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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 33.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## TELLING SPEECH.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY ON FORSTER.

THE EX-MINISTER PROVED TO BE IN SYMPATHY WITH ITALIAN ASSASSINS.

The following is the Times' report of the speech delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. for County Longford :-

Mr. McCarthy confessed that the fate of the amendment under discussion gave him very little concern. Its force was not directed against himself or against his friends with whom he noted, but against Her Majesty's Government, and he could not take much interest in its purport or its wording. He did not intend to discuss it, and he cared not whether it was carried or rejected. He wished to apply himself mainly to two of the speeches which had been delivered in the course of that debate—namely, that of the right hon. member for Bradford and that of the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. The speech of the right hon. gentleman, the member fer Bradford, was a great effort. He always thought that the right hon. gentleman possessed a good deal of dramatic talent, but it had not been fully developed until the present moment. (Hear.) He regretted that the right hon. gentleman was not then present. The motive of the right hon, gentleman in making his speech was not only to attack and discredit the Irish members, but also to discredit and damage the Government of which he had been a member. There was one quality of the speech to be remarked, and that was its envenemed malignity. He had never heard a speech in that House so entirely inspired with the purpose of deliberate defamation. (Hear, hear.)

At this point Mr. Forster entered the House, and was met with ironical cheers from the Irish members. Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said he had just observed that the speech of the right

bon gentleman was one of systematic deismation. The right hon, gentleman said that he gave the Irish members the alternative—namely, either that they connived at outrage, or that when warned by facts and statements they determined to remain in ignorance in order to gain the advantage of outrage. But that was no alternative at all. In either case they connived at outrage. The right hon. gentleman, therefore, having made up his mind to charge them with hav-ing connived at murder, should have stood boldly up and said so. (Cheers.) He should have thought that the right hon. gentleman was the last man, owing to certain memories, who would have been inclined to fling such an accusation recklessly. He must have remembered the time, when he was making the charge yesterday, when the leading, and by far the most influential, newspaper in this country had charged him with sympathy with secret assassination. He (Mr. McCarthy) did not make such a charge against the right hon. gentleman, but the leading newspapers at that time did so sgain and again. On the 14th of March, 1864, a member of that House (Mr. Pops Hennessy) brought forward statements with regard to his right hon, triend the member for Hali-fax, and charged that right hon, gentleman with sympathy with assassination because he had harbored Mazzini and certain of his friends. The effect was that the hon. gentleman resigned. The right hon, gentleman the member for Bradford then stood up for his friend. He did not blame him for that. But in the course of the debate extracts from the writings of Mezzini inciting to murder were read. The right hon, gentleman then said that " A charge had been brought against an absent man-Bignor Mazzini-but whatever his failing, he was a man of high character." (Cheers.) The right hon gentleman the Prime Minister was not of the same opinion, because he wrote at the same time that "The satellites of Mazzini make common cause with assassination." (Hear.) In the course of a subsequent debate the right hon, gentleman the member for Bradford said, "I should not be ashamed to be the friend of Mazzini. I am not ashamed of being his acquaintance." (Cheers.) That incident was not altogether without interest or a moral at that time. (Hear. hear.) He must quote another extract referring to that matter. The Times of the 15th of March, 1864, had a leading article on this subject, which was not without application to the present circumstances. "Who, then, is Mazzini—Mazzini, to whose innocence the right hon. gentleman the member for Halifax and Mr. W. E. Forster pledge themselves? Let any one read the passages quoted by Mr. Hennessy; and say whether the friends of Mazzini had any right to indulge in high-flown indignation when it was alleged that he might possibly be engaged in a conspiracy against a potentate's life." He asked whether the right hon, member for Bradford was justified in condemning the Irish members, because the very same newspaper which accused him of sympathy with assassination now brought a similar charge against them. (Hear, hear). The right hon, gentleman had had something to say about the humble individual who was addressing the House with regard to his connection with the United Ireland, which was published in Dublin. It appeared that about a year and a half ago the right hon. gentleman saw in that newspaper, not leading artioles, but some small paragraphs, and had appealed to him when he was absent from the House to say whether he approved them or not. The right hon gentleman must have known, when he made that appeal, that he

could not possibly have seen the paragraphs

ित्रक १४ वर्ष करा । (१ क मोश्रम क्रिकेन्द्री विकर्णनी । विकर्णनी क्रिकेन्द्री क्रिकेन्द्री (१४०) व्यक्तिकारी विकर्णनी

in question, inasmuch as they had been published at a time when, to use the lansuage of the right hon, gentleman himself instead of staying at home to help his countrymen, he had been enjoying himself among the monuments of ancient Greece—where, he need scarcely say, the Dublin newspapers did not follow him, (Hear, and a laugh.) If the House would allow him to do so, he was quite willing to give the right hon. gentleman the history of his connection with the journal in question. The newspaper was started to get rid of a very infamous print, which lived by levying blackmail in Dublin; it was founded by a committee or gentlemen in whom he had the greatest trust, and it was edited by a gentleman whom he regarded and respected, and whom he knew to principles suggested by the right hon, gentleman, and, therefore, he had felt quite free to go abroad among the monuments of ancient Greece and to leave the paper in the hands of its very sole editor. He had not inquired how the paper had been conducted in his absence. The right hon, gentleman had endeavored to connect himself and others with a policy of assassination by reading a telegram sent by Mr. Brennan, the correspondent of the Irish World, with reference to the Salford dynamits explosion, which was published in the United Ireland. He asked the right hon, gentleman whether that telegram was not couched in these terms :- "All sorts of rumors are affoat concerning this explosion but the truly loyal one is that the Fenians

Mr. Forster-Read the remainder of it. (Rear, hear.)

Mr. McCarthy said that he had read the whole of the telegram to which he referred. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman, in commenting upon his statement that he had not seen the articles in question, had said that he suspected that he had been careful not to read them. The right hon gentleman had attempted to make him responsible for the utterances of every person who used violent words and every violent act

which had been done by anyone pretending to belong to the Irish National party; but he should like to know if the right hon, gentleman would apply the same principle to those who broke down the Hyde Park railings, and thereby mained many persons. (Hear, hear). The right hon, gentleman, and his friends had come into power upon the smash of the Hyde Park rallings. (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman was intimately connected with the late Mr. Beales-

Mr. Forster-I did not know him personally. (Hear, hear).

Mr. McCerthy said that neither did he know personally those who had uttered these violent words and done these violent acts in Ireland for which he was sought to be made responsible. Did the right hon, gentleman recollect one Joseph Laster, a glass-blower Mr. Forster-I do not recollect such a per-

Continued on 8th Page.

