their assistants, are most competent and practical

The denar ment in all its branches is worked with the best system and no confusion -ever witnessed by any persons seeking information. It is admitted by all who have business with the department that the Hon. R. J. Flynn is the past practical Commissioner they ever had dealings with, and could not be better satisfied.

Quebec, April 30th, 1882.

All:efforts have failed to identify a mur-

him for drunkenness, and he is now under porate the Grand National Lottery at Quebec give a good idea of the larger elements of our sentence of death. His only purpose now is has been introduced and there is every near composite nogulation, since of no other nation to die without being discovered by his relatives and friends.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

UATHOLIO CALENDAR. MAY.

THURSDAY, 4.—St. Monics, Widow. Abp. Corrigan, N.Y., 1873. Faiday, 5 .- St. Plus V., Pope and Confessor Cons. Bp. Wadhams, Ogdensburg, 1872. SATURDAY, 6 .- St. John before the Latin

Gate. BUNDAY, 7 .- Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr. Less. Wied. v. 1-5; Gosp. John xv. 1-7;

Last Gosp. John xvi. 5-14.

MONDAY, 8.—Apparition of St. Michael Archangel. Cons. Bp. Neraz, San Antonio, 1881. TUESDAY, 9 .- St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop,

Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. WEDNESDAY, 10 .- St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor.

We have mailed to such or our scheribers as are in arrears direct, or to our agents where there are a good many subscribers in one locality, the statement of their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITHESS. We request them to forward to this office the amount of such infor an extra expenditure to defend the heavy suit which is pending against us in the law courts, and will come on at the June | He is the greatest man of the century term of Queen's Bench. As we have re- for compromises. The Standard, which is marked more than once the amount of in- generally a well informed paper, says that the debtedness is small to the individuals, but in Liberal policy is the gradual release of the the aggregate is of very great importance to suspects and the speedy trial of those against us, amounting as it does to several thousands | whom evidence can be produced; the substiof dollars. Some of our agents have been tution for the Coercion Act of trial by magisactive in our behalt of late, for which we sln- trates entrusted with large powers; the cerely thank them, as also those of our sub- amendment of the arrears and purchase scribers who have responded, while to those clauses of the Land Act. We shall learn in of them whose beneficent efforts in our be- time what the Lords have to say to this little half we have not yet felt, we would recom- programme. mend prompt action, knowing that it is not so much the amount that troubles our subscribers as the manner of sending it, a difficulty easily overcome if it is understood that money can be safely transmitted to this offic either in P. O. orders, or registered letter.

THE chronicling of Hanlan's victories is becoming monotonous. His triumph over Trickett was of the usual easy description. Canada First-every time.

THE Bobcaygeon Independent learns that Sir John will succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General, and thinks after that it would not be surprising if Sir John effected a coup d'etat and proclaimed himself King of Canada.

THE Chinese question continues to agitate the minds of the people in the United States. We shall have a Chinese difficulty of our own ere long if it be true that 3,000 of the Celes- of its members coming preminently to the tials arrived in British Columbia during one week in March.

They are arresting people in Russia if possible faster than in Ireland, but they are not arresting them on suspicion. To give the Nihilists their due they leave nothing to susnect. They either blow up the Czar or they do not. Parnell was arrested for blowing up Gladetone, but not with dynamite.

RODERICK McLean, the would-be assassin of the Queen, comes of a pretty good family and is a man of education. His father, now dead, was once proprietor of the comic paper Fun, and his sisters are said to possess rare beauty and accomplishments. One of them used to be a great favorite with the Duke of Connaught at the military balls at Wool-

THERE is great uncertainty in Ireland as to the intentions of the Government. One day | fact that New York city had a population of | have its results. While of the opinion that the suspects are to be released and a peace policy inaugurated; next morning the news is published that more rigorous rule is to be noted the tables, recently prepared, in believe the Dominion Alliance has not it will bear them straight along down to the meted out to Ireland. Perhaps the Government themselves are divided in their opinions; perhaps the Whigs go in for stringency and the Radicals for leniency.

MR. Costigan's Irish resolutions have been sent to the Senate for their sanction, and, as the telegraph despatch frem Ottawa says, it is possible, seeing they have no constituencies to remind them they are mortal, they may withhold their sanction. If they do such a thing every one will know what to think and on whose shoulder should rest the responsibility. For who is really the master of the Senate?

Autenores have failed to identify a murderer, at Buoymis Ohio. He calls himself

John Smith, and says that is a good enough

or not. The question, however, will in a few: are doubtless Israelites, with 4,551; the Swiss, ful to them for what they actually do as well

English language is spoken, we should beBexford, BA; GH Chandler, MA. The

killed a marshal, who was trying to arrest the Local Legislature. The bill to inco has been introduced, and there is every prospect of it being adopted.

CONTRACTOR SECTION

Some of our French contemporaries, who magined that a little coercion might be beneficial to Ireland, are beginning to imagine otherwise since Goldwin Smith has shouted into Gladstone and Forster's ears "Lay on McDuff," etc. They say "the Professor had no love for us French Canadians, but held us in contempt, and perhaps his frothy writings against the Irish are inspired by similar passions." It takes but little to estrange sympathy, but it would seem in this case to take much less to win it back.

THE Court party in Russia is making an effort to conciliate Germany, as is evidenced by the appointment of the Count de Giers, known to entertain a liking for Germany, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Prince Gortschakoff. But anti-German demonstrations continue all the same. The dangerous illness of General Scobeleff, the German hater, is a matter of regret to the National party just now, and if he dies it may be a serious loss to them, though only a postponement of the inevitable war. Pernaps Scobeleff has been poisoned by order of the Czar; it is a way they have of disposing of parties dangerous or hostile to the Czar in Russia.

THE American House of Representatives seem to be in dead earnest about their citizens in British prisons, for although there is undoubtedly much screaming done by the sublime bird of freedom, there is also a good deal of deep feeling manifested. Nor is there as much yielding on the part of the British as was at first supposed. The blood of John Bull is rising rapidly, and Gladstone wishes sincerely that Forster had not imprisoned any American citizens. It is possible a war may yet arise from this high-handed action of the Irish Secretary. The cause which led to the Franco-German war was not half as inst. The London Times exulted too soon when it said "the Celts are gone, gone with vengeance."

MR. GLADSTONE sees another rift in the cloud which hangs like a pall over Ireland. It was his son who saw the last rift; but it has since disappeared, giving place to a palpable darkness like that of Egypt. The debtedness, as besides requiring it in the or- | smendment to the Land Bill, framed by dinary way of business, we have to prepare Messrs. Parnell and Healy, will not be accepted in its completeness by the Premier, but he will offer a compromise.

> Our esteemed and interesting contemporary, the Montreal Herald, must have its wings clipped if it continues to soar upwards into the realms of-bathos. We cannot stand; it. We like Ireland very much, indeed, but we cannot go as far as the Herald in wishing it all sorts of freedom and happiness. The treason of the Herald shocks us. Why it approves of Mr. Blake's speech censuring Mr. Gladsone's policy. What next? And we hear no more of the pins and needles those wretched Land Leaguers put in the sheep's breakfast. Whither, Ob, whither, are we all drifting-if not into a general election?

THE Americans are a little angry over the execution of Dr. Lamson, but they have no occasion; he richly deserved his fate. In our days, for some reason or other-perhaps a reason strictly logical—the medical profession has become very popular, and we hear front in all countries. It was a Dr. Falk who enacted those laws in Germany bearing his name, two medical gentlemen take leading parts in Australian politics, and we have in Canada a Doctor, Sir Charles Tupper. It is in France, however, that they crowd most to the front. Seeing the distinctions they gain politically and scientifically, it is no wonder they should feel grieved over the acts of such a villain as Lamson who was a disgrace to the profession. Next to the confidence reposed in a priest that reposed in a doctor is the most sacred, and to the honer of the profession be it said, the confidence is seldom abused. There was a traitor among the twelve Apostles.

IT will surprise a good many to learn that 727,629 native born and 478,670 foreign born. quite a sixth of the population of the city. The Germans rally next strongest with 153,with 9,020, and the Scotch with 8,683. with 4,545, and the Swedes 3,194 or, combined as for their good intentions.

with the Norwegians 4.087. There figures composite population, since of no other nation were there two thousand when the census was taken; and if we add Holland's 1,860 and Cuba's 1,644, of no other nation do we find a thousand.

THE Government have at length submitted their scheme for redistribution of seats to the House, and, as might have been expected, it does not please the Liberals, as it is.they assert-simply a gerrymandering of the constituencies in favor of Conservative interests. Whatever credit must be given the leader of the Government in other matters, no one will accuse him of losing an opportunity of looking to the good of his party, and hence the redistribution has been made on a Conservative basis. According to its provisions Mr. Plumb's little constituency of Niagara disappears from off the earth's surface, and the swan of the great cataract shall sing no more as a poet in the Lower House, though it is highly probable his charming notes will be heard in the Senate. Cornwall, Mr. Bergin's constituency, also goes by the board, but, it is said, he also will be compensated with a Senstorship. Poor Montreal is overlooked in the redistribution, and, notwithstanding it has a population of over 150,000, it will have to content itself with three members as of old, while half-a-dozen rural constituencies, not equal in population, will return ten or twelve. But then such is political life in the colonies, and Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and Liverpool fare no better in old England.

THE rift in the cloud over Ireland is widening. Earl Cowper, the wooden-headed old nobleman who has ruled Ireland the past two years, has resigned and the right honorable inventer of the latest cure for Ireland's ills by a process of buckshot is to follow suit. These resignations pertend a change in the policy of the Government, and we shall soon hear of the release of the suspects in large batches, commencing with the members of Parliament. We would like to ascribe this change of policy to thedisposition of the English people to do justice at last, but unfortunately we cannot do so truthfully. The English papers are just as truculent and unfair as ever, and English orators are as clamorous for more coercion, for martial law and all the terrible name it implies, if necessary. The real causes of the change of policy are four, namely, the calm determined attitude of the Irish hut people, the starved condition of the unfortunate landlords which compels them to sue in forma pauperis, the demands of the American Government, and last, but not least, the resolutions passed in the Canadian House of oppression to one of the branches of the Commons. England is powerful, but not as | Caucasian race. We speak not here of the powerful as was ancient Rome, that is to say, natural and national and racial love not powerful enough to reject the counsel of and affection which exist between the outsiders who stand to her in the light Irish in Canada and the Irish in of rivals, though, perhaps, blood rela- Ireland, we speak only on selfish contions. As a matter, of course, Irish siderations, and these considerations imagitation is now bound to go on to its legitimate conclusion, and there must be local set of resolutions which may not be acceptgovernment and a radical settlement of the land question, for that is the meaning of the resignation of Cowper and Forster. Lord Spencer succeeds Cowper, and it is not unlikely Mr. Charles Russell, member for Dundalk, will be the new Chief Secretary for Ireland. One thing we are glad of is that the cessation of agrarian murders gave the Government a graceful excuse for swallowing the

THE Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the support of temperance held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, when the report of the Vigilance Committee was read and adopted. From the report we learn that the Committee was hard at work, and licenses to improper persons, as also that they had secured the co-operation in a measure (of the Catholic temperance people of this city. While it is something has been obliged to work on partion that it is not so narrow as it has been, matter who sells it, and has precisely the root of the Apas tree, they are only pruning the branches, as it were. Perhaps there are less than 8,000 Canadians in New | they cannot be blamed for this. A child has | thing now. We know how it is ourselves. York, according to the last census. From to crawl before it can walk, and the smallest the N. Y. Sun we learn that while the general and most isolated effort in any cause will 1,206,299 in the year 1880 is familiar, even the smallest attempt in the cause of probably few persons have carefully temperance must have beneficial results, we rent aside they cannot stem it; by and bye which this population is arranged according yet taken the best way of securing sea. Judging from current events one must to nativities. The main division is that of its object. We believe, also, that it is a mistake to concentrate its strength Of the latter more than two out of every five against the invasion by the saloons of what people who obtain special invitations to the are Irish, the number being 198,595, or not | are known as respectable localities. On the contrary, the resources of the Alliance should be used in checking the spread of the saloons 482. There is a great falling off when we in other quarters, as it is to be presumed the reach the next group, that of the English, educated districts are able to take care of with 29,767, followed by the Italians with themselves. At all events they should. If 12,223; the French with 9,910, the Poles saloons became common among them the fact might rouse the residents in those localilittle in excess. The Bohemians give us | But vigilance committees of Dominion Alli-Public opinion is evidently, divided on the 8,093, and the Canadians 7,024. Another ances are no more perfect than organizations

CANADA AND IRELAND.

and sanction the Irish resolutions of Mr. Costigan: but if they do not it will not matter very materially, as it is not a law which is being framed or repealed, but merely a recommendation sent from one country to another, to speak in the very plainest language. The Commons have passed peopled Canada then; it is their descendants the resolutions, and, as they are the representatives of the people, they will be considered as having spoken in the name of do not desire annexation and they are not Canada. The resolutions are having a vast even in a heat over independence. But we effect already, as we sincerely believe. It is must make our own commercial treaties or all very well for the Daily News, the Government organ, to tell us that England does not want Canada's interference in her domestic relations. England does, and at all events, Canada will insist, that if England deals Chicago on April 27th. persistently with Ireland as with a conquered the death of Bice the well known novelist. country, then Canada will take such steps as will exonerate berself; and not only that, but will see to it that this injustice will not re-act upon her, which would be double injustice. What caused the Fenian raids? Was it any wrong Canada ever did to Ireland? The question is absurd-Canada has, in so far as it lay in a dependancy, always sympathized with, and acted generously towards Ireland. She helped her in the repeal agitation, in the famine that came after, and even if the Fenians could have paused to think what the Province of Quebec did for Ireland's famine. fever-stricken children in 1848, they would think twice before crossing the frontier with arms in their hands. But hate is stronger than love, and those rash men attempted to carry fire and sword to our hearths and homes because their hatred of England was fiercer than their memory of beneficent Canadian action was strong. All the blood and the Abbey. expenditure of 1866 and 1870 were on account of England's conduct towards Ireland, and in order to prevent it in of the Grand Trunk Bailway, died in Chicago future Canada asks England to comply with place in Toronto. Ireland's just demands. Is there anything absurd in that? If Imperial connection is to Opera Company, who was stricken with affect Canada only in so far as it restricts her apoplexy on Friday evening last, died at his trade and commerce, then is connection a very transparent fraud. If we belong to the Empire, why not have a say in Imperial affairs? Or, if connection means inferiority and superiority, it is also a fraud, for Canada is able to protect herself.