### The National League Proclamation.

Burrato, March 24.—The undersigned, representing the National League of Ireland and Irish National Land League of the United States and Canada, and the Committee of Seven appointed by the Irish Convention held | the editor of La France. There is a jubilaat Chicago, hereby call an Irish American tion in the Irish Parliamentary ranks at the national convention to be held in the Horti- outspoken arraignment of England on concultural Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock s.m. on April 26, 1883, for the folowing and other purposes :- 1st. To express our sympathy with the suffering people of our race who, reduced to poverty by iniquitons laws and bad harvests, are offered by the Government which claims their allegiance only the alternative of the degradation of the workhouses which Thos. Carlyle called "human swinerles," or enforced exile to foreign lands. 2nd. To voice the horror which the freemen of every race feel on beholding a peaceable, industrious and virtuous nation despoiled by force of all vestiges of constitutional liberty, the lives of her citizens ruthlessly sacrificed on the paid and perjured testimony of self-confessed villains; her jury box packed by political and religious bigotry and the ermine of her judicial bench thinly concealing Castle conspiracy and partisanship; the functions of government within her confines administered by her ensmies, and all her national and political rights obliterated by a feroclous Coercion Act, whose tyrannous provisions shock civilization, en-gender and reward crime, and justify every legitimate effort of an exasperated people in resisting its enforcement. 3rd. In the city where Irishmen belyed to lay the foundations of American liberty, in perpetuation of which the blood of their sons have been freely poured, to declare on behalf of the exiled millions of our race, that we will never cease our efforts to recover for our motherland the God-given and inalienable right of national independence, and that these efforts may be guided under the blessings of Heaven by the best counsels of all our people, and be made powerful by their combined strength to blend into one organis-ation all the Irish societies of the United States and Canada, the new organization to be affiliated with the Irish National League of Ireland, of which Chas, Stewart Parnell is the President. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each societyhaving a bons fide membership of 50, and not more than a 100 persons, and two delegates for each soclety whose membership exceeds one hund-red. All Irish American temperance, mutual benefit, charitable, literary, military, musical, and patriotic organizations are eligible to representation. 10.7 Signed,

PATRICK EGAN, of National Land League of Ireland. Jan. Milount, Pres, Irlah American Land League. MICHARI BOLAND. Chairman Committee of Seven. TROUBLES IN ENGLAND, ETTERS THREATENING TO BLOW UP THE CANTERBURY DEANERY.

Inglish Farmers Rendered Desperate by Overtaxation—Resisting the Church Titles—Excitement Over the Threats—the Government fears an Alliance with the French Republic—Paynell's Determination to Uphold Irish Rights.

London, March 22.—Considerable excitement was caused to day by the announcement was caused to-day by the ment that the Dean of Cantelbury has received an anonymous letter, the writer which threatens that the Deanery will To. blown up on the occasion of the enthroning regarded and respected, and whom he knew to be incapable of conducting any journal upon the rage is attributed to the Irish party, but there is little doubt that it represents the opening of another and far different agitation. The opposition of the English farmers to the enforced payment of certain classes of church tithes, and especially of what is known as the hop tithe, has become bitterly intensified. Local organizations have been formed to resist the payment of these ecclesisstical imposts, and the farmers in many districts have refused to pay, and permitted their stock or farming implements to be sold for the tax, rather than yield to what they hold to be an unrighteous claim. Correspondence between the various local organizations has resulted in concert of action, and the resistance to the collection of these taxes is becoming general throughout the agricultural districts.

At several of the recent tax sales there has been much disorder and some rloting. On these occasions violent threats have made against the ecclesiastical authorities, indicating a determination on the part of one class of the agitators to resort to other means than mere passive resistance, and this threat is probably the outcome. In the present excited state of public feeling the subject cannot receive rational or dispassionate treatment from the English press, and the Irish party will be universally charged with the responsibility for the foolish act of some exoited agriculturist.

It is reported that precautions will be taken to prevent the perpetration of the threatened outrage.

The excitement in the Lady Florence Dixie affair has cooled down, and the explosion at the Government Offices has regained its hold on the public feeling, not so much for the damage that has been done as for the possibilities it suggests. The Government Depart-ments in Whitehall and Downing street, up to and around King street and Charles street, are never without military guard. You see them marching on their prescribed

rounds of only a few yards for each sentinel explosives could be deposited and the train laid and the fuse fired without discovery in what might be done in quarters not so protected and with results far more deplorable. No arrests have yet been made in connection with the affair, though, as usual, the police with an air of reticent wisdom, declare they have clues to the perpetrators.

This evening's news is that the police do not expect to make any arrests in the

Another cause of excitement in the lobby was the report in the afternoon papers of a an interview to-day with a Paris journalistontspoken arraignment of England on congenial soil for such an assault; and the Government party are evidently scared at the possible and probable meaning of the irreconcilable policy proclaimed by the Irish leader. Mr. Parnell states that he is unable to say whether dynamite or gas occused the explosion at the Government buildings in London. He knows nothing of the " Invincibles," and is unaware whether or not O'Donovan Rossa participated in any manner in the Phonix Park murders. Beferring to his Land bill he said that he would be satisfied with the original Land Act as it first passed the Commons, without the amendments added by the House of Lords, but that the Irish people would never admit that the present Land Act was either satisfactory or final.

In a second interview on the outlook for Ireland Mr. Parnell was more definite and declaratory. "A few more decisions in Par-liament based on national hatred against Ireland, and in the interests of moneyed landlords and a non-resident aristocracy, would greatly increase the audacity of the party of violence against English authority, and deeds such as every true Irishman would deplore would be the result. I am determined to uphold the right of the Irish to the soil of Ireland and a local government free from England's interference.

The last sentence is regarded as the keynote of a pronouncement for an advance of Land League programmes or Parliamentary

## The Arthabaska Murderer.

Romain Chabot, the Arthabaska murderer, now lying under sentence of death at Arthabasks, is said to but ill-reconciled to his fate. He weeps piteously at his approaching fate, and during a recent interview between himsalf and his wife the pair spent the time in mutual recriminations, and refused to shake hands at parting. Since Chabot attempted to out through the iron bars of his cell, he has been placed in closer confinement.

## The Accident to the Oueen.

LONDON, March 21 .- The Queen's physiclans authorize the statement that Her Majesty is in no immediate danger. Hajesty is in no immediate danger.
Her Majesty may, however be confined for an indefinite time to her room. It is understood the Queen is suffering quite as much from Schaustion produced by taking the long ride after her injury for the purpose of disabusing the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression she was hurt referred to at No. 1° by Oursy is known to the public mind of the impression public mind of the public mind the public mind of the

from consequences of the wound itself, be in Mexico, be This fortitude is the universal comment. lish authorities. Working people seem to glory in talking about the bravery of the Queen.

2 30 p.m. bulletins announce the Queen resting comfortably. The physicians claim to have conquered all elements which might prove troublesome.

## AFFAIRS IN IRELAND

(BY CABLE.)

BELFAST, March 20 .- The grand jury has found a true bill against Nugent and twelve other members of the Armagh Assassination Society in October last.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Treasurer Walsh, of the Irish National Land League, to day cabled £3,000 to Ireland for the relief of the victims of the famine in the west. Walsh telegraphed Parnell that his presence at the Philadelphia convention is imperatively demanded.

BIERENHEAD, March 20 .- A large employer here has discharged all his Irish workmen declaring that he would no longer disgrace himself by paying people who foster as-

TIPPERARY, March 20 .- Mayne (Parnellite) has been declared elected as Member of Parliament because of the informal nomination of his opponent. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Dillon.

BELFAST, March 20 .- The authorities are still engaged completing the cases against the men committed on a charge of conspiracy to murder. The police have learned that Daniel Curiey, who Carey swore had charge of the assassination arrangement in Phonix Park on May 6th, is a consin of Henry Rowles, through whose fallure on the occasion to give the algual Mr. Forster's life was saved and that Rowles is related by marriage to Lawrence Hanlon, who escaped in a cabafter the murder of Lord Usvendish and Mr. Burke. Timothy Burley served an apprenticeship to Peter Doyle, another man in custody.