But there is another reason why Canada should desire to see Ireland content. She wants her North-West settled, and as the Irish are unfortunately an emigrating people who would come here and develop our resources, if they did not detest the English flag which yet remains with us, it is the wish of Canadians that the flag should either be withdrawn or else be no longer the symbol of pelled our representatives to pass a certain able to the Daily News, but which are, nevertheless, become historical papers of the first

THE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

Whether we like it or not the question of independence is coming—is forcing itself—to the front in one shape or the other. If politiclans were honest, if voters were less timid, if every one spoke his mind, the question would be settled without any difficulty. And perhaps it is just as well there should be obstacles in the way of independence. Perhaps it is as well we should feel our way step by step before plunging right into the deep and cold water. And, in fact, that is what we have been doing the past twenty years. Confederation was a step in had been busy opposing the granting of that direction, so was the tariff of 1879, which no matter how nicely it was spoken of, and it one length ahead. what loyalty tissue paper wrapped it round, was still a stroke at connection with what the Herald plaintively terms our " Motherland." to be regretted that the Committee Dear Motherland, how tender she is, and how self-sacrificing. But within the past row grounds it is a matter for congratula- | month atill more decided pronouncements in favor of independence have been made. and that such eminent persons as Archbishop | There was first the Club Nationale banquet, Taschereau and Pere Roussellot have given | next the lecturing by the Canadian Parliatheir sanction and their time to the good ment of England in her relations towards work. As regards the granting of licenses, I reland, and last, Mr. Blake's resolution in much may be said. Whiskey is whiskey no favor of direct trade relations. It is true Mr. Blake declaimed against the indepensame effect when doled out by a strictly dence idea it conveyed in his sincerest virtuous as by a bad man. The vigilance manner, just as Sir John did when he committee have not applied their axe to the was passing the tariff discriminating against the dear Motherland; but we all have come to understand that kind of We know that a strong public opinion is being formed in Canada in favor of Canadian independence, and that although leading statesmen may succeed in turning the curbelieve that none really desire a continuance of the connection except the of the Executive Committee, Treasurer and Governor-General's balls, and as we happen to know how the thing is managed by a clique, we hardly think it will live long or die prosperously. What harm can independence do Canada? What good will it do? These are the questions to be asked and answered. No country but one is powerful enough to come along and gobble us up, and If we combine Austrians and Hungarians ties to healthy action, while at present the that country could do it despite our BA, Quebec; G G Stuart, BA, Quebec they number 8.844, the Austrians being a evil being far off does not frighten them. | bold protector. And it would not be Brown Chamberlain, D CL, D Grant, Ottawa so frightful a calamity if we were gobbled Dr Stewart, Brucefield, Ont : Chas Gibb, BA; up. Instead of being subjects of a country Abbotsford; Resident Counsellors R N Mo-

another English-speaking country at our doors between whom and ourselves We are inclined to think the Senate of there is no real dividing line Canada will fall into line with the Commons We are all willing to admit now that the colonists were right in revolting a hundred years ago, and if that be so the Canadians of the period were wrong in giving aid and comfort to the minions of King George. It was the French of to-day who are most pronounced in their independence principles. Still the people else-

OBITUARY.

Harry Crisp, the well known actor, died in

A despatch from London, Eng., announces.

Mr. Thomas McCrae, Postmaster of Chatham, Ont., died on April 29th in that town. Princess Marie, wife of Prince William of Wurtemburg, and sister of the Duchess of Albany, is dead.

Count Franz de Champagny, the celebrated author and member of the French Academy, is dead.

Joseph Giroux, for 20 years employed on the royal mail line of steamers running out of Hamilton, and lately mate of the steamer "Passport." is dead.

Dr. Phillip Charest was found dead in his bed at his residence in Charlesbourg, Quebec, on May 1st. It is said death accelerated by an overdose of chloral. The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Rverson

were taken from the vault at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon and interred in their last resting place. The obsequies of Prot. Darwin took place

in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The ceffin was covered with wreaths of flowers. The procession was merely within the precincts of Mrs. Calloway, a former resident of Mon-

treal, and mother of Mr. Samuel B. Calloway on April 23rd. The funeral of deceased took Mr. Alfred Holman, agent of the Holman

residence London, Ont, on the evening of May 1st, aged 52 years. The death is announced at Brandon, Man.,

of Wm. Fingland, well-known in Ottawa, and connected with Wolfe's survey party en route West on the outline survey. Deceased died of inflammation of the lungs. Bev. James Chaw was to have preached

educational sermons at Lowville on Sunday, April 30th. While standing talking to a gentleman shortly before the hour for service he suddenly sank to the floor and died almost instantly. The cause of death is at present unknown. Ralph Waldo Emerson, died at Concord,

Mass., at nine o'clock on the evening of April 27th. It is probable the funeral services will be held in the Unitarian Church at Concord on Sunday afternoon, and the remains will be placed in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery near Emerson's home.

TREMENDOUS SALES.

The druggists of this city are doing a big business now in the sale of St. Jacobs Oil. One druggist on whom we called on Saturday afternoon, stated that although his sales were large at first, they have doubled lately.

Another said that so popular has the Oil become that he could hardly keep the supply up. Not one to whom we have spoken but gave it a high recommendation, and said that it must be effecting scores of cures, or there would not be such a demand for it.

The people have got the St. Jacobs Oil fever bad and no mistake, and confidence in its curing qualities is still growing stronger. Of course, this would not be so, unless the remedy was fully meeting its every promise.

SPORTING NEWS.

A London despatch says, apropos the Hanlan-Trickett race: So hollow a race has seldom been witnessed even with Hanlan. There was sixty-three seconds difference in the time of the men when off Barnes, even though Hanlan stopped sixteen seconds. The champion fairly made a show of Trickett, and won with ridiculous ease by too many lengths to count. After the finish Hanlan turned around and met Trickett. He then turned again and rowed to the winning-post, reaching

At the annual meeting of the G.T.R. Boating Club, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year; James Anthony, President (re-elected); Robert Penk, 1st Vice-President; John Laing, Jr. 2nd Vice-President: John Lewis, Treasurer (re-elected): B W Summerskill, Secretary, with a Managing Committee consisting of Messrs A Turnbull, W McLean, J Underwood, R Thompson, J Brighton, and J Ogilvie. Mesers William Moffatt and F H Wildgoose were appointed auditors. The reports were also read and proved highly satisfactory. The Club intend putting on a "spurt" this season. In addition to holding the amateur championship of Cauada, they intend competing for that of America, and have already arranged preliminaries for that pur-In addition to the ordinary season's work, the committee purpose holding weekly regattar, in which members of the club will compete for two club champion flags to be held by the winners of successive races.

McGILL COLLEGE GRADUATES SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MENTING

The annual meeting of the McGill College Graduates' Society was held last night in the Natural History Society's rooms. Dr. Osler, President of the Society, occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the reports

Representative Fellows were handed in and accepted. On motion of Mr. RITCHIB It was decided to appoint a chaplain for the society.

The nomination of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. The following was the result:-President, J S McLennan, BA; Vice-

Presidents, JS Hall, BA, BOL; J McLeod, MA; W Molson, MD; Secretary; W Mc-Lennan, BCL; Treasurer, HH Lyman, MA; Non-resident Counsellors—Rev J Taylor, Donnell, M.D; A McGowan, BCL; JR come citizens on terms of equality with meeting then adjourned.

Be soo and the are the respect to the larger hard from which is produced a very cheap I upon other and were methods of account not materially room than the accusional received sheso contents were absented land other and were methods of account not materially room than the accusional received sheso contents and other and were absented in the first account that the accusional received sheso contents are also accusional and were absented in the first account that the accusional received sheso contents are also accusional and were absented and were absented and were absented as a content of the accusional accusion (Voneluled on Ninh Lage.)

-It is said the C. P. B. conductors will as: for increased wages.

The coopers in the employ of the St.

Lawrence Sugar Refinery are striking for increased pay.

The creased pay.

The creased pay.

the past week. _The Rev. Abbe Frederic Caren, who died

on the 28th of April last at St. John, Port Joly, was a member of the Society of One ...The go-as-you-please match between Irvine and Gallagher will take place on Fri-

day and Saturday next at the Crystal Rink as at first arranged. _Mr. William Knowles, the well known Point St. Charles merchant tailor, has obtain-

ed the contract for supplying summer clothing to the St. Gabriel village police. -A man named Derr, who is believed to be at present in Montreal, is wanted at present in Pittsburg, Pa., where a rich relation is is said to have lately died, leaving him a con-

siderable fortune. -Flavien Laparriere, residing at No. 7 Moreau street, Hochelaga, fell off a shed some twenty feet to the ground yesterday afternoon, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

-At the Church of the Messiah yesterday afternoon, Miss Adelaide Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. F. L. Wilson, of this city, was united in marriage to Mr. Fred. Bartlet, of Boston. There was a large and fashionable audience present to witness the ceremonv.

-Major L. A. Higuet-Letour, of this city, has received a communication from Tokio, Japan, in which it is stated that the Prince Imperial of that Kingdom would most likely visit Canada and Montreal during the summer.

-Chief Patton has appointed Fireman James Gilbert, of No. 2 Fire Station, St. Gabriel street, to a position on the Salvage Corps. Mr. Gilbert has been connected for some time with the reel of No. 2 Station. Mr. Cloren has been appointed to take Mr. Gilbert's position on the reel.

-The arbitration between the Government of the Province of Quebec and Duncan Macdonald, rejecting the claims made by Mr. Macdonald for the construction of the Western part of the Q. M.O. & O. Railway, opens before Messrs. Shanly, Odell and Fleming at Ottawa to-day. Mr. Church, Q.C., represents Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Malhiot the Province of Quebec.

-The Reverend John F. Kelly, brother of a well known resident of this city, was ordained priest at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday last. He is an accomplished scholar, and has drawn his learning from a Canadian Alma Mater, being well known as having carried off numerous prizes in Canadian colleges. He is a polished rhetorician.

YOUNG DOMINION LACRUSSE CLUB. The Young Dominion Lacrosse Club of Point St. Charles held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected: -H Lomas, President; T Miller, Vice-President; A Dixon, Secretary; G Brown, Treasurer; Committee, J Blackie, A Hesse, J Brown, G Page, A Duncan, T Donohue, E Thompson

CATHOLIC PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the above Association was held last evening in St. Patrick's Hall. There was a large attendance, and Mr. G. Murphy occupied the chair. The Committee appointed to draft a constitution presented their report, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted without amendments. It was at first proposed to call the society by the name of the Catholic Provident Association. The object of the Association is praiseworthy, and will, no doubt, be largely encouraged. The families of members after death will be adequately provided for, and at an expense which will be much less than that decided that the Constitution Committee should act as a directorate for the present, and that the names of Messrs, W. P. Nolan, B. Connaughton and J. B. Lane, be added thereto. It is the intention of the Association, after awbile, to add a sick benefit and accident department.

CHOIR CONCERT PRESENTED TO THE REV. FATHER DOWD.

On Friday evening the members of the St. Patrick's Choir assembled in the long room of the St. Patrick's House for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Father Dowd with the proceeds of their successful concert, | tures were many, for the track seemed to be which was given in the Nordheimer's Hall for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan | But there was just as much consternation on Asylum. An impromptu musical entertainment was given in honor of the occasion. There were present quite a number of the clergy, who enjoyed the singing very well, and complimented the choir on the progress which it had made. The proceeds, which amounted to \$202, were presented by Prof. Fowler and Mr. W. J. O'Hara conveyed in some well chosen remarks the esteem and respect in which the choir held their Reverend Pastor, and the pleasure it gave them to be able to contri- Sunday traffic of the Q. M. O. & O. Railbute, in their humble way, to the support and | way. welfare of an institution which the Rev. Father cherished so dearly. Rev. Father Dowd expressed his warmest appreciation of their efforts, and congratulated the members on the success of the concert, which yielded such a handsome sum. The Rev. Father then handed Prof. Fowler the following acknowledgment of the donation :-

"I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the handsome amount of \$202, realized by the concert of the St. Patrick's Choir for the benefit of the orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum. The charitable object is no less creditable to the St. Patrick's Choir than the very marked success that rewarded their musical effort.

" P. Down, Priest."

The doly stere in the ad'r

BIGAMY.

WIVES.

John A. Hamilton, of New Glasgow, in in the County of Terrebonne, left his native place some ten years ago, and went to live in Chicago. In July last he married a young lady of that city named Kate Dora Griffiths. Their period of domestic bliss must have been very short, for two months afterwards saw him back in New Glasgow apparently as single as when he had left it. He began shortly after his arrival to pay assiduous court to Miss Jane Black, a very wealthy young day. lady of that yillage. Things progressed as smoothly as could be desired, for in November Hamilton was joined to Miss Black in the bonds of

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS. seemed to agree much better than the former did with the first. This state of things continued until last week, when the stern hand of the law stepped in and stopped his felicity again. It happened in this wise. On his

There were 24 interments in the Protestill a visitor from that city, who had the bar, one of these had been withdrawn known Hamilton there, brought intelligence and action in the other was pending. Two that there was another wife waiting for him across the line. -The news of the discovery was not communicated to Hamilton, but the at once entered into correspondence with the Chicago police. The result was the obtaining of information sufficient to warrant Hamilton's arrest, which was accomplished this morning by Deputy High Constable Contant. Wife No. 1 arrived in Montreal on Saturday last, and is determined to prosecute. However, at present the police have put both her and wife No. 2 aside, and are bringing the charges themselves, retaining the two in jured ladies as witnesses. Wife No. 1 is a very pretty woman of twenty-two, a little above the madium height, and very inde-pendent in appearance. Her attractions are much superior to those of Miss Black, who seems to feel her position very keenly. Hamilton himself is as fine and tall a specimen of manhood as can be found anywhere. This morning when brought before the Police Magistrate he pleaded not guilty, and was

> FOUR CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

GUARDS. Yesterday afternoon the village of St. Vincent do Paul was startled with the report that a large gang of convicts had escaped from custody. Investigation, however, brought the number down to four, all desperate criminals. The story of the escape is as follows :-- Yesterday afternoon a gang of convicts were sent to the brickyards near the depot to make brick. All went well until the 4 o'clock train appeared on the track. As soon as the signal whistle was heard, by preconcerted agreement, four of the convicts threw down their tools and started in a rapid run across the ploughed fields in the direction of St. Martin Junction. For a moment the guards showed confusion, but they speedily recovered and sent a volley of bullets after the fleeing convicts, however. without success. A large number of guards and citizens followed in pursuit, but the corvicts had a good start and kept it. After putting about four hundred yards between themselves and the guards, they stopped running and fell into a rapid walk. As soon as the guards came close to them they commenced running again and were off like the out and were compelled to give up the pursuit. Meanwhile theconvicts passed St Martin Janction and gained the bush, which at this place extends for upwards of seven miles. Once in this they can defy capture, at least for a while.

On the news of the occurrence being brought to the jail men were despatched after the convicts on horseback, but up to a late hour last night only one had been captured. It is suspected that the convicts have friends outside, who were waiting to receive them on their escape.

Yesterday afternoon four convicts were sent to St. Vincent de Paul from the Montreal Jail. It seems that the older convicts had information of these new arrivals, and four of their number were kind enough to depart to make room for them.

ALL ABOARD FOR QUEBEC.