Paris, March 20 .- La France publishes an interview with Mr. Parnell. The Irish leader states that he is unable to say whether dynamite or gas caused the explosion at the Government buildings in London. He knows nothing of the "Invincibles," and is unaware whether or not O'Donovan Rossa participated in any manuer in the Phonix Park murders. Referring to his land bill, he said he would be satisfied with the original Land Act as it first passed the Commons without the amendments added by the House of Lords, but that the Irlsh people would never admit that the present Land Act at every hour, day and night, and when the was either satisfactory or final. "Whatever fresh departure is made necessary by the events consequent upon the explosion in forced upon them, and we deeply sympathize London and other alleged Irish outrages, England will be utterly unable to intensify, even in her utmost, the wrath, the rigor of the law and the cruelty of its officials against Ireland and the Irish. Ireland is now virtually in a state of siege. Armed soldiers are eating in abundance while the people are starving. Misery of the worst kind is in-creasing and spreading. Very little seed has been sown, and a grievous famine is impending. All this means material rain. The Femians have no chance to effect an alteradeclaration on Irish affairs by Mr. Parnell in tion in the present state of things. If they assembled they would be shot down by the soldiers without truce or mercy."

BELFAST, March 21 .- The case of Nugent and twelve other members of the Armagh Assassin ation Society was called at the Assizes to-day. The Crown counsel said he would prove that the society was established by one Burns, who came from America expressly for the purpose, and after Burns returned to America Nugent became director of the society. Burns he said had amalgamated all the societies of malcontents into one organization for murdering magistrates, agents and land owners. This yast machinery of revolt and defiance was set going by the members of this monster league, who received orders in secret which they were pledged to carry out, even with the pistol, dagger or dynamite. Meetings were held at which murders were decided upon and the victims of this horrible conspiracy indicated. Assassination flourished and murder stalked through the land. It is said by the Government that P. J. Sheridan will be implicated by reliable witness LONDON, March 21 -A member of the House of Commons has received a letter stating that it is the intention of the Invincinles to "dyna mite" Parl'ament after Easter.

BELFAST, March 22 .- At the trial of the thirteen members of the "Irish Patriotic Brotherhood," evidence was given showing that the brotherhood was not connected with the order of "Invincibles."

LONDON, March 22 -A Dublin despatch states that counsel for the murder conspiracy prisoners are confident they will be able to shake the testimony of Carey. A committee of ladles is soliciting funds to defray the expenses of defending the prisoners.

Cardinal Manning has issued an appeal ask-

ing for the collection of aid for the distressed people in Ireland, DUBLIN, March 22.-The Grand Jury have in dicted Hodnett, for posting a package of dyna-

mite to Earl Spencer. DUBLIN, March 24. -It is stated that Kettle the ex suspect, will accompany either Parnell or Thomas Power O'Connor to America.

The house, at New Pallas, of Spunner, manager of the Property Defence Society, has been burned. CHATHAM, March 24.-In consequence of the report of bostile projects of the Fenisns

against the naval station, a boom has been constructed across the dock basin and all furloughs granted to policemen have been stopped. Lownon, March 25 .- Two thousand infan-

be in Mexico, beyond the reach of the Eng-Naw York, March 25 .- London specials

say it is evident from Parnell's proceedings in Paris that he has resolved on a campaign which will be attended with momentous consequences. He omitted no means to provoke French hostility to England. He declared Carey was the Government agent who contrived the Phonix Park murders and led astray the poor fellows who committed them. On the reassembling of Parliament Parnell will probably be asked to confirm or deny the statements he is alleged to have made in Paris. The Government is being duped daily by reports of contemplated attacks here, there and everywhere. The anti-Irish teeling is growing decidly stronger in the large towns. Some employers talk of discharging all Irish in their service. The intelligence offices re-port their inability to procure situations for Irish servants, numbers of whom are being discharged daily.

## OUEBEC SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

QUEBEC, March 18 .- After the St. Patrick procession yesterday, a public meeting was held at the Champlain Market, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

Whoteas, as in Ireland tyranny has now reigned supreme, and since the days of Oromwell there has not been seen such despotic interference with personal freedom as that which now overshadows that country from the precints of Dublin Castle; and, whereas also dire distress prevails throughout the land, and the raises of Ireland, though fully aware of the existance of such destitution, criminally refuse to our people any assistance other than that of the poor house, or of emigration.

Resolved-That we, the Irishmen of Quebec, deeply sympathize with our people in the Old Land in the shyss of misery, into which the rule that they have undergone has plunged them, and in which they are ruth-lessly detained, and that we can find no terms strong enough to express our indignation against that inhuman rule which causes such results. Whereas as one of the iniquities of that rule consists in the use of an obsolete English statute for the purpose of stifling the right of fair political discussion, and under which disused barbarous law and for the mere exercise of that right and for having refused to commit self abasement by entering into a bail bond to be in fature of good behavior by thereafter being quite silent on the effects of that rule. Messrs, Davitt, Healy, Quinn and Harrington are now imprisoned with solltary confine. ment for 22 hours each day. We heartily approve of their conduct in thus thrusting aside the self-degradation so sought to be such incarceration.

### THE "CANADA GAZETTE." OTTAWA, March 24 .- The Canada Gazette of

yesterday afternoon contained the following : l. E. McDougall, of Osgoode Hall, barrister, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law; John Boyd, Jr., Judge of the County of the County of the County of the County of York, Ont., to be Judge of said court, vice Kenneth Mackenzie, coccased, J. E. McDougall, of Osgoode Hall, barrister, to be Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, vice John Boyd, appointed Judge of said Court; J. E. McDougall, Junior Judge of the County of York to be a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario; Captain Andrew Beliefontaine, of Arichat, Nova Scotia, to be Harbor Master for the Pollotage suthority for the district of Cocagne, New Brunawick, to be a member of the pilotage suthority for the district of Cocagne, vice Thomas Irving, deceased; James J. Bremner, of Halifax, to be a Commissioner for the pilotage District of Halifax, vice Daniel Cronsu, resigned; John Galva, of Parry Sound, Ont, to be Harbor Master for the Port of Parry Sound. in the law; John Boyd, Jr., Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Ont., to be Judge of said court,

New Orleans; D Epiray, Rome, and Benato Padusi, Milan, whose model arrived too late for the competition. The design of the first named, Mr S P Hebert, of Montreal, was selected by the committee as being the most meritorious as a work of art, and, at the same time, the best likeness of the decessed statesman. Cartier is represented by Mr Hebert as standing erect. One hand rests on a treaty does not apply in this case. pedestal, and displays a scroll bearing the following legend, "Constitution de'1867; Le Gonvernement est d'opinion que la Confede-Under his hand is a ration est necessarie." map of the Dominion, bearing the arms of Canada. His right hand points to the scroll.

## GRATITUDE OF THE IRISH PROPL**E**

THE PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The Irlah Leader and National Party

The following resolutions and letter, which appear in the Dublin Freeman, demonstrate the feelings of admiration and gratitude which animate the Irish people towards Mr. Parnell for his invaluable services in the cause of his country. The resolutions were:-

That in order to manifest our undying admiration and testify to the deep debt of gratitude we owe to the illustrious, undatunted, and unravalled leader of the Irish people, Charles Stewart Parnell, for the very valuable service rendered to his country, we, the committee of the Avoca branch of the National League, forthwith open a subscription list in our own parish, and we have no doubt a similar course will be adopted in every other parish in Ireland, for the purpose of having a handsome testimonial presented to our indomitable countryman, which will be more than adequate to clear off the old inherited mortgage on his estate, and retain to his illustrious name the famous

That we offer to Mr. Parnell our warmest congratulations for his scathing and dignified reply to the imputations that were cast upon him by that venemous enemy of Ireland, ex-Obief Secretary Forster.

That we congratulate Mr. T. Barrington on his unopposed return for Westmeath, and likewise tender him our warmest sympathics in his incarceration.

In his incarceration.

MILLYIEW, Malabide, March 4th.

Bra.—The keynote struck by the Kidars priests should resound through the length and breadth of Ireland. It is a pity that Father Kavanagh did not go more fully into the subject when he stood forward with true patriotic inspiration to support Mr. Parnell. As the Freeman is the best medium through which to sound a note of alarm to the Irish people, allow me to trespass on your space with a few remarks on this very important subject. It is now very evident, notwithstanding the opinions of a few Englishmon that there is a ferce and determined effort being made by the whole political forces of England to crush Irish nationalism, and as a first great step towards that end to discredit and crush the valional leader. Mr. Parnell has been attacked and put on his defence, and I hold that the Irish people are at present on their trial, and the issues of the inture will largely depend upon their present action.

Mr. Parnell's reply to Mr. Forster, particularly the part of it to which Mr. Trevelyan took exception, had in it the genaine ring of the old spirit of defiance which ages of suppid English misrule has rendered sacred to every Irish heart. Judging from Mr. Parnell's daring Irish attitude since Partinment opened, it seems very plain that he has irrevocably made up his mind to stand or fall with Ireland, even to the sacrifice of his fortune, his happiness, and his fife. A man who has been howist at as he has been by the hostile Press of hostile people mussic certainly be in danger. Are the Irish people mussic certainly the farmors, yet I would consider myself a degraced Irishman were I at this crisk to shrink from my duty of swelling his cheer of defiance in the only real practical manner with in my reach.

I beg to enclose file towards the Irish Vindication fund. I wish to ask if there are 50 000 far-MILLYIEW, Malabide, March 4th.

J. Bremner, of Halifax, to be a Commissioner for the pilotage District of Halifax, vice Daniel Cronsu, resigned; John Galva, of Parry Sound, Ont., to be Harbor Master for the Port of Parry Sound.

New post offices have been opened during the present month at Kingscrott, Stanstead County, P.Q.; Btanstead Junction, County Stanstead, P.Q.; Walker's Untting, Arthabaska County, P.Q.
Parry Sound, Ont., has been constituted a barbor under the Harbor Masters' Act.

THE CARFIER TESTIMONIAL.

OTTAWA, March 20.—There is now on exhibition in the Library of Parliament the series of models sent in for competition in response to the invitation of the Government for designs for the proposed statue of the late Sir George Cartier. The models number eighteen, and are the work resp.citively of L. P Hebert, Montreal; Kurico Gerbardt, Rome; O Niebaus, Cinolanati [who sends two]; F A F Dunbar, Toronto; Raphael de la Cova, New York; Onestantine Dauseo, Rome; O Claner, Rome; Attix & Speapan, New York; J M. Griffith, London, England; A M Calder, Philadelphia; W S Frith, London; R Forsyth, Montreal; H D Henning, Desmoines, H Watkins, Hamilton; Alex Doyle, New Orleans; D Epirsy, Rome, and Benato Padus, Milan, whose model arrived too Late of the poor in the process of the proposed arrived too Late of the poor in the proposed arrived too Late of the pool and the pool of the Irish farmers are equal to this call should fall. The olerny new they have been expected by men who did not understand their position to do impracticable their power, and by its results I feel they must able for perhaps many years to come. If they now coward like desert Mr. Parnell and allow now coward like desert Mr. Parnell and proventing the proventing part the people do their duty.

A despatch from Berlin says.—Cue of the majo obstacles to pose between Prussis and

A despatch from Berlin says:-One of the main obstacles to peace between Prussia and the Roman Curica is the continued presence at the Vatican of Cardinal Ledochowski. Archibishop Posen, of the Frussian Government, has notified the Vatican that Ledochowski can quit the Vatioan without fear of arrest and surrender to the Prussian police, as the extraditions

REWARDING THE MARQUIS. LORDON, March 27 .- It is stated that the Marquis of Lorns, upon his return irom. Canada, will be raised to the peerage.

Father Dillon, of St. Bernard's Catholics Church, Eston, Ps., has warned the members of his oon grogation from participating in the meetings of the Salvation Army. He expressed Himself Scroibly against the Army.

# EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER I. GENEALOGIES.

Under a thickly branched tree in the morthern part of one of the southern countles of Maine is a certain gray rock, matted over with dim green lichens that are spotted with deed gold. From under this rock springs a sparkling little stream. It is no storied sparkling little stream. It is no storied sentale, rich with legends of splendor, poetry, and orime, but a dear, bright little Yankee brook, with the world all before it. That world it immediately proceeds to investigate. It creeps through the thready grasses and russet pine-needles; it turns aside, with great respect, for a stone no larger than a rabbit; and when a glistening pitch cone drops into it; the infant river labors under the burden. When the thirsty fawn comes there to drink, mearly the whole rivulet flows down its throat and the cone is stranded high and dry; what there is left flows southward. A sunbeam pierces the scented gloom, creeps down a tree-trunk, steals over a knoll of green and brown tree moss, which then looks like a tiny forest on fire, over yellow violets, which discolve in its light, over a bank of rich dark mould veined with the golden powder of deexayed pine trees, moist and soft, and full of zistening white roots, where the flowers push down their pearly feet. Over the bank, into The water, goes the sunbeam, and the two Trelic together, and the stream dives under the guarded roots, so that its playmate would believe it lost but for that gurgle or laughter down in the cool, fresh dark. Then it leaps up, and spreads itself out in a mirror, and the elder tree, leaning over to look at the refisozion of its fan like leaves and clusters of white flowers, gets very erroneous ideas concarning its own personal appearance; for the palpitating rings that chase each other over the surface of the water make the brown stems crinkle, the leaves come to pieces and unite again, and the many flowers in each cluster melt all together, and then twinkle out individually, only to melt again into that bloomy full moon. Over this shimmer of flowers and water big bees fly, buzzing terribly, dragon-Bles dart, or hang, purple-mailed, glittering creatures, with gauzy wings, and comical insects dance there, throwing spots of sunshine instead of shadow down to the leafy hed. Then the brook flows awhile in a green tranquil shadow, till, reaching the interlaced roots of two immense trees that hold a bank

white veil, and thinking new thoughts. Now the bear comes down to drink and look at his ugly face in the deepening wave, loxes switch their long talls about the banks, deer come, as light-footed as shadows, drink, and fling up their short tails, with a flit of white, and trot away with a little sniff, and their heads thrown back, hearing the howl or the long stride of the wolf in pursuit. Babbits come there, and squirrels lesp and nibble in the branches above. Besides, there are shoals of pretty, slim fishes.
So through the mellow gloom and sunny

between them, it makes a sudden, foamy

front.

that

plunge the height of a stag's

She is a bride then, you may

tahe is Undine, looking through

sparkle of the old forest, the clear prook wanders, growing wiser and talking to itself about many things.