TRAIN OF DEAD BEATS MADE TO FORK OUT TRENTE SOUS-THE Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY

DOING A BUSHING BUSINESS ON SUNDAY. To see the Sunday afternoon trains leave the Hochelaga Depot for Quebec one would magine that the Q. M.O. & O. Bailway car-Society, but the meeting resolved to adopt ried more passengers for the ancient Capital on that particular train than on all the other trains of the week put together. The cars are crowded to suffocation, but they are crowded with dead beats, not M.P.P.'s or other Provincial officials, but people who steal a ride from Hochelaga to the Mile End. incurred in any Insurance Company. It was Their object is all the more facilitated as there is no collecting of tickets between the two points. It has finally struck the officials that this kind of thing had been carried on long enough, and that a ride from Hochelaga to Mile End was worth trente sous. As usual yesterday business seemed to be brisk with the Q, M, O. & O. Railway, and even looked as THE PROCEEDS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S if more cars would have to be added. The cry of "all aboard for Quebec" fetched many more than the train could comfortably hold. What never happened before, the train stopped short when about half way and in the middle of the woods. Innumerable heads went out of every window to see what was up. Conjecclear, and no obstacles in the way. the train when it became evident for what purpose it was stopped, as if there was a regular smash up. Protests were of no avail with the officials, it was "a quarter down or get out." "Trente sous c'est trop cher was the general chorus; but the officials kept on collecting the fare, and when they got through found that they made a haul as good as it was unexpected. The train afterwards proceeded leisurely on its way to the Mile End. This will, undoubtedly, prove a severe blow to the

> THE GREYHOUND OF THE ATLANTIC. The Guion line flag-ship, the steamship 'Alaska," on her last voyage from Liverpool to New York, outstrips anything previously accomplished by any steamer affect. Her log from Queenstown to Sandy Hook shows an average speed of 404 4-10 nautical miles per day for the entire voyage, or an average of 16 7-10 knots per hour for the trip, and on one day 17½ knots per hour were averaged for the twenty-lour hours-a feat never accomplished by eng other steamer. She sailed for Queenstown at 445 a.m. on April

April 10th, lat. 50 02, long. 19 30, distance run 415 miles; April 11th, lat. 48.00, long. 28.36, distance run 378 miles; April 12th, lat. 45.34, long. 37.38, distance run, 396 A NEW GLASGOW MAN IN JAIL FOR MARRYING TWO | miles; April 13th, lat. 43.15, long. 46.42, distance run 415 miles; April 14th, lat. 41.55, long. 55.51, distance run 409 miles; April 15th, lat. 41.00, long. 64.30, distance run 397 miles; April 16th, lat. 40.29, long. 73.52, distance run 419 miles; arrived at Sandy Hook

12.39 p.m. April 16th. We were on board shortly after her arrival on Sunday, and her passengers were loud in their praises of the galiant ship that had sailed from an Irish harbour on Sunday and landed them in New York the following Sun-

BAR OF MONTREAL.

the bar of Montreal was held in the advo- getting vaccinated was simply taking matter matrimony. Hamilton and his second wife cates room in the Court House, yesterday at. from one calf to put into another.

collection of the collection and the collection with the collection of the collectio

seemed to agree much better than the former termoon. Mr. Robertson, Q. C., Batonnier, did with the first. This state of things con-presided, and there was a good attendance.

The Secretary read the report, which showed that during the past year 38 new members had been admitted to practice; 25 were allowed to commence to study, and 14 were refused this permission. Two complaints had been made against members of been refused. There had been nine general meetings three of these were for the consider Chief of the Montreal Police was informed, who ation of the bills pending legislation, and which affected judicial procedure, and were for the object of the more satisfactory administration of justice. The remaining six had been called to express their sympathy with the friends of the six confreres who had been removed by death. There had been ter meetings of Council: \$2,000 had been donated to the purchase of 300 volumes for the library, which was now composed of 10,167 volumes.

The financial statement of the Society was very satisfactory, there being a balance of \$4,835.49 to their credit.

Thd election of officers was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :- Batonnier, Mr W W Robertson (re-elected); Treasurer, Mr L Forget (re-elected); Secretary, Mr G A Geottrion; Couasellors, Hon R La-flamme, Q C, J M Loranger, Q C, F L Beique, A Lacoste, Q C, 8 Bethune, Q C, E Carter, Q C, A H Lunn, M M Tait, Q C.

The announcement of the ballot was re ceived with acclamation. A vete of thanks having been passed to Mr. WALKING AWAY IN THE TESTH OF THE JAIL

Robertson for his conduct in the chair, the proceedings terminated.

BRIOK LABORERS' TROUBLES.

During the past few weeks we have had to chronicle the departure of several hundred brick laborers for the Western States. It would appear that no warm reception awaited them at their destination, for the brick laborers of that section of the country are on a strike, which the Canadians are warned not to mix themselves up with.

The following manifesto, issued by the Brick Laborers' Union and published all over the country, will convey an idea of what the Canadians have to face:

ATTENTION, BRICK LABORERS!

Keep away from the yards in the couth and west sides of Chicago until the men have a settlement with the bosses!

All brick-yard laborers are hereby instructed to keep away from the yards in the south and west sides of Chicago until such time as an agreement is come to about wages. The men ask the same wages they had when they quit last fall, but the bosses want them to work 25 cents a day less, although the cost of wind. The guards one after another gave living 13 much higher for everything now than then. Is this reasonable or just? No. it is wrong, and our demand will be sustained by all right-minded and honorable men.

Mr. Pullman claims that bricks can be than they can be made at our prices. That may be the case with him, because he has a lot of high-salaried bosses to provide for, and wants to do this at the expense of the labor-

ers.
We have figures to prove that each machine used in the yard clears \$30 a day, at our prices, for the owner, and allows bricks to be sold at \$8 a thousand.

We therefore want all brick laberers to keep away until the present difficulty is settled, and the bosses offer to pay just wages. That is all we ask, and we are sure to suc-

Many men are brought here under contract from Canada, only to be deceived. The treatment they receive is bad, and they should take care what they are about. By order of the Committee.

BRICK LABORERS' UNION. Chicago, April 24, 1882.

The fifty men selected by Chief Paradis to serve in the police force commenced duty at five o'clock last evening. The three new officers, Detectives Lapointe, Robinson and Naegele also commenced duty yesterday. The Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants at the different stations have been changed about and placed in different districts, being now detailed as follows:-

No 1 Station (Central) Sergeant Dreifuss in charge; Acting Sergeants, Richard and St.

Pierre. No 2 Station, Gain street, Sergeant Lafon Acting Sergeants Berard and Hilton. No 3 Station, Beaudry street, Sergeant Bouchard in charge ; Acting Sergeants, Angers

and Egan. No 4 Station, Ontario street, Sergeant Gauthler; Acting Sergeants, Reeves and Hughes.

No 5 Station, St George street, Sergeant Loye; Acting Sergeants, Miller and Charbon-

No. 6 Station, Chaboillez Square, Serge ant Burke; Acting Sergeants Kehoe and

Liggett.
No. 7 Station, Young street. Sergeant Hynes: Acting Sergeants, Dineen and

Orowe. No. 8 Station, Canning street, Sergeant Niquett; Acting Sergeants, DeKonick and Parker.

No. 9 Station, Seigneurs street, Sergeant Glynn; Acting Sergeants, Cambridge and No. 10 Station, St. Catherine street, Serge-

ant Carson; Acting Sergeants, Dupuis and Clarke. No. 11 Station, Duiresne street, Acting Sergeant Beaudry; Acting Sergeants, Dec-

COUNTRY MERCHANTS IN TROUBLE.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE SKELTON ROBBERY.

iardins and Balgnet.

It seems that Soprani, his family, and young Verlty are not the only parties who are likely to come to grief in connection with the lately-discovered frauds of which the Messrs. Skelton were the victims. Soprani has been, according to Detective Fahey, a long time engaged in the receiving of stolen goods, and during his career as a "fence" has sold large quantities all over the country to merchants. It is now proposed to subposns these merchants as witnesses against Soprani, and if they prove obstinate, to have them indicted for receiving stolen goods, as it was a moral impossibility for any business man not to know that the goods were stolen, so low did the pedlar put the prices. Men have been sent all over the country in different directions to find out the places where Soprani sold the goods, and seize them wherever found. The Messrs. Skelton Brothers have put a seizure on all the property belonging to Soprani, taking the ground that it was acquired with the proceeds of the goods stolen from them. Meanwhile Hodgson & Sumner, with whom Soprani had legitimate dealings, have also seized, and the lawyers of the two firms are fighting over the spoils.

SAMBO SMILES .- It made our coloured gen The annual meeting of the members of tleman smile when the doctor told him that

TELEGRAMS.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE LEIGH SMITH ARTIC EXPEDI. TION.

HAGUE, May 1 .- The "William Bare will leave Amsterdam in May in search of the Leigh Smith Artic expedition.

ALPINE SNOW STORMS.

GENEVA, May 1 .- Tremendous snow storms have occurred in the Alps. The Simpton route is impassable and the mail service is suspended. There was a shock of earthquake in Canton Vallais on Friday.

THE LIBERATION OF THE AMERICAN SUSPECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

London, May 2 -The Times says: It will be formally decided to-day whether the suspects will be liberated. The correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to the suspects will show that there has been no weak acknowledgement of the pretensions inconsistent with international law and common sense. Great Britain has firmly maintained the position that American Irlehmen in Ireland must submit, like other Irishmen to the laws deemed necesseary by Parliament. It is in deference to the comity of nations and not to any claim of right that prisoners of American nationality were offered their liberty if they left the country. If some foolishly and in colently refused to give such a pledge they must take their chances of remaining in jail as long as the Executive deems necessary. It is, however, no longer doubtful that the Cabinet is considering whether the prisoners may not be liberated, except those arrested on suspicion of being personally concerned in outrages.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the Government had concluded to stop work on the channel tunnel until further action was taken by Parliament.

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 2.-W. J. A. Lumsden, of Hamilton, has been appointed to the Hansard staff in place of Mr. Isaac Watson, who retires at the close of the present session. The salaries have been increased to \$1,100 per year, with a yearly increase of \$100 until it reaches \$1.500.

The House will go into Committee of Sapply this afternoon. It is said the Opposition have yet another amendment to move.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEREC, April 27 .- Great progress is being made all along the line of the Quebec Central Railway. At the new village of Weldon brought from Ohio and sold here cheaper | Station there are in course of erection five stores, two blacksmith shops, one saddler's store, one steam sawmill and one cheese factory; sixteen dwelling houses will be erected in a short time. The new village is located on the railroad, the middle of the township. A large extent of untouched forest and fine farm lands firms are alding in developing this hitherto neglected section of country, and much firstclass sawn lumber and timber well before long come to market from this place, which is only a few hours' distance from the port of

Quebec. QUEREC, May 2 .- Geo. Langlois, who was severely burned by the late explosion at Chaudiere, is still in a very precarious condition, his hands and face, in particular, being very much burned. The doctors fear that cerebral congestion may set in. The young man Philippe Ouellet is also in a critical condition, and the doctors are unable to speak w

certainty as to his prospects of recovery. The Allan-propellers " Matawai" and " Nipigon" have come out of Russel's dock, where they have undergone extensive repairs.

FROM ARTHUR, ONT.

ABTHUR, Ont., May 1 .- Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the residence of Andrew Murray, residing about a mile from Arthur village. The house and contents were totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lamp left burning in the kitchen. Mr. Murray who was awakened by the heat and smoke, jumped out of bed, seized the two eldest children who slept in a separate bed in the same room, and there being no window he was obliged to make his way through the furnace of flame with which the kitchen was filled. He succeded in placing the children in safety and then returned to the burning premises. His wife had remained behind to bring away the two youngest children, aged one and three years, but having lost them in the excitement and confusion, they perished in the flames. A few handfuls of charred bones only remained. Mrs. Murray would certainly have perished also were it not that the husband, although dreadfully injured, boldly rushed through the flood of tlame and rescued her. The sufferers are attended by Drs. Allan and Henderson of Arthur. The two surviving children are not fatally burned, but it is feared the case of Mr. and Mrs. Murray is doubtful.

FROM OTTAWA.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS - DR. ORTON'S COM-MITTER,

Press says:—"Prorogation is expected to avenue without even slacking speed. One take place about the 13th May. Dissolution man in a spring overcoat and sunflower Saturday. The elections will take place towards the end of June. We have excellent reasons for believing that the above programme will be carried out by the Government should nothing extraordinary occur in the meantime."

The Senate Committee this morning passed the Presbyterian Temporalities Fand bill by vote of 16 to 9.

Dr. Octon's Committee on agricultural protection met this morning and examined Mr. Burpee, M. P. for Sunbury, and Mr. King, M. P. for Queen's, New Brunswick. Their testimony was, in effect, that the National Policy was a great hardship to the Maritime Provinces; that it taxed the farmers heavily on every thing they purchased and gave them nothing in return, besides shutting them out from the United States market, which they had always found profitable.

·Beveral of the Chaudiere saw mills have commenced running. Before the end of next bring the washing. Hev you got all the week it is expected that all the mills will be pieces picked up? cos if you have I might as week it is expected that all the mills will be in operation. The chances are that the cut this season will be unusually large, there being a good demand.

Fall wheat has been slightly injured by the

recent cold weather. ties fund bill passed unamended in the Senate Committee. The vote stood 16 to 9.

UNITED STATES.

August Halmgrin, aged 45, was cut in two by a locomotive at Troy yesterday. It is stated that the amount of scrip sent by Shipherd to Blair as a retainer was

\$250,000. Lawrence Cardy, fell from a 6th storey to the 1st in an elevator, at Well Mills' building,

New York, yesterday, and soon died. The steamer "Glamorgan" from Liverpool on her voyage to Boston, passed 100 large icebergs, on which were seen many Polar

bears. Louis Vogel, on the verge of delirium tremens, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a broken glass lamp at Hornells-

ville on Sunday night. Luigi Caoriti, insane, jumped from the roof of a three storey building yesterday in New York as a policeman was about to capture him. He was fatally injured.

Laskey's brush factory and the Washington street Baptist Church were burned to-day at Dover, N.H. Loss, \$27,000; numerous houses in the vicinity were damaged.

McKeesport, Pa., yesterday, against the employment of non-union helpers at puddling furnaces. The works are idle; 1,000 men are affected. The syndicate who purchased Booth's The-

A strike began at the National Stove Works,

atre, New York, for \$550,000, paying \$250,000 down, failed to meet the second payment of \$125,000 due yesterday. The present lessee of the theatre will continue to occupy it. The New York Board of Emigration had in

the treasury last night over all liabilities 20 cents. A proposition was made vesterday by a number of keepers of immigrant boarding houses to contribute a stipulated sum weekly toward maintaining the board.

The German brig "Ceres" was struck by lightning 120 miles from Galveston. The fire was not extinguished till she arrived there, and was sunk in 14 teet of water. The vessel's cargo of cotton is valued at \$55,000. The vessel is damaged to the extent of \$10,000.

A duel with pistols was fought yesterday at St. Bernard's Parish, near New Orleans, between Joseph Levesay and a son of Attorney-General Egan. Several shots were fired without effect. The affair grew out of certain charges against the Attorney-General printed

in Levesay's paper. In the suit of the Receiver of the First National Bank of Newark against the Directors, charging them with criminal negligence, and holding them responsible to the stockholders for losses by failure, the defendants yesterday filed an answer denying the charges

and pleading statute limitations. At the Christian Church in Louisville, on Sunday night, Gen. Abe Buford, the veteran turiman, who was converted some time ago, delivered an address in which he argued that church members could conscientiously visit horse races. He said the Church should strive to have the evils connected with sport

remedied. Senator Beck expresses the opinion that the evils over certification cheques by officers of the national banks are greater now than The new at the time of the Black Friday in New York. It is stated that on Dec. 31st, eleven prominent near St. Francis River, which flows through New York City banks at which stock brokers do business had an aggregate capital of \$13, 200,000, with \$60,000,000 due to depositors are opened up at this point. Several lumber and \$100,000,000 outstanding in certified cheques. The amount of outstanding certified checks reported by the New York national banks increased from \$29,000,000 in 1877 to \$137,000,000 in 1880, and \$130,000,000 in 1881. Comptioller Knox reports that losses caused by over certifying are very small, and bank officials claim the practice is justified by its immense convenience.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from

Never judge a man by his clothes. His tailor may have a suit against him, "Another weather profit," said Bliffers, as he

pocketed a grown that he won on a wager

upon atmospheric changes. " I see this has a little dashed your spirits," is what the man said when he put too much

water in his friend's goblet. "What is love?" asks an exchange. Love, my triend, is thinking that you and the girl can be an eternal pic-nic to each

other. The latest authoric slang the ladies use when reproving their admiring gentlemen friends is: "You flatter too awfully perfectly

much." A cat when pursued by a ferocious dog may not be feeling quite as well as usual, but nevertheless, she presents a fur-straight ap-

pearance. A Texas juryman snored so loud in the jury box that he woke the judge from a sound nap, and was promptly fined for contempt of court.

Even the wisest is sometimes a fool. For example, the philosopher who wore his spectacles when asleep that he might recognize the friends he might see in his dreams.

A MISSING BABY.

A woman was wheeling a baby-waggon carefully across the Campus Martius yesterday, when several men screamed to her to look out!" and a span of horses, driven wildly, came tearing across, as if about to de-molish everybody. With the persistency of her sex, however, the woman looked the other way, and in a moment the baby-waggon was overthrown and lay turned over in a heap, OTTAWA, April 27 .- This afternoon's Free | while the carriage kept on up Woodward will follow by a proclamation on the next gloves ran and turned the buggy up, and a number of ladies shricked and begged him to get the "dear little thing out." Several gentlemen who had been leaning in a musing mood against the Detroit opera-house essayed to help him, but though they righted the

buggy, no baby was seen. "It's smothered in the mud!" shrieked one of the ladies.

"It must have clook to the horse and have been carried off," suggested another. "How did it get away?" they all asked "No doubt the poor litte thing is dead by

this time," said another kindly matron. Have you looked all through the things?" At this moment it occurred to some of them that the mother would be the right person to appeal to, and they turned to her. She was standing coolly on the crossing, arms akimbo, watching the proceedings.

"The baby is all right," she said airily," I left her at home while I took the buggy to well be goin' on."

. To see the disgust impressed on the countenances of all interested was a study in human nature. Not one of the crowd was glad that baby was sale at home. They would There is considerable jubilation among the much rather have picked it out of the mud. Unionists over the fact, that the Temporali- But each one recalled the fact, that a man was hung once for not attending to his own be had at any Druggists—Ask for Perry Davis? business, and sneaked off .- Detroit Pest. Pain-Killer.

ROUND THE WORLD.

A Swiss experimenter is reported to have manufactured artificial mother of pearl which cannot be distinguished from the genuine.

Dr. Tanner played with a lion cub in a cirons at Covington, Ky., to demonstrate his mesmeric control of the beast. He lost his hand.

Girard College is to have a complete machine shop, with a workshop, forge, and gas engine for each of the ninety pupils in practical mechanics.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, has presented to his life-long friend, Attorney-General Brewster, a fine view of a Southern landscape,

painted by himself. The families of two men lynched for cattle stealing at Pueblo, Col., have sued the county for \$50,000, on the ground that the men were not properly protected by the officers.

A London paper states that when the Jablochkoff light on the Victoria Embankment was first installed the charge was sixpence per lamp per hour; but, with the progress of experiments, the price has been reduced to about the same as that paid for gas.

Ex-Senator Thurman has just appeared in a Columbus court as counsel in a case with which he became connected nearly twenty years ago. All the original parties to the suit except one are dead. It is the first time in years that Mr. Thurman has acted as coun-

A law court in Rome has tried Mme. Bernhardt for two contraventions of the lawfirst in having issued more tickets for a representation than the theatre would hold, and next for having, in derogation of precautions against fire, closed several doors for the convenience of her controllers.

The Castle of Chillon has another mysterious prisoner. Bonivard's successor is a lady "forty years old, said to be a Russian;" and her offence is that she tried to shoot a German from Magdeburg as he sat on the terrace in front of his hotel at Glion. She seems to have done so under a misapprehension.

She thought he was a Nihilist. Two wealthy commission merchants of Memphis quarrelled over a bargain in corn. and one stabbed the other, for which crime a sentence of \$200 fine and sixty days' imprisonment was pronounced. But social and political influences have saved the man from the latter penalty, an obliging Judge releas-

ing him on bail during good behavior. Mme. Christine Nilsson has announced that she will resume professional life for three years only, after which she will retire. Her engagements in England are to extend over two months. Then she returns to Paris, to proceed, after a short stay, to St. Petersburg, and thence to Sweden, her native country, to take farewell. Mme. Nilsson proposes to make Paris her future home.

From the annual report submitted to the Quebec Steamship Company at the annual meeting, the net earnings of the different steamships last year, after deducting expenses, were as follows:—Muriel, \$16,768; Orinoco, \$8,073; Flamborough, \$41,688; Bermuda, \$2,424; Alhambra, \$2,756; Miramichi, \$7,747. Two boats were run at a loss, the Hadji, \$7,379, and Canima, \$4,694. The loss of the steamer Bahama will, it is anticipated, swallow up all last year's earnings, and a considerable slice of this year's. The total revenue of the Company from all sources for the past year was \$102,708, and the total ex-

Penses \$79,952. The Vienns theatre fire, in which 700 persons lost their lives, occurred on Dec. 8. The English and American newspapers published long despatches about it from Vienna on the following morning, detailing the origin and progress of the fire, and giving estimates of the loss of life. On the same morning the Allgemeine Zeitung, a representativ newspaper of Germany, published in Augburg, only 150 miles from Vienna, did not Zeitung of Berlin, the leading daily of the Prussian capital, printed in its second edition. a despatch, only ten lines long, announcing that a fire had broken out in the theatre, but that it could not be learned whether lives had

been lost. The following will comprise the Wimbleden team for 1882 :- Staff-Sergt Walker, Q O R, Toronto; Lleut Crowe, Wellington Field Batt, Guelph; Private Marks, 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, Corp C N Mitchell, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Corp H W Beicher, Victoria, Rifles, Montreal; Capt W H Moore, 25th Batt., St Thomas; Private D Smith, 5th Fusiliere, Montreal; Lieut H C Chamberlin, 43rd Batt, Kazabazua; Lieut W Mitchell, 32nd Batt, Port Elgin; Sergt E A Smith, 71st Batt, Fredericton, N B; Lieut W Orchard, 4th Cavalry, Picton; Lt J S Hunting-ton, Prescott Garrison Artillery, Prescott; Lt McDonald, Wellington Field Artillery, Guelph; Sergt Waters, 6th Fusiliers, Montreal; Private N Morrison, G G F Guards, Ottawa; Lieut K Grayburn, G G F Guards, Ottawa; Sergt R P Doyle, 53rd Batt, Sherbrooke; Corp R Wilson, 5th Fusiliers, Montreal; Color-Sergt J Wynne, 5th Fueiliers, Mont-

The remains of Gen. Hurlbut were buried

res!.

yesterday at Belvidere, III. Ten thousand people were present, including five companies of militia, six encampments of Knights Templars, a number of bine lodges, the bench and ber of Belvidere and 300 veterans of the late war who served under him. The buildings were universally draped, and several arches spanned the streets. The services were held in the public square. Resolutions were unanimously adopted eulogizing the deceased and expressing sorrow at his death, sympathizing with the family and declaring that "we tender to the noble though downfailen Peruvians and authorities of Lima messages of love and heartfelt thank. fulness for the high esteem in which they ever held our departed statesman; for their touching and tender care and attention shown on every hand to his widow and family; for the universal interest taken in the inneral lites of him whose unexpected and lumented demise carried a pang to all true to the Peruvian cause. The watchwords of the American Republic has ever been, ought to be and always must be, fair play and sympathy for the down-trodden, and the unanimous prayer we send forth to-day is that the ever-living God of nations may yet lift up, re-nationalize and bless Peru." The memorial address was by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, Unitarian, Belvidere, and afterwards the remains were escorted to the family residence, where they were placed on the bier in charge of twenty Master Masons and viewed by a few near friends. After brief remarks by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, the procession reformed and conducted the body to the cemetery in the outskirts of the town, where it was interred with Masonic honors.

"INDIGESTION."-You have tried everything for it and found no help. We are no: doctors, but can offer a prescription that has cured very many, and it might cure you as well; it will cost but a quarter dollar and can

(Continued from Third Page.) questions to which I have referred, and which have been settled, "Oh, that question is not yet within the range of politics," just as Mr. Gladstone said on the Irish question in 1855; and so they say of these questions, until gunpowder, murder, assas-sination, explosions, a condition of Chinese with that the question is within the range of could now take up what it ought long ago to its settlement being concurrent with a restoration of better feeling between the people of the two countries, and thus it is that I am brought to the conclusion that it is the duty of every man who entertains a strong feeling for the Empire, who entertains a feeling of pride in its glories and of shame in its failures and its faults, to do what he can towards pressing forward this Irish question to a solution while there yet be time. Now, so long ago as 1878 the statesman to whom I referred a while ago (Mr. Gladstone) spoke in this manner prior to the general election which took place at that time:

"In the matter of local government there may be a solution of some national and then Imperial difficulties. If you ask me what I think of Home Rule I must tell you that I will only answer you when you tell me how Home Bule is related to local government. I am friendly to local government. I am friendly to large local privileges and power, and desire—I may almost say I intensely desire—to see Parliament relieved of some portion of its duties. I see the efficiency of Parliament interfered with, not only by obstruction from Irish members, but even more grossly by the enormons weight which is placed upon the time and minds of those whom you have sent to represent you. We have got an overweighted Parliament, and if Ireland or any other portion apponsible Ministers of Great Britain or the of the country is desirous and able to arrange its affairs—that by taking the local part or parts of its transactions off the hands of Parliament it can liberate and strengthen Parliament for Imperial concerns—I say I will not only not accord a reluctant assent, but I will give a generous support to any such scheme. One limit, gentlemen-one limit only I know to the extension of colonial government. It are going again to set up the personal is this: Nothing can be done in my opinion responsibility of the Sovereign, apart from by any statesman or right-minded Briton to the advice of responsible Ministers, you are at weaken the authority of the Imperial Parliament, because the Imperial Parliament must be Imperial in the three Kingdoms. Nothing that creates a doubt upon that supremacy can be tolerated by any intelligent and patriotic man. But subject to that limitation, if we can make arrangements under which Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and a portion of England can deal with questions of local and special interest to themselves more effectually than Parliament now can, that I say will be the attainment of a great national good. The Scotch members, who always show in Parliament, I a plan in which it shall be clearly set must say—speaking of them as an average, forth by what authority, by which machinery, and perhaps it is all the more true because they mean to divide Imperial and local questhe majority of them are Liberal—who always tions, and so to give satisfaction to the memshow in the transaction of Scotch business remarkable shrewdness and efficiency, yet all find cause to complain, and complain seriously and gravely, that they cannot get the Scotch business properly transacted. The Parliament is overweighted. The Parliament (Cheers.) is almost overwhelmed. If we could take off its shoulders that superfluous weight by the constitution of secondary and subordinate authorities, I am not going to be frightened out once again his adhesion to the pinciple of a wise measure of this kind by being told local government, that great statesman has that I am condescending to the prejudices of endeavored to shift from the shoulders of the Conception cheers.) That I do not the Home Rulers. I will condescend to no responsible Government of the empire on to such prejudices. I will consent to give to the shoulders of those who are in a hopeless Ireland upon principle nothing that is not minority a question which belongs to that upon equal terms offered to Scotland and to the different portions of the United Kingdom. But I say that the man who starts to devise a machinery by which some portion of the excessive and impossible task now laid upon the House of Commons shall be shifted to the more free, and therefore more efficient, hands of secondary and local authority will confer a blessing upon this country that will entitle him to be ranked among the prominent benefactors of the land." I think, sir, having regard to that speech, I was justified in hailing the accession to power of the Liberal party, as I did in the year 1880, as giving an omen of some measure of redress for Ireland in this particular. But, sir, another speech was delivered by that same statesman, under the responsibility of office, in the Imperial House of Commons, not very long ago, in which he once again revived this subject, and said: We attach great value," said Mr. Gladstone, " to the extension, perhaps I should say to the establishment-(hear, hear)-of the principles of local government in Ireland. We believe that one of the great evils under which Ireland labors is the want of local administration and a more central system of authority. We believe that the state of Ireland never can be estisiactory until its people have acquired and learned by tradition and practice to exercise those powers of local government which were so beneficial in other portions of the Empire. Moreover, we believe that where the Irish people had the opportunity, within a limited range, of giving proof of their powers, and qualities, capabilities for local government, as they have done under the Poor Law Acts and through some other unsatisfactory, because the Irish people have channels, they have administered well. not the measure of local government which Indeed no one can doubt that, or their perfect they ought to have, and he says, "I will not capacity for administration. The motion of give that measure of local government to my honorable triend embiaces matters of lyon; I will not stir hand or foot in the matwider scope. I wish to point out to those ter until the Irish members in the House of hon, gentlemen that neither they, nor so far | Commons, who are in the minority, and are as I know Mr. Butt before them, nor so fas as powerless to do anything, shall propose a I know Mr. O'Connell before him, ever distinctly explained in an intelligent and prac- selves, and that they will undertake to deal tical form the manner in which the real knot of this question was to be untied. The tion, so full of difficulties, and in the light of principle on which they profess to proceed is that purely Irish matters are to be dealt with by a purely Irish authority; Imperial matters chair.
to be left to the Imperial authority of a Afte chamber in which Ireland is to be represented. But they have not told us by what, authority it is to be determined which somewhat strained difficulties which it seems matters are Irish and which matters are to me are dealt with in that speech on that Imperial. Until they lay before question. I frankly admit that the division the House a plan in which they of power, local and federal, is one of them; go to the very bottom of the question, but how there can be a difficulty in deciding and give us to understand in what manner how that is to be regulated, and in determinthat division is to be accomplished, the practical consideration of this subject cannot of justice, I cannot at all see. There can be really be arrived at; and I know not how no doubt whatever that the difficulty which any effective judament upon it can be pronounced. I am well convinced that neither sion was the view which he has entertained several persons missing. Among the killed this Parliament nor any other House of and expressed so freely and which is that are John Risque, attorney, of Silver City; Commons will at any time assent to any measure by which the one paramount centre being done to Ireland in fermer years and tendent Trescott, Alexander Knox and S. D. of authority necessary for holding together in under other circumstances; it is the diffi-

a, clear and explicit explanation as to the mode in which that vital matter is to be determined. Who is to say what purposes are Imperial? Who is to determine the circumscription within which the Irish authority is to have a final voice? Quotations have been made in reference to the positions of other countries. For example, Finland in relation to Russia. But this affords no practical illustration of the matter. It would be just as rational of those gentlemen to quote the case of the Channel Islands. With regard to the Isle of Man, we have some times interfered in the matter of Customs duties, disaffection breaking out in some particular but not in my recollection have we interfered manner brings them to the conclusion forthing the legislation of the Channel Islands. practical politics and has got to be dealt rity, and we have not felt any inconvenience with. Now I say that even if Parliament flow from that arrangement. We have left it entirely to their own authosome development is given to the principle have taken up, we might hope it would be of local government; without any practical dealt with, but it also was dealt with so late as to obviate all chance of and Russia is not different from the case presented by England and the Channel Islands. The case of Aus-tria and Hungary has also been cited. I fully grant that the magnitude of that case is such, that if you can by the development of that case show it affords a precedent for us, you certainly make out a strong case. I have heard of the alleged and the great and paramount difficulty of this question to which I have just referred; namely, the establishment of a dividing and a divided authority, as in the case of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, by a reference of the matter to the personal authority of the sovereign. If that be so, am I really to understand that it is the proposal of those members of this House who take the those members of this House who take the view I am now referring to, that the personal authority of a Sovereign in this country is to decide the question of what subjects are to be referred to the Parliament of Ireland and what subjects are to be referred to the Imperial Parliament of this country. If that is the doctrine held, then I say you are immediately involved in a dilemma more hopeless than any that has presented itself to you. Because on the one hand the subjects are to be decided on the authority of responsible Ministers, and on the other hand by a personal will or whim. If the decision is to be determined on the authority of responsible Ministers, will it be that of the reresponsible Ministers of Ireland who are to exist under the plan that is now proposed? (Hear, hear.) Evidently you cannot refer to the responsible Ministers of Great Britain the power of drawing a distinction, which involves the most vital, delicate and practical parts of the subject. Then it in the highest and nicest matter of government you once proposing a revolution in this country more profound than you need bring about by the establishment of any form of government whatever. (Hear, hear.) I am favourable to the introduction of a rightly understood principle of local government in Ireland, and am most desirous to promote it. For the first of the purposes they have in view, they cannot take the first step, they cannot establish one foot on the ground upon which and from which to address their arguments to the House of Commons, until they have proposed bers of the House upon its first and most paramount duty, namely, the maintaining of the supremacy of the Imperial authority for every practical purpose relating to the interests and the purposes of this great empire." J.1

DUTY OF GRAPPLING WITH THE QUESTION.