Presently the wild creatures withdraw,sunbarnt children wade across from bank to bank, grassy clearings abound; there are farm houses and cows with tinkling bells; and then comes a bridge, and boats dance upon the water, and the stream is a river! Alas for the Indian name it brought out of the earth with it, and lisped and gurgled and laughed to itself all the way down-the name spiked with k's and choky-looking gh's, rough to the eye, but sweet in the mouth, like a hazel-nut a the burr. The white settlers have changed

Now, indeed, the young river puts on state, and lets people see that it is not to be waled through; and when they build a dam across, it flows grandly over, in a smooth, wine-colored curve. Times are changed, since the little gray birds with sparkled breasts looked with admiration at its first cascade, since the bear, setting down his great paw, clumsily splashed the waole stream up over his shaggy leg. There are farms to keep up appearances before, mill-wheels to turn, and ships to bear up. Pine cones, indeed! Besides a new and strange experience has come to it, sof the tides. And here one village street, with white houses, follows its course a mile comes down to its bank from the west, crosses ever, and goes up eastward. This town, with its two principal streets forming a cross near the mouth of the river, a white cross at the end of a silver chain—shell we call it Seaton? It is a good enough name. And the river, shall be Atlantic still.

We have spoken! We follow the road that follows the stream on its eastern bank, cross West street, get into a poor, dwindling neighborhood leave the houses nearly all behind, go over two small, ill-conditioned hills, and find at our right a ship-yard with wharves, at our left a dingy little cottage, shaped like a trawelling trunk, and not much larger than some. It stands with its side toward the dusty road, a large, low chimney rises from the roof, there is a door with a window at each side of it. One can see at a glance from the outside how this house is divided. It has but two rooms below, with a tiny square entry between them, and a low attle above. Each room has three windows, one on each of the three outer walls.

The kitchen looked toward the village through its north window. Opposite that was a large fireplace with an ill-tempered, crackling fire of spruce wood, throwing out sparks and splinters. It was April weather, and not very warm yet. In the chimney corner sat Mr. Rowan, sulkily smoking his pipe, his eyes fixed on the chimney back. He was a large, slouching man, with an intelligent face brutalized by intemperance. Drunkard was written all over him, in the scorched black hair, not yet turning gray, in the dry lip, bloated features, and inflamed syes. He sat in his shirt sleeves, waiting impatiently while his wife put a patch in his one coat. Mrs. Rowan, a poor, faded, little rightened woman, whom her temale acquaintances called "slack," sat near the south window, wrinkling her brows anxiously over the said patch, which was smaller than the hole it was destined to fill. The afternoon sunshine spread a golden carpet colse to her feet. In the light of it one could see the splinters in the much-scoured floor, and a fow fraggles in the hem of Mrs. Bowan's

calico gown. At the eastern window sat Edith Yorke, eleven years of age, with a large book on her kness. Over this book, some illustrated work on natural history, she had been bendang for an hour, her loose mop of tawny hair falling each side of the page. So cloistered,

front of her, one could see an oval face with regular features full of calm earnestness; enchanted city against the horizon, and above Bright, arched lips, and a spirited curve in that a vast hollow of unobstructed sky. In the nostrils saved this face from the cold that space the sunsets used to build their look which regular features often give The Jasper walls, and calm airs statch long lines. look which regular features often give. The jasper walls, and calm airs statch long lines large, drooping eyelids promised large eyes; of vapor across, till the whole west was a the forehead was wide and not high; the stringed instrument whereon a full symphony brows long, slightly arches, and pale-brown of colors played good-night to the sun in color, and the whole face, neck; hands, and wrists were tained to a light quadroon tint! cloud, and the new moon put forth her was visible an arm of dazzing whiteness, sheaf of day, a never-failing harvest; Outside the window, and but two rods distinguished the pourly bles of cumuli used tant, hung a crumbling clay bank, higher dew. There the pearly piles of cumuli used-then the house, with a group of frightened to slumber on summer afternoons, lightnings than the house, with a group of frightened alder-bushes looking over the top, and hold-ing on with all their roots. Some day, in spite of their grip—the sooner, perhaps, be-cause of its stress—the last frail hold was to be loosed, and the bushes were to come sliding down the bank, faster and faster, to pitch headlong into the mire at the bottom, with its miraculous arch over the retreating a weak crackling of all their poor doomed branches.

Presently the child looked up, with lights' coming and going in her agate-colored eyes. How wonderful frogs are!" she exclaimed involuntarily.

There was no reply. She glanced at her two companions

scarcely conscious of them, her mind full something else. "But everything is wonderful, when you come to think of it," she pursued dreamily. 

Mr. Rowan took the pipe from his mouth, turned his forbidding face, and glowered at the girl. "You're a wonderful fool!" he growled; then resumed his pipe, feeling better, apparently, for that expression of opin-His wife glanced up, furtive and ion. frightened, but said nothing.

Edith looked at the man unmoved, saw him an instant, then, still looking, saw him not. After a while she became aware, roused herself, and again bent over the book. Then there was silence, broken only by the snapping of the fire, the snip of Mrs. Rowan' scissors, and the lame, one-sided ticking o

an old-fashioned clock on the mantelpiece. After a while, as the child read, a new thought struck up. "That's just like! Don't you think"-addressing the company-"Major Cleveland said yesterday that I had lightniny-bugs in my eyes!"

Without removing his pipe, Mr. Rowan darted an angry look at his wife, whose face became still more frightened. "Dear me!" she said feebly, "that child is an idjut!"

This time the long, fading gaze dwelt on the woman before it went back to the book again. But the child was too closely ensphered in her own life to be much, if at all, hurt. Besides, she was none of theirs, nor of their kind. Her soul was no dying spark struggling through ashes, but a fire, " alive, and alive like to be," as children say when they wave the fire-brand, winding live ribbons in the air; and no drop of their blood flowed in her veins.

The clock limped over ten minutes more, and the patch was got into its place, after a They stayed in England not very long. Counfashion, botched somewhat, with the knots tess Ponlatowski called on grandmamma, and on the outside. Mr. Rowan took the she had on a black velvet bonnet with red coat, grumbled at it, put it on, and went out, roses in it; so I suppose it was winter. glancing back at the child as he opened the Then one day grandpaps took mamma out door. She was looking after him with an ex-pression which he interpreted to mean aver- was summer. There were some gentlemen had sweetly requested her to enter her house pression which he interpreted to mean aversion and [contempt. Perhaps he mistook. May be she was wondering at him, what sort of strange being he was. Edith Yorke was was sitting down on a bench, took mamma very curious regarding the world she had got on his knees, and started to kiss her. But into. It seemed to her a queer place, and mamma slapped his face. She said he had that she had at present not much concern in