Government to solve. I say that it belongs to those who are responsible for the good government of the empire, who have the majority, who have the power, who can initiate legislation themselves, to grapple with the difficulty. I say that those who admit that the present system is unjust, who admit that the present condition of Ireland cannot be satisfactory without some change, who acknowledge that a change can be made, are in an untenable position when they tell the minority, "Gentlemen, come forward, propound some plan, solve every difficulty-tell us how you would settle this question, and until you do that we are not called upon to act." That is not, in my opinion, language worthy of any states-man, be he Conservative or Reform. It is not upon such statements that the Irish question can be settled. It would be folly to blink the consideration that any measure that Mr. Gladstone may propose on this question would be unsatisfactory to many, and at any rate it would not be accepted by the Irish people as a final settlement of the question, but I maintain that the longer you delay the greater the difficulties, and I maintain that though the proposition you are able to propose may not be satisfactory to all, it is no ground whatever for declining to do that which you yourself acknowledge it is just should be done. True justice, do that which is right, and that measure of relief which you know is just, and which you believe will give that added measure of safety and security, which will result from the changed state of affairs. What is the state of affairs? The Prime Minister of England says that the condition of Ireland is with this complicated and exacerbated quesall the errors and circumstances of the past. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the

· After recess. Mr. BLAKE-I will not engage in a discussion of the various hypothetical cases and question. I fraukly admit that the division ing how it is to be regulated by a general act occurred to the Prime Minister on this occewords of the great post of the adjoining Republic apply . He says:

His statecraft was the golden rule, His right of vote a sacred trust, Clear above threatand ridicule. All hear his challenge, "Is it lust?" I believe that a love of justice and of gener ous and liberal treatment is an instinct," might say of that statesman's nature, but he must be sustained, his hands must be held up in order to give him the power to accomplish the task which, though advanced in years, remains for him to do in order to crown a life spent in the service of his country. The hon, gentleman who moved the resolution (Mr. Costigan) said that Scotland was also moving on the subject." Within the last few days a very important meeting was held, which came to the conclusion to ask for a local legislature for Scotland with triennial elective Parliaments, and there can be no doubt, notwithstanding the remarkable business tact and talent by which the Scotch business has been managed in Parliament, there have been great and injurious effects in the management of that business. What has been accomplished by a sort of imperfect federation in that regard? We know that in regard to all Parliamentary measures the Scotch members have met together and agreed as to what was wanted for the country, and what was agreed upon has been passed

through Parliament, unless it trenched upon the prejudices and views of others almost without debate, on their reup which involved the interests of other parts of the United Kingdom; but this sgitation in Scotland cannot fail to have an important influence in maturing public opinion on the Irish question. I maintain that the English Parliament cannot deal efficiently with these questions, that from lack of knowledge, of sympathy, in consequence of being, as Mr. Gladstone has said, wholly overweighted, it is not competent, and its incompetency has been proved and confessed by the present Premier, to deal satisfactorily with these questi and. Let the British people then give to and it is people this legitimate vent to their a ... what restless energies, and utilize them in the legitimate occupation of dealing with their own concerns. I have once again to trouble the House with another extract from a still later speech by Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of Parliament the hon. gentlemen said :- " Sir, this is a subject on which I have very distinct and clear opinions and which I have never scrupled to declars. They are not shared by many gentlemen probably in this House; they may be considered of a speculative character, and it is highly unlikely that I shall ever be called upon to take a practical part in any matter relating to these opinions; but I have the very strongest opinions upon the advantages of local government. I have the strongest objections to the tendency which I see constantly prevailing to centralization not for Ireland merely, but for England. would take and professit at all points as a car dinal rule of policy so far as I can with safety to the general structure of the Empire, to decentralize Parliament. We believe: that the institution of secondary and local authorities in a country, is a great source of strength and that in principle the only necessary limit to these powers is an adequate and necessary provision for the supremacy of the central

authority (Hear, hear.) I believe that when the demand is made from Ireland for bringing purely Irish affairs more specially or more largely under Irish control outside the walls of Parliament, the wise way to meet that demand will not be the method recommended by the member for the University of Dublin-who, if I understood him right, said that anything recognizing purely Irish con-(Opposition cheers.) That I do not

believe to be either a wise or a just method (To be continued next week.)

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes: "Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophos-phites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c.

TEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fis., April 24.-The steamer 'City of Sanford" was burned five miles above the city at four o'clock this morning on her way from Sanford. The fire was discovered issuing from the forward hold among a quantity of firewood. The alarm was given and the purser aroused the passengers. In order to prevent a panio, he told them not to be alarmed as there was plenty of time. This caused some to lose a valuable opportunity. The boat was headed for the shore and in a few minutes grounded in three feet of water, but the fire drove the engineer from his post, and the engine could not be stopped. An attempt was made to rescue passengers by having them go aft and jump overboard, but notwithstanding all efforts, nine persons and probably more perished. The names are Mrs Oscar Keep and child, of this city: Mrs Ireland and daughter, of Coms; Mrs G Y Downer, of Norwalk, Fla.; Captain Shartellec, of the schooner "Magnolia"; Charles Pierce, his nephew, and Willie Brooks, son of the pilot of the steamer, and Dorse Snapper, deck hand. The steamer "George M. Bird" was coming down the river a few miles ahead of the "Sanford" and immediately put back to the scene and took aboard the survivors and brought them here Afterwards the remains of the lost were brought to the city. Some bodies were purued to a crisp. Steamer and contents, a total luss.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

INDIAN WARFARE.

Longsbung, New Mexico, April 25 .- A fight occurred yesterday at Horse Shoe Canon between Indians and Indian scouts and the troops. The latter were victorious. Four Indian scouts were killed and four soldiers wounded. McDonald, a well-known prospector, has arrived from Gila River. He assisted to bury 20 men yesterday, and reports tendent Trescott, Alexander Knox and S. D. Finkford. The Indians number over 300 perfect unanimity and compactness this great only of having to deal with a recalcitrant bucks, squaws and children. The Indians Empire can possibly be in the slightest deal with a second opinion not are compacted. (Ministerial and Opposition sufficiently advanced to enable him to grappe All the male citizens of Littendorf, Shakecheers.) We are entitled and bound to ask with the subject. To him I believe the speare and Loodsburg are under arms.

James Cullen, Pool's, Island, N. F., writes: I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success bave been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and screness of nose; while not a few of my 'rhenmatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

At a meeting of the Club Cartier, held on Tuesday evening, the questions of the national and commercial independence of Canada were discussed, and the following resclution was proposed, which is to be considered at another meeting :- "The Club, whilst approving of the action of the Government in rejecting the motion of Mr. Blake, approve of the stand taken by Mesars. Coursel, Onimet, Royal and Houde, and trust that the leaders of the Conservative party will see fit in the near future to put the question of national independence before the country."

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Deschamps, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Donals, trader, of the
said City and District, duly authorized to appear
in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said
Napoleon Donals, trader, of the same place,
Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has this day be-n instituted in this cause
by Plaintiff against the said Defendant.

PREFUNTAINE & MAJOR,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, March 10th, 1882.

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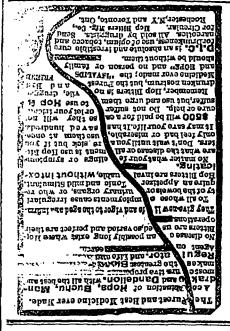
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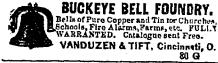
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List to our praise and prayer.

Daughter of God the Father,
Mother of God the Son.
Spouse of the Holy Spirit,
Oh, radiant and generous one!
Sersons behold thee with wonder,
With costssy and love—
Oh, beauteous Queen of the Angels!
Who rulest the courts above.

Hall! honored Queen of the Augels, Homage they pay to thee. But we who salute thee arcsunk as deep In earth's shame and misery Ag thou art excited in heaven; Pity us, so oppressed.

By the bliss that eternally fills

Thy loving and innocent breast.

E. C. M.

Lowe, P. Q.

VANKOUGHNET'S DOOM. THE MURDERER TO BE HANGED ON THE 28TH JUNE -THE JUDGE'S ADDRESS TO THE PRI-SONER.

Kingston, April 25.-When the judge entered the Court room this morning he looked extremely pale. Few spectators were present besides the jury men. Vaukoughnet was led in, and while being conducted to the Court from the gaol he cried hysterically. His sobs were painful to bear. All his calmness was gone; he was shaken by a sorrow too severe to hide. He sunk into his seat, buried his face in his handkerchief, and wept even more bitterly than before.

Mr. Henderson arose and asked that the sentence of the Court be passed upon the

His Lordship then asked Vankoughnet (who had risen to his feet) if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

The prisoner could not hear what was said, and Mr. McGuire, his counsel, informed him of what was transpiring.

With tears streaming down his cheeks Vankoughnet said:—"Well (sobs), I have been toolish in my time. I have been led through the country like you would lead a horse. I wish you all to have mercy on me-poor, worthless creature like me"

THE JUDGE'S ADDRESS. His Lordship said : _" After a long, a patient trial, and after being ably defended, the jury have found you guilty of the murder of John Richardson. It is clear that you stole his gun"

Vankoughuet-" Your Houor, I cannot hear what you say ."

In a louder voice His Lordship continued - It is clear that you waylaid him and deliberately shot him. The jury have found you guilty with a recommendation to mercy. That recommendation cannot affect the sentence, but I shall send it to the proper authorities. In the meantime I adjure you to prepare to meet your Creator. You will have every opportunity to consult your minister, your spiritual adviser, and I earnestsentence is that you will be taken to the place from whence you came, and there kept until the 28th day of June next, and then, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., to the phil of execution, and to be hanged by the net. ili you are dead; and may God bave mercy on your soul."

THE ANGUISH OF THE DOOMED. The last few words were uttered by the Judge in an extremely husky voice. His emotion was plainly visible. Vankoughnet, when the sentence was pronounced, broke into a paroxysm of grief, and was led from the Court weeping and bewailing his fate.

VANKOUGHNET'S ANTECEDENTS.

KINGSTON, April: 25,-To-day a Brick Lake resident stated that thirteen years ago there resident stated that thirteen years ago there kisses. During the second they added another island in Devil Lake an Irish controlled and during the third 750 to the cultivation of grain. The cattle grow that number. Then they both broke down. The thirty-five years. He lived in a hut alone, The youth's lips were stricken with cramp, Mrs. Vankoughnet went to live with him, and a month afterward McCoekel disappeared. He has never been heard of since. After McCoskel's disappearance Vankoughnet went | matrimonial engagement. to Parry Sound. Mrs. Vankoughnet re-mained on the island until her husband returned from the West, when they moved, taking McCoskel's furniture and other effects. It is now charged that Vankoughnet knows of McCoskel's disappearance, that he perhaps killed him and secreted the body. It was rumored to-day that Vankoughnet confessed to this effect, but such is not the case.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY London, April 27.—The marriage of Prince Leopold and Princess Helens at Windsor today was conducted with great pomp. The bridesmaids were Lady Ermyntrude Russell, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; Lady Mary Campbell, sixth daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham, third daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham; Lady Alexandrina Louisa Maud Vane Tempest, only daughter of the Marquis and Marchicness of Londonderry; Lady
Florence Beatrice Anson, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of
Lichfield; Lady Eva Sarah Louise
Grenville, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Warwick; Lady Catherine Sibyl Lindsay, sister of the Earl of Crawford and sponsible for a crime it must be ascertained Balcarres, and Lady Florence Mary Bootle-Wilbraham, second daughter of the Earl and | perpetration of that particular crime. Countess of Lathom. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as-sisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester and Winchester and the Dean of Windsor. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught acted as "best men" for Prince Leopold. The arrangements followed closely the precedents of previous royal marriages at St. George's Chapel, and the same splendor and was followed by two officials with of ceremonial was observed as on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught.

Consumption Cured.

for its preparation and use, printed in German, Freuch or English.—W. A. Norsei (49) ing an hour. The usual formal inquest will Power's Block, Rochester, N. T. 16-13eow be held this afternoon.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The dislocated leg of a man at Lafayette ind, was treated by a woman physician as though it had been fractured. He demands \$10,000 damages, the mistake having crippled him for life.

It was deemed singular that eight employes of the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo should come out simultaneously with Sunday suits of like material. The explanation was found in the fact that they had plundered a freight car.

Lord Derby has several stepchildren—the children of his wife by the father of Lord Salisbury-but none of his own. His brother and heir is a steady Tory. They have one sister, Lady Emma Telbot, wife of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords.

Between the tracks of the Chicago cable car road is a slot about three-quarters of an inch wide, with iron rims on each side, through which the "grip" passes from the car to the wire, and so many horses are lamed by catching shoes in it that there will have to be a change either in the slot or in horseshoeing.

According to the Florence Vedelta the Prince of Monaco, in a recent conference with President Grevy and M. de Freycinet, said he had determined, if France joined in the attempt to suppress the Monte-Carlo Casino, to sell his principality to the United States, whose Government, in his opinion, would be only too glad to get a seaport on the Medi-

terranean. The curious enterprise is being conducted in New Jersey of grinding up worn out India rubber evershoes to make what is called "stock." This material is brought here in barrels and is pressed by the manufacturers into new India rubber goods. A thin coating of fresh rubber varnish makes them look quite equal to articles of the best quality, but tbey are said to have an outrageous lack of durability.

John Shriver was the excessively jealous lover of Lillie Cross of Philadelphia. One evening she went to the minstrels with another fellow, and John sat moodily in her parlor until she returned, when he turiously upbraided her. She retorted that she would never marry him. That was intended to quiet him, but it had the opposite effect. He shot her and himself. If they get well, and John is not sent to prison, they will be sweethearts again, for the girl promises never to go to a show with anybody else, and he admits that he acted too hastily.

Edward Murray went out on the big St. Louis bridge to commit suicide. He made the preparations so deliberately and openly that his purpose was divined by the time he was ready to take the plunge. Among them was the tying of his legs togother at the ankles with a cord, so that he could not swim. Several steamboat pilots blew their whistles to attract attention nearly every State except Indians. Ohio to him, and men on the bridge ran to him, and New York. The last named only will but for all that he fought his way to the parapet and slid over. A few seconds later Spring wheat is much more flattering in its he was seen on the surface of the water, makfrantic struggles to sink, but floating in spite some States west of the Mississippi river. In ly implore you to listen to his teachings. I frantic struggles to sink, but floating in spite cannot hold out any hope for a reprieve. The cannot hold out any hope for a reprieve. The bottoms, acted as an air chamber, and proved a practical life preserver. He was taken out only slightly choked.