Her husband out of the way, Mrs. Rowan took her knitting-work, and stood a moment | came to America, and people here were at the north window, gazing up toward the very polite to them, because they were town, with a far-away look of blunted expect. Polish exiles, and of noble birth. But ancy, as it she had got in the habit of looking they couldn't eat nor drink nor wear for help which never came. Then she drew a long sigh, that also a habit, and, resuming her chair, began to knit and to rock herself, what they would do. Once they travelled letting her mind, what there was left of it, swing with Henry Clay two weeks, and had quite a to and fro, unmeaningly and miserably to the nice time, and they went to Ashland and sound of the clock as it ticked. "O dear! stayed all night. When they went away

afternoon sun, sinking lower, crept about her feet, climbed to her lap, got hold of her knitting, and ran in little bright flashes along the needles, and snapped off in sparks at the ends,

so that she seemed to be knitting sunshine. This woman was what remained at forty of a pretty, flaxen-haired girl of eighteen, who had captivated handsome Dick Rowan ;-for he had been handsome. A faded reg of a woman she was, without hope or spirit, all the color and life washed out of her in a bitand its bosom pulses daily with the swelling ter rain of tears. The pink cheeks had faded, and only the ghost remained of that dimple that had once seemed to give meanfor so, and another street with white houses ing to her smiles. The curly hair was dry comes down to its bank from the west, crosses and thin, and had an air of chronic untidiness. The blue-gray eyes were dim and heavy, the teeth were nearly all gone. The pretty, chirping ways that had been captivating when youth covered their sillinessoh! where had they gone? She was a weak, river shall be Seaton River, and the bay into broken-hearted, shiftless little woman, and which it flows shall be Seaton Bay. But the her husband hated her. He felt wronged and which it flows shall be Seaton Bay. But the her husband hated her. He felt wronged and secan that makes the bay, and drinks the cheated by her. He was more disappointed than Ixlon, for in this cloud there had never even been a goddess. If she had some times turned upon him, when he acted like a brute, and scorned him for it, he would have liked her better; but she shrank, and cowered, and trembled, made him feel himself ten times the brute she dared not call him, yet gave him nothing to resent. "Gentle, is she?" he cried out once in a rage. "She is not! She is weak and slavish. A person cannot be gentle who cannot be something else."

So the poor woman suffered, and got neither pity nor credit from the one who caused her suffering. It was bard; and yet, she was nobler in her misery than she would have been in happiness. For sorrow gave her now and then a touch of dignity; and when, stung with a sudden perception of her own nothingness, she flung her desperate hands upward, and called upon God to deliver her, a certain tragical power and beauty seemed to wrap her round. Mrs. Bowan happy would have been a trivial woman, meaning no great harm, because meaning no great anything; but the fiery furnace of pain had accrched her up, and what remained was pure.

When the two were alone, Edith dropped her book, and looked across the room at her companion. Mrs. Rowan, busy with her own sad thoughts, took no notice of her, and presently the child glanced past her, and out the window. The view was not bad. First came the dusty road, then the ship yard, then the river sparkling, but rather the worse for sawdust and lath edgings that came down from the lumber mills above the village. But here all that was sordid came to an end. The meanness and misery on the bitherward bank were like witches, who cannot cross running water. From the opposite bank rose a long, grassy hill unmarred by road or fence. In summer-time you could see from far away the pinkness of hill. Behind them was a green spray of her brief acquaintance with the fair young which the looser knitting puckered. The tops of manles, and almost a green spray of extle. tops of maples, and elms in graceful groups, half hiding the roofs and gables of Major Cleaveland's house—the great house of the

village, as its owner was the great man.

and spruces, making the profile of an growing in their bosoms to flash forth at evening; and there, when a long storm ended with the day, rose the solid arch of cerulean blue. When it had reached a certain height, Edith Yorke would run into the south room, and look out to see the rainbow suspend storm. This little girl, to whom everything was so wonderful when she came to think of

it, was a dear lover of beauty. "O dear! O dear!" ticked the clock; and the barred sunshine turned slowly on the floor, as if the ugly little house were the hub of a huge, leisurely wheel of gold. Edith dropped her book, and went to Mrs.

Rowan's side, taking a stool with her, and sitting down in the midst of the sunshine. "I'm afraid I shall forget my story, Mrs. Jane, unless I say it over again," she said. "And, you know, mamma told me never to

forget." Mrs. Rowan roused herself, glad of anything which would take her mind frem her own troubles. "Well, tell it all over to me now," she said. "I haven't heard it this long time.

"Will you be sure to correct me if I am wrong?" the child asked anxiously. "Yes, I will. But don't begin till I have

taken up the heel of this stocking." The stitches were counted and evened, half of them taken off on to a thread, and the other half, with the seam-stitch in the middle, knit backward once. Then Edith began to repeat the story confided to her by her

grandmamma

dead mother.

"My grandpapa and were Polish exiles. They had "to leave Poland, when Aunt Marie was only a year old, and before mamma They couldn't take their born. property with them, but only jewels, and plate, and pictures. They went to Brussels, and there my mamma was born, and the queen was her god-mother, and sent the christening robe. Mamma kept the robe till she grew up; but when she was in America, and was poor, and wanted to go to a party, she cut it up to make the waist and sleeves of a dress. Poverty is no disgrace, mamma said, but is a great inconvenience. By-and-by, they left Brussels, and went to England. Grandpapa wanted had sold nearly all their pictures and things. in the park that they talked to, and one of them, a gentleman with a hook nose, who no right to kiss people who didn't want him to, not even if he were a king. His name was the duke of Wellington. Then they all politeness, mamma sald, and so they grew poorer and poorer every day, and didn't know

O dear!"-that was what the ticking al- the next day, Mr. Clay gave mamma and ways said to this poor soul. As she sat, the Aunt Marie the little mugs they had had to drink out of. But they didn't care much about 'em, and they broke 'em pretty soon. Mam- in a passion. "I will trust him! He is all ma said she didn't know then that Mr. Clay | the hope I have!" was a great man. She thought that just a mister couldn't be great. She had always seen lords and counts, and grandpapa was a colonel in the army-Colonel Libormirski his name was. But she said that in this country a man might be great, even if he wasn't anything but a mister, and that my papa was as great as a prince. Well, then they came to Boston, and Aunt Marie died, and they buried her, and mamma was almost nine years old. People used to pet and notice her, and everybody talked about her hair. It was thick and black, and it curled down to her waist. One day Dr. Somebody-I can never recollect his name-took her out walking on the Com.

mon, and they went into Mr. John Quincy Adams's house. And Mr. Adams took one of mamma's curls, and held it out, and said it was long enough and large enough to hang the Czar with. And she said that they might have it all if they'd hang him with it. And then poor grandpaps had to go to geous with red and gold. In the innermost Washington, and teach dancing and fencing, fold of this scarf, wrapped in tissue paper, because that was all he could do. And pretty soon grandmamma broke her heart able smallness, were two locks of hair-one s and died. And then after a little while short, thick wave of yellow brown, the other grandpapa died. And, after that, mamma a long, serpentine tress of ebony blackness. had to go out sewing to support While they talked the door of the room. herself, and she went to Boston, and sewed in Mr. Yorke's family. And Mr. Yorke's youngest brother fell in love with her, and

she fell in love with him, and they married each other in spite of everybody. So the family were awfully angry. My papa had been engaged ever since he was a little boy to Miss Alice Mills, and they had put off getting married because she was rich, and he hadn't anything, and was looking round to see how he should get a fortune.
And the Muses all turned against him, and the Yorkes all turned against him, and he and mamma went off, and wandered about, and came down to Maine; and papa died. Then mamma had to sew again to support herself, and we were awfully poor. I remember that we lived in the same house with

poor thing to do. "Yes!" sighed the listener; it's a poor thing to do. "Well," resumed the child, " then you kept me. It was four years ago when my mamma died, but I remember it all. She made me dow. The room had grown smoky promise not to forget who my mother was, and promise, with both my hands held up, that I would be a Catholic, if I had to die

for it. So I held up both my hands, and

you; but it was a better house than this, and

mean to break my heart, Mrs. Jane. It's a

promised, and she looked at me, and then shut her eyes. Is that all right?" "Yes, dear!" Mrs. Rowan had dropped her knitting as the story went on, and was gazing

"Dick and, I grew to, be great friends," Edith continued rather timidly. "He used stocking was never to be inlahed, to take ourse of me, and fight for me. Poor While she dreamed there, a deep Dick! He was mad nearly all the time, beher profile was invisible; but standing in Behind that was a narrow rim of pines cause his father drank rum, and because looked up with a start, and saw Mr. Bowan

people twitted him, and looked down upon

knit tears in with the varn. "And Dick gave his father an awful talking-to, one day," Edith went on, still more timidly. "That was two years ago. He stood up and poured out words. His eyes were so flashing that they dazzled, and his cheeks were red, and he clinched his hands. He looked most splendid. When I go back to Poland, he shall be a general in the army. He will look just as he did then, if the Czar should come near us. Well, after that day he went off to sea, and he has not been back Edith, dropping her eyes.

"You think that I am a wretch!" he ex-

Tears were running down the mother's cheeks as she thought of her son, the only child left her of three.

Edith leaned and clasped both her hands around Mrs. Rowan's arm, and laid her cheek to them. "But he is coming back rich, he said he would ;and what Dick said he'd do he always did. He is going to take us away

A hysterical, half-laughing sob broke through the listener's quiet weeping. "He of himself. But when you just look, and say always did keep his word, Edith!" she oried. "Dick was a gallant lad. And I trust that the Lord will bring him back to me."

"Oh! he'll come back," said Edith confidently, and with a slight air of haughtiness. "He'll come back himself."

All the Christianity the child had seen had been such as to make the name of the Lord excite in her heart a feeling of antagonism. It is hard to believe that God means love proached them only to exhort or denounce. That they had any kinship with that miserable man, that in his circumstances they with the boys who mocked his father, therefore he was a bad boy. Mrs. Rowan flamed up, and defended her husband, when the Rev. Dr. Martin denounced him, therefore she was almost as bad as he. So shallow are most judgments, arraigning effects without weighing causes.

Nor did Edith fare better at their hands She was to them a sort of vagabond. Who believed the story of her mother's romantic misfortunes? She was some foreign adventuress, most likely. Mr. Charles Yorke, whom they respected, had married a native of Seaton, and had two or three times honored that town with a short visit. They knew that he had cast off his own brother for marrying this child's mother. Therefore she had no claim on their respect.

Moreover, some of the ladies for whom young Mrs. Yorke had done sewing had not the pleasantest of recollections connected some way to get money to live on, for they with her. A poor person has no right to be proud and high spirited, and the widowed exile laws which govern the operations of diges at table with their servants; she would not be cation of the fine properties of well selected delighted when they patronized her, and she | Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast would not be grateful for the scanty wages tables with a delicately flavored beverage, they gave her. She had even dared to break had sweetly requested her to enter her house by the side door, when she came to sew. "In | built up until strong enough to resist every Poland a person like you would scarcely have | tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle been allowed to the my mother's shoes!" she | maladies are floating around us ready to atcried. The lady answered suavely, "But we tack wherever there is a weak point. We are not in Poland, madam;" but she never forgave the insolence-still less because her husband laughed at it, and rather liked Mrs. Yorke's spirit.

These were the ladles whom Edith had heard talk of religion; so she lifted her head, dropped her eyelids, and said defiantly, "Dick will come home himself!"

"Not unless the Lord lets bim come," said the mother. "Oh! no good will come to us except by him. 'Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; unless the Lord keep the city, he watcheth in vain that "I don't think you have much to thank him

for," remarked the child quietly. "I will thank him!" the woman cried out

"Well, well, you may !" Edith said sooth-

ingly. " Don't let's talk about it any more. Give me the scissors, and I'll cut the fraggles off the hem of your gown Sunpose Dick should come home all of a sudden, and find us looking so! I hope he will let us know, don't you? so that we can put our best clothes on." The best clothes in question were a black

bimbazine gown and shawl, and an oldfashioned crape bonnet and veil, all sewed up and hidden away under Edith's bed in the little dark attic, lest Mr. Bowan, in one of his drunken frenzies, should destroy them. These articles were the mourning which Mrs. Rowan had worn seven years before, when her last daughter died. With them was another bag, belonging to Edith, equally preclous to its owner, but from other reasons There was a scarlet merine cape, lined with silk of the same color, both a little faded, and a faded crape scarf that had once been gorand tucked inside an old kid glove of remark-

opened, and Mr. Rowan looked in. "Aren't we going to have any supper to-night?" he demanded.

Edith fixed a look on him that made him shrink out, and bang the door behind him. His wife started up, glanced at the clock, and went about her work. "Let me help you, Mrs. Jane," the child

"No, dear. There isn't much to do, and I'd rather do it." Mrs. Rowan's voice had a sepulchral sound, her head being deep in the fire place, where she was putting one hook into another on the crane, to let the tea-

kettle down. She emerged with a smooch of soot on her hair and forehead, and began flying round bring-ing a table into the middle of the floor, putting up the leaves, spreading the cloth, tak-ing down the dishes, all with trembling was up in the village. Then mamma's ing down the dishes, all with trembling heart broke, and she died too. But I don't haste. "If you want to knit a few times across the heel of that stocking, you may. But be careful not to knit too tightly, as you almost always do. You can begin to narrow when it's two of your forefingers long."

Edith took the knitting, and went to

her favorite chair in the back winin consequence of Mrs. Rowan's piling soft wood on to the fire, and hurrying about past the fireplace, so she pushed up the window, and fistened it with a wooden button fixed there for the purpose. Then she began to knit and think, and, forgetting Mrs. Bowan's directions, pulled the yarn so tightly over her fingers that she

While she dreamed there, a deeper shadow than that of the clay bank fell over her. She

standing outside the window. He had placed himself so as to avoid being seen by any one in the room, and was just turning his Mrs. Bowan took up her work again, and eyes away from her when she caught sight

of him. "Lean out here!" he said. "I want to speak to you."

She leaned out and waited. "What makes you stare at me the way you sometimes do ?" he asked angrily, but in a low voice, that his wife might not hear. "Why don't you say right out what you think ?"

"I don't know what to think," replied

claimed. "You think I am a drunkard! You think I abuse my wife!" She neither answered nor looked up.

He paused a moment, then went on fiercely. "If there is anything I hate, it is to have people look at me that way, and say nothing. If you scold a man, it looks as if you thought there was something in him that could tell from here, and get a pretty house, and come black from white; and if you are impudent, and live with us." that helps him. He isn't so much ashamed nothing, you shut him out. It is as much as to tell him that words would be thrown away

on him." "But," Edith objected, much at a loss, "If I answered you back, or said what I thought, there would be a quarrel right off."