At an evening party in Kelkheim, in Germany, a few weeks ago, the question arose now many kleses could be exchanged between two lovers within a certain space of time. A youth offered to bet anybody present fifty dollars that he and his betrothed would kiss one another 10,000 times within ten hours, provided they were permitted to partake of some slight refreshment at intervals of half an hour during the performance. His wager having been accepted, the affianced couple addressed themselves to the achievement of their task. At the expiration of the first acreage except, perhaps, cherries. The dairy hour their account stood credited with 2,000 interests, north and east, are receiving more being a sort of hermit. Devil Lake is near and the maiden fainted away. Later on in Bedford Mills. At the date named Mr. and the evening she was compelled to take to her hed with a sharp attack of neuralgia. An even more distressing result ensued, for it led to the breaking off, by mutual consent, of the

A young butcher, subject to epileptic fits, escaped from Bicetre, and soon afterwards stabbed a policeman in a street brawl. Dr. Legrand du Saulle hesitated to say whether the prisoner, who was perfectly composed at his trial, was quite responsible; but Dr. Bianche, another expert, emphatically declared that he was so. "If he had committed a common assault with his hands, I should have held him irresponsible," said Dr. Blanche, "because he is a man of violent temper, who, when his fits are coming on, takes oftence at the smallest provocation; but in his hottest paroxysms he knows quite well that he must not use deadly wespons. He never did so in the ssylum, and his only excuse in this particular instance is that he had been drinking; but he is no more guiltless on that account than an ordinary drunkard." This opinion procured the prisoner's conviction, and it was held to be an important opinion, as establishing the fact that the responsibility of alleged lunatics cannot be settled by any rules of general application, but must be decided in each individual case according to the circumstances. In short, the doctrine now accepted by French medical jurists is that before a lunatic can be declared irrewhether his malady predisposed him to the

THE EXECUTION OF DR. LAMSON-

FURTHER PARTICULARS. London, April 28 .- The execution took place in the jail at Fandsworth. Only three reportors were present. The procession entered the yard of the prison at 8:55 o'clock, when the prison bell was tolling the death knell. The Chaplain headed the procession wands. The prisoner, who until the time of starting was calm and composed, looked awfully pale and dejected and terribly nervous. He was supported by the Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent | Wardens on either side and was with diffifrom this office the means of relief and cure culty able to descend the steps to the yard. to thousands afflicted with disease. The He was met by Marwood, the executioner, at correspondence necessitated by this work be- the foot of the steps. The prisoner was barecoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. headed. The operation of pinioning him He now feels constrained to relinquish it en-tirely, and has placed in my hands the for-out a word and hardly seemed to mula o that simple vegetable remedy dis- appreciate what was going on. The covered by an East India missionary, steps were about 60 yards from the and found so effective for the speedy gallows. Lamson was supported with disand permanennt cure of Consump ficulty to the scaffold. He swayed backwards tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and and forwards, and stared wildly around him all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive a pier adical cure for Nervous Debility who appeared to be much affected, then began and all account Complaints. Its remarkable to read a portion of the burial service. Lamcurative powers have been proven in many son was meanwhile supported by two thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to jailers, and his legs were strapped. relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume Just before the cap was adjusted the duty of making it known to others. Ad- he cast down his eyes with a look of extreme dress me, with stamp, naming this paper, despair. When the drop fell death was inand I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe stantaneous. The drop was nine feet. The of this wonderful remedy, with full directions chaptain remained by the gallows repeating

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PROTECTION OF FEMALE EMIGRANTS London, April 27,-In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, replying to Mr Moore, MP, Clonmel, denied that there was any necessity for amending the passenger acts for the fur ther protection of female emigrants. The steamship companies, he said, were fully following out the recommendations of the Board

of Trade in the matter.

THE VIENNA HOLOCAUST. London, April 27.—The examination of the persons accused of neglect or of punishable action in connection with the burning of the Bing Theatre, Vienns, was concluded on Tuesday. Herr Newald, ex-Mayor, declared that be had followed instructions regarding the drawing up of regulations towards the prevention of fire.

BRADLAUGH ON THE WARPATH.

Bradlaugh sues the Assistant-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for several thousand pounds damages in connection with Bradlaugh's ejection from the lobby last session. Bradlaugh also sues Mr. Newdegate, Conservatine member for North-Warwickshire, for maintenance. He claims \$5,000 damages.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE

AND CANADA. The Manchester Guardian, respecting the negotiations between France and Canada, says certain points raised by the French Gov erament are under the consideration of the Cannoian Cabinet. The negotiations are suspended until a conclusion on the points has been arrived at. The French have been made aware that no propositions will be adn.issable which place the trade of England at disadvantage compared with that of France

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

QUEBEC, April 27 .- The annual meeting of the Quebec Steamship Co. was held at the office of the Company this afternoon. There was a large attendance of shareholders, and the affairs of the company, notwithstanding their ill-luck, proved much more satisfactory than was expected. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing twelve months :- Messrs. A. Buntin and J. W. Buchanan, Montreal, and Weston Hunt, P. Garneau, A. Joseph, W. Withall, J. C. Thompson, H. S. Scott, and D. C. Thompson, of Quebec.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, April 27 .- The Times publishes over 30 columns of reports from points in 37 States, and 4 Territories covering over 1,500 centres of agricultural activity. The reports show that, despite the floods, frosts and backward spring, the general condition of the crops, with few exceptions, promises an abundant harvest throughout the country. Winter wheat will give an increased yield in produce much less than the average. promise, the increase being 50 per cent in some old grain States other grains are re-o placing wheat-barley, oats and rye especially. In all these large increase of acreage is reported. Corns shews a very large increase in nearly every State where it is cultivated. Cotton is expected to give at least an average crop. The sugar cane crop, except in a few cases, is in good condition and will probably be an average crop. Tobacco does not show much change. A light hay crop is expected throughout the country. There will be an increase in the acreage of potatoes. Fruit crops have been the chief sufferers. The frost has about destroyed peaches and small fruits in Virginia, Maryland and the Hudson Valley. Other fruits will yield an

NEWS ITEMS.

A two-year-old boy was found drunk in Boston. His mother had given him whiskey because he liked it.

The circulation of standard silver dollars for the week ending April 22nd, in the United States, was \$132,999.

The "blood poisoning" which recently resulted in Prof. Green's death at Oxford, in England, has been traced to a supply of unwholesome milk, which was given by a cow farmed by a ladies' college.

A negro woman tore down her enemy's house at Hot Spring's, Ark. The building was substantial, though very small, but with her powerful arms and an axe she wrecked it, nobody daring to interfere.

The Sheriff of Mobile, Ala., was unable to find John Percy Moore, an escaped convict; but a stroke of lightning reached him, as he was hiding in a shanty, and injured him so badly that he was glad to be taken back to the prison hospital.

Captain Stokes, a Tennessee fisherman, be came so engrossed in his sport that he did not not fight off the pests called buffalo gnats, and their bites were so numerous and poisonous that he died from the effect.

The eister of a wealthy St. Louis merchant was dying is a poorhouse. She sent a message begging him to overlook their estrangement, after she was dead, and give her remains a respectable burial. He refused, and she was entered in the Potter's Field.

When Senator Brown was Governor of Georgia he found among some mouldy papers in the basement of the State House vouchers for a \$22,000 claim against the general Government for defending the frontiers against Indians from 1795 to 1818, and Congress is

likely to direct payment. The young women of Nevada City, Cal., amuse the town while amusing themselves. Twenty-iour of them formed a company, in mockery of the young men's military organization, and paraded in a uniform of red calico. with brooms for guns. Their last parade was to escort a bride to the railroad station.

A grocer in Jersey County, Illinois, was annoyed by loungers, who filled their pines from a box of loose tobacco without paying, and he mixed some gunpowder with the weed. The next free smoker lost an eye by the explosion. He got a verdict of \$1,000 damages, and on appeal the judgment was sustained.

The British Board of Trade returns show that the imports for March were £38,008,673. against £36,842,336 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of £1,166,337. The exports were £20,983,275, against £19,-121,038, an increase of £1,852,237. For the three months the Imports show an increase

of £2,799,464, and exports £6,454,453. The question involved in a St. Louis lawsuit was whether a wink, said to have been made by the defendant, qualified the words which he uttered at the same time. He told the plaintiff to levy on the contents of a certain safe, and it was claimed that, by covertly against the wink theory.

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"PROGNATHOUS" IRISHMEN.

That great Conservative ally, Prof. Goldwin Smith, contributes to the Pall Mall Gazette a letter on the Irish question disvenomous malice towards Irishmen. He says that, until "the savage clausman is worked "out of the Irishman's character, and he is "politically abreast of the Englishman, force [coercion] will sometimes be requi-"site, as it is now, to uphold " the reign of law." The Pall Mall Gazette, accepting for the sake of argument the Professor's theory that the Irishman is a "savage clansman," cites, in reply, fact after fact from history, showing that Ireland has always been at its quietest during the periods when coercion was not in use. Thus, from April, 1833, to August, 1835, Lord Grey's Coercion Act was in force. Yet, in the earlier parts of 1835 the Judges of Assiza declared that helnous crimes were frequent to an unusual and alarming extent. On the expiry of the Act in August, 1835, Drummond undertook to govern and did govern Ireland constitutionally. In 1836 and 1837 the judges declared that there was a remarkable decrease of crime. This improvement went on until in 1839 a Select Committee, appointed expressly in order to discover that crime had increased under Drummond's authority, was compelled to report that crime had greatly diminished.

Having thus proved that quietude and coercion do not go hand in hand, the Pall Mall turns upon Professor Smith, and proves, from a grossly offensive phrase of his own, that it is not requisite to work out by force the "savage clansman" from the breast of the Irishman in order to make him a peaceable citizen. Says Mr. Smith :-

"At Toronto, where I live, there is a large number of Irish. They are still prograthous, I suppose, and some of them are bad. But, on the whole, they are peaceable, law-abiding, industrious, and, though heavily taxed by their Church, a tolerably prosperous set of people. They have now and then collisions with the Orangemen, but otherwise they commit no outrage. They seem gradually to improve in temperance—farmers they do not easily become; but the Irish in the United States have built the cities and made the railroads, which seem a sufficient answer to the assertion that, as savages, they are incapable of continuous work."

The contemptuous epithet "prognathous" is flong at Irishmen in order to acquaint the world that in physical and intellectual development the Professor considers the Irish race infinitely beneath such a superior being as himself. The remainder of the paragraph is equally obnoxious to courtesy and truth. The Irish do easily become farmers, and good ones, and so far as they are, as the Professor insinuates, in the United States principally hoo-carriers and navview, the fault lies entirely with the political system that brought them up in misery and ignorance, and then pounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, drove them under stress of starvation to a drove them under stress of starvation to a foreign country, there to sarn the crust denied to them at home.—Toronto Globe.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Sir Hector Langevin intends to introduce some changes in the Civil Service Bill stating the remuneration to be given the Board of Examiners under the Act, one to receive not more than \$10 per diem and travelling expenses, and any assistants that may be called \$5 per diem teach and travelling expenses. The minimum and maximum of the following officers are to be as follows :--

Name.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Deputy head	\$3,200	\$4,000
Chief clerk	1,800	2,400
First-class clerk	1,200	1,800
Second-class clerk	1,100	1,400
Inird-class clerk	400	1,000
lessengers, etc	300	500

The salaries of the customs officers are to range as follows :- Inspectors' salary, from \$1,800 to \$2,500; collectors, \$400 to \$4,000; surveyors, \$1,200 to \$2,500; chief cierks, \$1,200 to \$2,000; clerks, \$600 to \$1,200 chief landing waiters, \$800 to \$1,200; landing waiters, \$600 to \$1,000; gaugers, \$600 to \$1,200; chief lockers, \$800 to \$1,200; lockers, \$400 to \$800; tide surveyors, \$800 to \$1,000 tide waiters, \$400 to \$600; preventive officers, \$100 to \$600; messengers, \$200 to \$500. For appraisers, \$800 to \$2,000. For assistant appraisers, \$600 to \$1,500.

The Inland Revenue salaries are proposed to be :- The chief inspector, \$3,000; inspector of distilleries, \$2,500; district inspectors, deputy-collector, \$400 to \$1,500; clerks and gradually built up until strong enough to excisemen, \$600 to \$1,000; probationary ex- ready to attack wherever there is a weak may be added for surveys of important manufactories and additional salary for the special class excisemen who perform that duty not

spector, \$2,800. The assistant inspectors are to get from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The rates of pay for railway and marine mail clerks are stated.

The pay of the city postmasters, it is proposed, snall be as follows:-Class 1, where postage collections exceld \$8,000, \$2,600; class 2, where postage collections exceed \$60,000 to \$80,000, \$2,400; class 3, where postage collections exceed \$40,000 to \$60,-000, \$2,200; class 4, where postage collections exceed \$20,000 to \$40,000, \$2,000; class 5, where postage collections are less than \$20,000, \$1,400 to \$1,800 as the Postmaster-General may determine. These salaties shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisities whatsoever. The assistant postmaster, class 1, shall receive \$2,000; do 2, \$1,800; do 3, \$1,600; do 4, \$1,400; do 5, \$1,100 to \$1,400; clerks in the city post offices, third class, \$400, by annual increment of \$40 to \$800; second class, \$900, by annual increment of \$50 to \$1,200; first class, with specified duties in each case, with fixed salaries to be determined by the Postmaster-General. No salary shall be less than \$1,200 or more than \$1,500. Letter carriers messengers, box-collectors and porters, \$300 to \$600, by annual increments of \$30.

The selaries of the employees belonging to the second or outside division of other departments than those enumerated above shall be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council.

From observation, under the microscope of the Blood of patients (using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hyprophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles, and the substitution of vitalized discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscle.

The Rev. Alphonse Lemieux, son of Mr. Narcisse Lemieux, of Quebec, has obtained the degree of Doctor of Theology at the Propaganda College, Bome, after passing a most brilliant examination. He is now and expresively winking, he reversed the travelling in the Holy Land, and will return meaning of what he said. The jury decided to Quebec in June to begin his lectures at Laval University after the summer vacation.

Brilliant Scientific Triumph IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is now recognized by the leading medical playing rather more than his usual amount of men that Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer is the most wonderful invention of the age for the cure of Catarrh, Asthms, Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. After having been used in the leading hospitals, it was proved that 75 per cent. of these diseases, by many called incurable, can be cured by the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected. This discovery is proving a blessing to mankind and a credit to his name. Many persons in the city of Montreal, and all over the Dominion, have been cured of the above diseases. Below are a few of the many hundreds:-

Mr C. Hill, Montreal, estarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DeBouchenville, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; . Бөтир жоа

Mr. GEO. AGRR, Ottawa, catarrh and lung

diseases; cured. Mrs. Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarra. GEO. MAGUIRE, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street West; daughter cured of asthma.

ROBERT GAULT, of Gault Bros., Montreal, can tell you all about the Spirometer for bronchitis. GEO. WILLIS, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and

pronchitie. John Dunn, 8 Robert street, Toronto, bronchitis.

J. D. Armstrong, 186 Yonge street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness. THOMAS TELEER, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured.

Mr. BENJ. A. DRAKE, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured Mr. Hunten, a student of McGill College

who suffered from chest disease, is now cured. Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs. BENOIT, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mr. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Thousands more could be given, but the above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. Call or write, inclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide-surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Full particulars sent free and instrunents expressed to any address.

HOLLOWAT'S PILLS AND CINTARNT .- DISCASSES of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, out Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after wast research, succeeded in comed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases; and still more satisfactory is it that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

IF YOU ARE RUINED

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA. WORK ON THE DRY DOCK ABANDONED.

VICTORIA, B.C., April 28.—The local contractors for the dry dock have suspended operations, and it is understood that they have abandoned the work. The Government look to McNamee & Co., of Montreal, the original contractore, to haish the dock. A great deal of work has been done, and large sums are due to laborers and dealers here.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Errs has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such ar-\$2,000 to \$2,500; collector, \$500 to \$2,200; ticles of diet that a constitution may be accountants, \$600 to \$1,200; special class ex- resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds cliemen, \$1,200; first, second and third class of subtle maladies are floating around us cisemen, \$500; messengers, \$500. To which point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boilexceeding \$200 per annum.

The salaries of post office inspectors are to range from \$2,200 to \$2,600; and for chief in
Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolars Essence of the contracts

"They are truly noble instruments. Every great artist prefers them."— Car-

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

LONDON, April 28 .- At a meeting of the Mansion House Fund Committee last night, to discuss the question of sending unem-ployed working people to Canada, Sir Alexander T. Galt stated that he would return to Canada next week. He said he would communicate with bis Government in regard to the emigration of these people, and would write to the committee on the subject. The steamer "Peruvian," which will sail from Liverpool to-morrow for Quebec and Monwill take 400 unemployed work people of London, who go out nuder the auspices of the committee for the promotion of the emigration of that class.

TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES. Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of DOWN'S ELIXIB, if taken in season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medi-Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

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 Sile, 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 wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," 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 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!!!

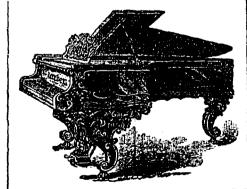
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MBS. winslow's soothing syrup. It will selleve the poor little sufferer immediately— tepend upon it; there is no mistake about it I'here is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to ase in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [Ğ2 a bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT CURE



SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS



"Weber's is the FINEST PIANO I ever

"THE TWO LEADING PIANOS OF AMERICA! WEBER AND STEINWAY CONTRASTED.

"In speaking of these two Pianos, we do not ignore the claims of other makers. The Chickerings, Knabes. Decker & Son, Decker Bros., Yose & Bon, all good commercial Pianos, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures; as distinct from those that are acknowledged works of art. They are generally well and honestly made, and, being manufactured and sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the composeur, who would obtain from the Plano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, must seek these results from either of the two great names that head this article.

must seek these results from either of the two great names that head this article.

"The Weber and Steinway Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the leading Pianos of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them, and the cost is about the same. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanabip are concerned, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway Planos doubtless possess great power and sonority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and volubility—three qualifications which combined give that distinct and perfect articulation, which only one hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber Flanos for their public performances and private us. They are sympathetic, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other piano of this age."—Speciator.

NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY,

226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, AGENTS.

OUR NEW STORY

READ IT!

By the Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife,"
"A Wonderful Womas," "A Mad
Marriage," "Redmond
O'Donnell," etc.

CHAPTER I. WHICE IS HIGHLY SENSATIONAL.

"Look at it well," says Miss Ventnor, "it is what you have never seen before-what you may never see again—a Haunted House!

One slim, gloved hand, looking like a perfect hand in dark gray marble, points the dramatic speech. Miss Ventnor is given to dramatic and epigrammatic little speeches at all times, but as she is not given to talking nonsense at any time, I know there is "method in the madness" of this assertion now. And yet-a haunted house! I laugh a little, as I lean out from the carriage to look.

"Do not laugh," says Miss Ventnor, austerely; "there is nothing to laugh at. A dark and direful tragedy was enacted within the walls of that gloomy red farm-house-let me see-four-yes, nearly five years ago. Do you see that third window to the right, in

the attic story? Well, a man was murdered
—stabbed to death in that room.

"Ugh! how horrid!" I say, with a shudder. It she had told me he had drowned himself, or poisoned himself, or charcoaled himself, a la Francais, or even hanged himself, or gone out of time into eternity by any one of those other violent but unbloody gates, her tragedy would have lost its most grisly element. But the average female mind shrinks in repulsion from the thought of a severed jugular or a pool of blood.

And ever since the house has been haunted, of course," says Miss Ventnor, folding one gray kid calmly over the other. "It is a good house and a fine farm, and since Sleaford's time-Sleaford was the victim-the rent has been merely nominal. All in vain. middle of the night' the struggle is re-enacted, and panic-stricken, belated waggoners fly. It is all nonsense, of course," says Miss Ventnor, changing suddenly from a Siddons voice to a practical every-day one. "Bleaford, poor wretch, lies over yonder in Potter's Field, and troubles nobody. But the fact remains that people will not live in the place, and the most audacious tramp and thief will give the peach trees and melon patches of Sleaford's a wide berth, be he never so hungry. And—I do not mind admitting that even I would go half a alone after nightfall. So take a good look at it, my dear; a bona fide haunted house is a sight to be respected and remembered, if only for its rarity in this degenerate age. And this evening, after dinner, I will tell you all about it."

I do not need the injunction-I am taking a good look at Sleaford's! Even without Miss Ventnor's ghastly legend the place could hardly fall to impress one in a weird and dismal way. But just now the mise en scene is in keeping with the story. A gray, fast-drifting, autumnal sky, lying low, and threatening rain; a chill, complaining, fitful wind, rising and falling over the rich rank marshes, a long stretch of flat farm land, sere and brown; corn-stalks rattling their melancholy dry bones, the orchard trees In the midst the stripped and forlorn. In the midst the house, long, low, a dull brick celor, broken panes in the windows, broken fences around, the gate, no face at the casement, to which horses and cattle are liable. no smoke from the chimneys, no voice to welcome or warn away. Desolation has lain her lean brown hand upon it, and marked her own. Anything more forlorn, more ramshackle,' more forbidding, no fancy can picture. And from being a deserted house, no matter what the cause, from ghosts to bedbugs, to being a haunted house, there is but

"There it stands," says Miss Ventner, mu-singly, her elbow on her knee, her pretty chin in her band.

"Under some prodigious ban Of excommunication—"

and yet I can remember when Sleaford's was the rendezvous of all that was youngest, loudest, an rriest, in a radius of twenty miles —the 'j. litest old roost going,' as poor Frank Livingston used to tell me. The Sleaford girls were the handsomest, reddest-cheeked, blackest-eyed, loudest laughing gipsles to be seen for a mile. There were two of them as much alike as peas in a pod, as round and rosy as twin tomatoes! There were the two Sleaford boys, tall, strapping fellows, with more of the wild gipsy strain even than their sisters, the best dancers, wrestlers, rowers, singers, fighters, everything but the best farmers—they never worked. There was Giles Sleaford himself, who went up to that attle room one moonlight night, a strong, stalwart man, and was carried down next morning-an awful spectacle. And last of

all there was...Joanna."
Miss Ventnor's voice takes a sudden change as it slowly-reluctantly, it seems-pronounces this name, a touch of strong repulsion it has not had even when telling the story of Sleaford's grisly death. She sits suddenly erect as she utters it, and gathers up the

"Let us go," she says, with a shiver; "it is a horrible place, haunted by evil memories if by nothing more tangible. It is growing cold, too. Do not look at it any more—it is uncanny. You will dream of Sleaford's to-

"Wait!" I say; "look there!"
I speak in a whisper, and lay my land on
her arm. Miss Ventner bends forward. Over the broken pickets of the fence the solitary figure of a man leans, his arms folded

across the top, his eyes fixed steadfastly on the house. A moment ago he was not there; we have not seen him approach; the appari-tion could not have been more unexpected if he had risen from the ground. "Ah 1" Miss Ventnor says, a half-startled

look coming into her eyes, "I did not know he was here. That is the one man of all the men on earth who could throw light on part of the Sleaford mystery—if he chose."

"And he does choose?"

"He does not choose-I doubt if he ever will choose-I wonder what he has done with

"With her? with whom? One of the black-eyed, tomato-cheeked Misses Bleaford ?" "Misses Slesford?" contemptuously, "No.

Joanna. That is her window he is looking at -the attic room next to the chamber of horrors. I wonder what he has done with her," says Miss Ventnor, speaking to herself; "it must have been worse than having a white elephant on his hands. That is George

"George Blake! H-m! a commonplace cognomen enough for the hero of a melodrams. Do I understand you to say this

Mr. Blake eloped, with Mile. Joanna?"

Get along, Friskey." nane, and gets along. The sound pierces through shipment very little has been done, figure, two dark eyes, and a brown mous-

"A very commonplace young man to be the first lover in a melodrams," I reiterate. "Is-ah- your Mr. Blake a gentleman, Olga ?"

My Mr. Blake!" repeats Miss Ventnor, "My Mr. Blake!" repeats Miss Ventnor, able demand for hardware, but pig from is laughing; "well, you, wouldn't know much quiet, outside of sales for future delivery. difference. He is a newspaper man, a journalist, a penny-a-liner, works on daily papers, at our quotations, while iron to arrive has is clever, they say, and has good manners. A realized \$2 to 3 per ton less. Freights from thousand times too good to have his life

spoiled by a woman." " My dear, that is the only thing of interest about him, the leaven that lightens the whole | Summerlee, \$25; Langloan, \$25; Eglinton man. There is always the element of the heroic in a man whose life has been spoiled by a woman—if there is anything in him it is sure to force it out. And men bear it so well, too! I date say Mr. George Blake eats his three meals per diem with as Christian a three meals per diem with as Christian a No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Corelish, and writes twice as pungent paragraphs as before. Was Joanna pretty? Quaint little to \$7.75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs ugly name, by the by-Joanna."

Olga Ventnor does not reply. At last she lowers the reins and looks at me. "Do you believe," she asks, "in people being possessed?"

" Good gracious!" I cry, aghast. It is the second startling speech within the hour, and really this last is quite too

"Because," says Miss Ventnor, trenchantly, if ever any human being was possessed of a demon. Joanna was! Now do not ask any questions, for here we are, and thumbscrews would not extort another syllable from me until I have had my dinner."

The threatening rain begins to fall with the falling darkness. It is beating sharply against the panes as we descend to the diningroom half an hour later. But plate-glass and crimson curtains shut out wind, and rain, and Sleaford 'waike,' and in the 'dead waste and night; a fire burns in the shining grate, the gas-lights in their ground glass lily-cups flood the deep red carpet, the gilt picture-frames, the polished mahogany sideboard, the spark-ling crystal, and rough old silver of the dinner service. And Miss Ventnor, in dark-blue silk, with a good deal of black lace about it. and a sweet-smelling crimson rose in her hair, is quite an ideal hostess. But all through soup and salmon, roast and entrees, jellies and pastry, iced puddings and peaches, and black coffee, I think of the Sleafords and the gloomy red farm-house, the awful upper chamber, the tomato-faced maidens, the gipsy demand. We quote:—Hemlock Spanish sons, the mysterious Joanna, and the lonely sole, No 1, B A, 24c to 27c; ordinary, figure of Mr. George Blake, leaning with 22c to 24c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, Soled or the base of the leaning with 22c to 24c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, Soled or the base of the leaning with 22c to 24c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, Soled or the leaning with 22c to 24c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, Soled or the leaning with 22c to 24c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, BA, 24c to 24c; No dozen miles roundabout rather than pass it chamber, the tomato-faced maidens, the gipsy folded arms on the broken rails, and gazing at urdinary, 22c to 221c. Buffalo sole, No 1 the lattice of the young woman who had 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock eloped with him. Does Mr. Blake prefer slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, coming back here, and sentimentalizing over light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, four greenish panes of glass, to gazing on the 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; caltskins (27 charms of Mistress Joanna in the flesh?

After dinner, with slippers on the fender, the ruby shine of the fire on her trailing azure | 16c; pebble, 12jc to 15jc; rough,26c to 28c; silk, and fine laces, and red rose, and pretty leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs. fair hair, Olga tells me the story of the Sleafords.

(To be continued.)

lung diserders, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness, soreness, kidney troubles, piles, sores, scalds, burns and the maladies and injuries

Of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P.Q., says, "I have sold it for over three years and I have never sold a medicine which has given more general satisfaction. G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., states that

he was "cured of Ohronic Bronchitis that troubled him 17 years, by Eclectric Oil." Joseph Russan, of Percy, troubled with lameness for years, writes: "I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great

blessing to me." P. M. Markell, of West Jeddore, N.S., who had a horse so lame he could hardly walk,"

states that "two or three applications completely cured him.

But why multiply proofs in behalf of a remedy so widely recognized as efficacious?
Sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

Prepared by Northbop & LYMAN, Toronto,

Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, May 2, 1882. Money was easy at 5 to 6 per cent on stock

loans, and bankers' 60-day sterling bills were steady at 1091 to 1098. The local stock market this a m was very dull but steady to firm. Merchants rose 1 to 133 bid, and Richelieu 1 to 621 bid. City Passenger fell 1 to 147 bid. Other leading stocks were steady at the following bid prices: Montreal 2121; Commerce 1481; Toronto 181; Ontario 67; Montreal Telegraph 132.

Morning stock sales-35 Montreal 2123; 25 morning Stock Sales — 35 Montreal 212; 25 do ex-div 208; 200 Ontario 67; 66 Merchants 133; 175 Commerce 1482; 80 do 1482; 25 Toronto 1812; 25 do 1812; 50 do 181; 30 Peoples 89; 30 do 882; 950 Montreal Telegraph 132; 265 Richelieu 62; 150 do 622; 200 Loan & Mortgage 101.

In the afternoon Montreal fell 1, Com. metce 4 and Telegraph 1. Other stocks steady and Toronto 4 higher at 1814 bid. Money this p.m., was easier at 7 to 51 per

Afternoon Sales-25 Toronto 1811; 95 do Atternoon Sales—20 Toronto 1013; 95 CO 182; 50 do 181½; 80 Molsons 125½; 100 Commerce 148½; 310 do 148; 120 Montreal Telegraph 132; 19 do 132½; 50 St. Paul 119; 100 City Passenger 147; 75 Bichelieu 62½; 15 Dundas 126; 25 do 126½; 6 Royal Cana-

dian Insurance 50. dian Insurance 50.

NEW YOBK, May 2.—Stocks higher. Am

Ex, 93½; O 8, 49; D & L, 119; Erle, 35½;
preferred, 70; III O, 136; K & T, 30½; L 8,
100½; L & N, 77½; M O, 81½; N P, 39½;
preferred, 78½; N W, 128½; preferred, 139½;
N Y C, 125½; Reading, 57½; St P, 112½; preferred, 120½; St P & O, 37; preferred, 100;
W, St L & P, 28½; preferred, 52¾; W U, 82¾.

COMMEBCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

The spring trade has made fair progress, considering the somewhat backward season. The local steamboat services have only just been resumed, but already the benefits resulting from lower freights are being felt, and traders look for an active movement during the present month. Dry goods travellers re

"No; Joanna cloped with him. He was sale of spring fabrics throughout the country, the victim. Never mind now. I am cold, and they have met with indifferent success and I want my dinner. I am going home so far. There have been considerable sales of Canadian oats, peas and wheat on this Friskey pricks up his ears, tosses his brown market of late, but in American wheat for

through Mr. Blake's brown study; he turns as prices in the West are high as compared sharply and sees Miss Ventnor. She inclines with European prices, and stocks of old grain her head, he lifts his hat—a moment and we on this continent are reported to be unusualare out of sight. In that moment I have ly light. Our grain merchants are rather caught a glimpse of a sallow and rather discouraged over the prospect, as it is certain handsome face, a slight and medium-sized only a small proportion of American grain will be handled here before the fall. We notice that some of the Montreal steamship companies are buying grain in Chicago and

bringing it on here at their expense to ship it in their own vessels to Europe, IRON AND HARDWARE .- There is a sesson-There have been some sales of iron on epot

Glasgow to Montreal are at 15s to 16s. Pig tin is higher, and ingot copper quiet. Fig iron, per ton : - Siemens, \$24.50 to \$25.00 \$23.50 to \$24; Carnbroe, \$24. Bars per 100 lbs, \$2 25 to \$2 35; Canada piates, per box: Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3 25; Tin Piates, per box, charcoal I C, \$5 75 to \$6 Coke, IC, \$4.50 to \$5.75. Tinned Sheets, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast per 1b, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00 do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 25c to 27c. Ingot Copper, 18 to to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, \$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iren Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Out Nails:— Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to "Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, 70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.55 per keg; 6 d and 7

d, Hot Out, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60. LEATHER.—The market has continued to rule quiet. An odd lot of black leather is occasionally picked up by manufacturers at what they consider a good bargain, and some have already laid in a good stock of splits, and upper expecting higher prices. The sale is reported of 1,100 sides of medium waxed upper at about our quotations. Good sole leather is not over plentiful, and is in to 36 lbs), 60c to 60c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to

Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d,

Hot Cut, American l'attern, \$3.35 per keg; 3

BOOTS AND SHORS .- This is rather a quiet season, but manufacturers are seasonably active. Toronto factories have been turning out light stocks of late, owing to strikes, but EVIDENCE IS CONSTANTLY ACCUMULATING in favor of the popular remedy for throat and lung diserders, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff—

men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella to 1 80; balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to 51 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to 51 50; do balmorals, 50c to 51 55; do balmorals, 50c to 51 50; do balmorals, \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmorals, 600 to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

GROCERIES.—At auction sales held since our last some large lines of teas were offered, and there were sales at lower rates than quoted. Private sales since show the market steady for good to fine teas with some choice kinds slightly higher. Sugars were a fraction lower, but there is a good demand and the market may now be called steady. We quote: Teas—Japan, com.non, 17c to 20c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 50c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 30c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 40c to 47c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 44c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, one to oo; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars-Granulated; 10c to 10c; grocers' "A' 9½c to 10c; bright, 8½c to 9½c; medium, 8½c to 8½c; yellow, 7½c to 8½c. Molasses—Business light here as usual at this season. Rice remains inactive, a shade lower. Coffee-Business is moderate at about former prices. Spices - Pepper firm and rather higher. Nutmegs also firm. Other Spices show little of change, except Cassis, which is firmer at auction. Fruits—Some fine Valentias offered but would not be repeated at 10c for choice 10to to 11c are values. Ordinary and inferior, 9to to 10to. Malaga Raisins dull. Some Prunes sold at auction 60 to 61c. Figs sold low to close out. Almonds firm.

Furs .- A few lots of muskrat, fox and FURS.—A few lots of muskraf, fox and prime mink have sold, but receipts are light.

We quote: Beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 00 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 40; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25; mink \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 10 00; reaccontinuous prime \$1 to 1.55; otter \$3 to 1. mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c.

Wool. -A sale of 20,000 lbs Australian has been effected on private terms. Greasy Cape; 1910 to 21c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 32c to 34c; B super, 28c to 30c, and unassorted, 26c to 28c. Oils.-Firm, stocks light. Befined seal is quoted at 65c to 70c, Imperial measure. Newfoundland cod is held at 55c to 57½c.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- About the usual demand continues. We quote green hides at \$8, \$7 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.35 to 1.50; calfakins, 13c to 140; lambskins, 20c. Rough tallow is firm at 540 to 60.

for tens; factory filled, \$1 30 to \$1 35, and 8 calves at \$6 each. John Ryan, of Lennoxeureka, \$2.30.

salmon, nominal; British Columbia salmon, \$16.00 to \$16.50; No. 1 split herrings, nominal, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-bris, \$3.25; dry cod, none.

To-day in Liverpool flour was steady at 10s to 12s 6d; spring wheat at 9s to 10s; red at 9s 10d to 10s 5d; old corn at 6s 8d; oats at 6s 6d; peas at 7s 3d, and cheese at 63s.

On this market to-day 125 brls of inspected spring extra flour sold at \$6.10, and 125 medium bakers at \$6.45. The market for flour was decidedly easier, falling 5c to 10c per brl on leading brands. Yesterday the city bakers raised the price of bread, charging 20 more per large loat. The excuse raised was that their men had struck for higher wages, and that flour had greatly risen in price. The stock of flour here is large, amounting to 67,-193 bris, but a proportion of it is said to be held for through shipment.

tere tor annough purbano						
Stocks in store in Montreal.						
	May 1,	May 2,				
	1882.	May 2, 1881.				
Wheat, bush	. 36,504	39,426				
Corn, bush		13,072				
eas, bush	.151.582	13,072 54,853				
Oats, bush	75,088	22,991				
Barley, bush	3,967	• • • • • • •				
Sye, bush	. 48,804	9,735				
Clour, barrels	. 67,193	9,735 50,983				
Datmeal, barrels	. 359	156				
ornmesi, hris		93				

FLOUR. -Superior Extra, \$6.50; Extra Superfine, \$6.35; Spring Extra, \$6.10 to \$6.15; Superfine, \$5.75 to \$5.85; Canar & Strong Bakers', \$6.50 to \$6.75; American Strong Bakers', \$7.50 to \$8 00; Fine, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Pollards, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Ontario Bags, Medium to Strong, \$3.05 to \$3.10; Spring Extra, \$2.95 to 300; Superfine, \$2.85 to 2.90; City Bags

(delivered), \$3.80 to \$4.00. Canada red winter wheat is quoted at \$1.47 to \$1.48 Canada white \$1.38 to \$1.40, and Canada spring, \$1.38 to \$1.50 as to quality. Peas, \$1 to \$1.01. Oats at 42½ to 43. Barley, 65c to 67c, rye, 85c to 90c, and

corn 821 to 85c in bond. The first arrival from the upper lakes is the "Alma Munro" with 15,000 bushels Red Winter Wheat, consigned to Mr. B. T. Routh. Receipts here to-day-Peas, 1,250 bushels oats, 800; barley, 800; flour, 4,140 bris

leather, 300 rolls; spirits, 50 casks. The local produce market was steady. New butter 20c to 231c; fall cheese 13c to 134c; fresh eggs 15c to 154c; mess pork firm at \$21.25 to [\$22.25 per brl, and lard at

144c to 15c per 1b. In Chicago at 12.34 p.m. wheat was a \$1.29\delta June; \$1.28\delta July; and com at 75\delta May; 741c June. Shortly subsequently pork was at \$18.57 June, \$18.77 July, and lard at 11.25 May; \$11.52 July. Receipts of wheat 12,000 bushels; exports, 41,000. Beceipts of corn 219,000; exports, 259,000.

Beerbohm's English advices: -Floating Cargoes, wheat strong; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, strong; corn, firm. Red winter wheat off coast, 53s 6d to 54s. California wheat on passage, just shipped, 47s; nearly due, 50s. No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment 49s. No. of cargoes on sale off coast, wheat, less than five. Liverpool wheat spot strong; corn, firm. Liverpool, California and club wheat 10s 1d to 10s 5d; red winter, 10s 6d; white Michigan 10s 4d; red American spring 9s 5d to 9s 11d.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- May 2. Only a moderate business was transacted to-day, the weather being unseasonable all morning. The market steamers are now running, and from this out there will be a larger business done in farm and garden stuff, ind prices will have a downward direction

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60; buck wheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; corn

Grain—Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas, per bush, \$1.00 to \$1.10; beans, \$2; buckwheat, per bushel, 80c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 95c to \$1 10; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onlons, per bbl, \$1.75 to 2 50; Montreal cabbages, per brl, \$3.50; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50; Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$1.50; beets, per bush, 75c; parsnips, \$1 per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel; rhubarb, \$1 per doz. bunches; cucumbers 20c to 25c each; lettuce \$1 to \$1.20 per doz ; asparagus, 750 per bunch.

Fault.—Apples per barrel, \$3 00 to 5.00 cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges \$10 per case; lemons, \$6 per case; Florida tomatoes, \$2 per box; strawberries, 55c per quart; pine apples, 50c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, new, 22c to 26c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 18 to 20c.
POULTBY AND GAME.—Fowls, per lb, 11c chickens, per 12c; turkeys, per 1b, 13c; geese, 10c; wild ducks, 50c per brace; plower, \$3 50 per doz; black ducks, \$1 per

Meats -Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 13c to 15c mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, per quarter, \$1 to 2; veal, per lb, 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 13c to 15c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9.75 to 10.

Figs.—Lake trout, per lb. 12½c to 15c;

smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb 12c; halibut, per lb, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod, per lb, Go to 7c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 121c to

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

April 29. This week there was a less active demand tor horse flesh from all sources. The following buyers were here :- O P Glbson, Springfield, Mass; E F Mosley, do; C H Greenleaf Littletown, N H; C H Jones, North Hartfield Timothy Hussey, Dover, N H; A N Bean, Lawrence, Mass; J Rooney, Providence, & 1; E M Dorr, jr, Boston; Joseph Girouard, Worcester, Mass; B E Worthington, Feasterville, Penn.

Shipments this week :-- April 22nd, 16 horses, \$2,036. April 24th, 1 do, \$80. April 25th, 2 do, \$315; 7 do, \$860; 11 do, \$1,163; 23th, 2 do, \$110, 4 do, \$1,240; 3 do, 340; 7 do, \$995; 16 do, \$1,605. April 26th, 11 do, \$1,945; 15 do, \$1,524; 2 do, \$252. April 27th, 17 do, \$1,824.75; 14 do, \$1,887.50; 2 do, \$280; 12 do, \$1,481.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-MAY 1. A very good demand existed for cattle today, the receipts being comparatively light. There were about 125 head at Viger market, of which 75 were from Ontario and the East ern Townships. Sales of medium to choice cattle were reported at prices ranging from 5c to 6c per lb, live weight. Few shipping cattle were here, but Mr. Kennedy made some purchases at St. Gabriel market, among which were 8 steers from W. Roberts at 50 PETROLEUM -- Market firmer, Car lots 190 and 11 ditto at \$5.62 per 100 lbs. At Viger port that the cold weather has restricted the here; broken lots, 20c; single barreis 21c. | market Mr. Kee newcod bought 5 steers at 6c

Saze.—We quote 70c for elevens, and 65c and Mr. B. Nicholson took 5 ditto at 54c and ville had a load of cattle as had also Fred. Figu.—We quote:—Labrador herrings Ritchings, of Toronto. M. Benoit, trades, nominal at \$6 25 to \$6 50; North Shore Sold 21 head at 5c to 54c, and J. X. Wilder sold a load at the same price. Thos. Bonner, of Toronto sold part of a load at 510 Habitant cattle realized \$25 to \$35 per head. Twenty-five sheep and lambs were under offer, the former sold at \$11 to \$12 each and the latter at \$3 to \$6. There were fully 200 calves which brought \$3 to \$10 each. No hogs on sale.

> own interests and also pockets, and when they buy either a Mower, Resper or Horse Rake buy of Cossitt & Bro , 81 McGill street, Montreal, R. J. Latimer, Manager. There need be no fear in dealing with this firm or their agents; their goods and reputation for fair, honest business dealing are above difthis line purchasers may rely on getting the very best article when they buy from 38 2 %

> Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils. JEDDIAH BELLANGER, of Cold Spring, Cape May Co., N.J., writes that PREUVIAN SYRUP cured him of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, from which he had suffered so long that he did not think he could be cured. It is ten years since he took the Syrup, and he has been free from the above complaints ever since. Asken Leaning, of the same place, writes that he was afflicted fifteen years with boils, and also badly afflicted with rheumatism. Six bottles of PERUVIAN SYRUP completely cured him. Sold by all druggists.

PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES!

Our new Marchioness Satins are just now in great demand for Dresses and Costumes. Ladies say they are the richest Satins ever shown in the city at the price. They are French goods, of heavy make, beautiful finish, and extra width. We are selling these Satins as freely as common trimming Satins, from the fact that they are far below their regular value. Ladies will find all the best shades in stock.

YESTERDAYI

Our Silks were selling very freely yesterday especially the Canadian made goods. Ladies find that our prices are right, and that we have the most extensive stock to select from.

NEW BROCADED SATINS AND SILKS!

Our new Brocaded Satirs and Silks, are admired by all who see them. We have now in stock some very rich goods, suitable for Costumes, Polonaises, Dolmans, etc. Prices guaranteed to be lower than asked elsewhere.

HOME MANUFACTURE!

We are receiving weekly from the Corriveau Silk $C\alpha$ their newest and best productions in Dress Silks. The fame of those Canadian Silks has already extended to the United States, and

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

For the best value in Dress Silks, go to S. NEW SKIRTINGS!

New Summer Skirtings at S. Carsley's in end-less variety. NEW GALATEAS!

Carsley' ι , as the "Print House" of Montreal, is increasing in popularity every day. Only one reason for this, "New goods, and extra good value."

We have now in stock a large variety of Regatta Shirtings, which for value are unsurpassed.

S. CARSLEY.

INFORMATION WANTED OF

GLASGOW DRUG HALL-Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; supply just received at the Glasgow Drug

HALL.
RICHELTEU (RENAL MINERAL WATER,
Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder
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Analysis and Testimonials. Price 85 cents per

J. A. HARTE, Country orders promptly filled.

Our farming friends should consult their pute. Being the oldest established firm in for boys.

FIRST COMMUNION MEDALS.

DED.

PHELAN.—At St. Andrews, P. E. I., April 18, Mrs. Ellen Phelan (Mealseachlin), aged 7d years, a native of Klicash, Tipperary, and relict of the late Philip Phelan, Esq., of St. Hellers, Jersey. May she rest in peace.

Ach Adberfisements.

New Parasols and Sunshades in great variety. We say without fear of contradiction that we have now in stock the best assortment of these goods in the Dominion.

Before purchasing your Sunshades and Parasols, see our stock.

For New and Stylish Parasols go to S. Caralav's. MARCHIONESS!

Americans are asking us every week for "Cana-

New Galateas just received at F. Careley's all at special prices.

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MRS. CORRIGAN, (maiden name Catherine Sturges.) wife of the late Francis Corrigan, Atherton, Province of Ontario. Any tidings of her will be thankfully received by JOHN HALEY, 882 Pownali, P.E.1.

Gallon.
HOMEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also,
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS.
Family Medicine Chests refilled.

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English or French.

Size, 12x18, plain extra finish, with Sacred Heart Figures......Per doz. 72e Size, 12x18, plain..... Size, 9x12, plain..... Size, 61x10, plain.....

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When ordering First Communion Certificates

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COMMUNION. For girls or boys (dressed).......Par doz. 90e For girls or boys (plain). Per doz. 25c, 30c & 60e

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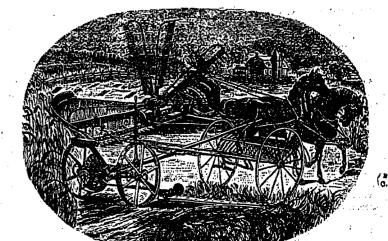
ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully effications in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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