"Did I fight when Dick gave me such a hauling-over before he went away?" the man questioned in a rough tone that did not hide how his voice broke and his blood-shot eyes when man means hate; and this child and filled up with tears. "Didn't I hang my head her protectors had seen but little of the sunny and take it like a dog? He said I had acted side of humanity. Christians held alcof like a brute, but he didn't say I was one, and from the drunkard and his family, or aphe didn't say but I could be a man yet it I. should try. Wasn't I sober for three months after he went away? Yes; and I would have kept sober right on if I had had some one might have been what he was, never seemed | to thorn and threaten me. But she gave up, to occur to them as possible. Dick fought and did nothing but whimper, and it maddened me. When I ordered her to mix my rum for me, she did it. I should have liked her better if she had thrown it, tumbler and all, into my face."

"You'd better not find fault with her," said Edith. "She's a great deal better than you are."

The child had a gentle, sincere way of saying audacious things sometimes that made one wonder if she knew how audacious they

The man stared at her a moment: then looking away, answered without any appearance of anger, "I suppose she is; but I don't think much of that kind of goodness when there's a hard job to be done. You can't lift rocks with straws. I'm sorry for her; but, for all that, she aggravates me, poor thing!" (To be continued.)

EPP'S COCOA-GRATEFUF AND COMFORTING. was a very fiery woman. She would not sit | tion and nutrition,and yet by a careful appliwhich may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."-Civil Service Ga zette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homospathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epp's Chocolars Es-

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The next drawing takes place on the 16th of APRIL, 1883.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 16th of Arril is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date Out-of-t wn orders sent in Registered Letters, and enclosing Five Dollars. will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing.

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A Leading London Physician establishes am Gileo in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. From Am Journal of Italian, m. Ab. Heserola (List of London), who makes a specialty plieps, has without doubt trented and cured there can a may other living the vietna. His attention and strong been onishing; we have been dependent of over to years strong specialty; we have been been a force to years strong a measurable cured by 1 m. 110 has published a vertical a disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his world the restriction of the way and the restriction of the world of the strong of the s

MENCELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably, known to the public rines Phales, Church, Chapel, School, Pire Alarm and other bells; the Chines and Peals heneely & col west troy, n. Y.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by, an East India missionary the formula or a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. P.

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15-13 eow

CATABBH OF THE BLADDER Stinging irritation, inflammation, all kid ney and urinary complaints cured by " Bu chupaiba.' \$1.

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes : I was suffering the most excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure.

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

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What could be better than the criticism of the boy who, while standing in front of Nisgara and listening to the deafening rush of many waters said. "Mother, I feel like taking off my hat to

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Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT. To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LOBD, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

**HEALTH FOR ALL** DOLLARS HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa

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most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowele, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in a loans : Blists like (ringle 11 in., 1701) Thristy are wonderfully effections in all ailments. incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to iail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 538 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pxts, at 1s. 141, 22, 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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The work traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here workless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and Condition Powders.

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A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, or Trempelean, Wis., says: "I find Kidney-Wort a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles."

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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the nealthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the cowels in free the Bie, and by Rectang the covers in trocondition, effecting its regular discharge.

MAINTIES If you are suffering from
middle and the constitution of the
materia, have the chille,
wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleause the System, every
one should take a theretal course of it.

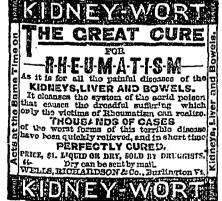
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Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Reg., N.G.S.N.Y., now living at 173 W. Side Ave., J. C. Hights, N.J., "only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enloyed for many, many years." He's cured now and consequently happy.

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"I will recommend it everywhere," writes James P. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myers town, Pa., "because it "--Kidney-Wort-"cured my piles.



"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years; tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone cured him. I have tried it myself, and know that it is good."--Portion of from J. L. Willett: Druggist, Flint, Mich-

FOWLE'S PILE AND RUMOR CURE has been before the public THIRTY YEARS and has effected many wonderful cures, ONE BOTTLE, will cure the worst case of FILES. From TWO to FOUR BOTTLES Will oure LEPROSY, SOBORU-LA, PSURIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, BALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, the KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BL 10D. \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, Send for a 32 page pamphlet which will be sont tree to any address showing its wonderful cures. its wonderful cures.

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THE BILIOUS,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, lear, began to sink while walking on the Buffalo, N.Y. 68 Ws water, going to meet his divine Master, oried each. A child can use with perfect success.

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## PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.

(Contributed to THE TRUE WITNESS.) God may make known His will to a single individual, which becomes an object of faith for that person and for others when the Church declares such a revelation as coming from God, as in the case of the revelations of St. Bridget. In the latter case the object of taith is called private or personal revela-

tion. All the revealed truths which form the object of divine faith were not revealed at one and the same time, and divine revelation did not receive its entire periection until Christ had established His Church upon earth, wherein He deposited the entire treasure, and to its care He confided its interpretation whenever an explanation or definition of any revealed truth was called for.

Before the coming of our blessed Redeemer, from the time of Adam, God made known His will to the Patriarchs and Prophets, and through their agency He taught His people what they should do to serve Him, their Creator.

He spoke for them from time to time, so that the object of their faith was on the increase up to the time of the Messiah. This, however, did not and could not change the nature of divine faith, which consists not in believing some revealed truths and rejecting others, but in firmly believing all that God has revealed, since truth is indivisible.

Since the days of the Apostles many divine truths have been defined by the Church in her Councils, and the moment she defined those truths, they became articles of divine faith for her children. She has not added thereby new revealed truths to those confided to her care by her divine founder, Jesus Christ. She simply proclaimed to the world that the sacred truth which she held in trust was a revealed truth, and henceforward became an object of explicit faith for her children. Hence, in defining those dogmas of faith, she has added nothing to what she already possessed, and which all the faithful implicitly believed, since they all explicitly believe what the Church believes and teaches.

Hence the faithful who lived in the days of the Apostles believe the same doctrine, the same truths, though not defined at that time, that we believe to-day, and will be believed by all the faithful until the end of time; and posed to our belief under pain of eternal damshould the Apostles themselves appear upon the earth to-day, they would find the object of the same faith more fully developed, more fully explained, but identically the same as they taught it, pure and immaculate as they tions that we cannot possibly falfil; gave it eightson hundred years ago.

implicit act of faith in all the other divine | now to be considered. truths contained in that article. Our faith is implicit, because we have not an explicit supernatural infallibility of the Church with lieve God's revealed truths will be forever an explicit faith; we thereby implicitly believe all the sacred truths that she believes knowledge, without any fault on our part. Hence it is, that implicit faith suffices for many persons to constitute their belief in all the sacred truths, and give expression to the | must know them before we can believe them, homage of their will and understanding by an act of faith in all those truths without exception, and with the determined disposition of the soul to believe explicitly whatever the Church proposes to our belief.

Thus far we have explained the nature of the object of divine faith, or what we must | reject? believe in order to be saved. We have seen that that object is the revealed Word of God, proposed to our belief by His Church, to for which He created us, would be a grievous which He has confided this sacred treasure, and which He has authorized and empowered to define it and teach it to all pations.

We have seen what the office of divine aith is relative to revealed truths, and the different forms under which it exists in the Ohristian soul, save the soul in the state of quired a greater power to create us than to mortal sin. That goul may possess the virtue of supernatural faith, but her's is the case of which the Apostle says, that " faith without good works is dead," since "faith alone

will not save us." We shall now briefly examine and see what is the nature of the assent or adherence that we are required to give to the revealed Word of God. This assent or adherence on our part must be reasonable and prudent God is not henored by a blind and stupid homage, nor should such a homage redound God wills the end, He wills the means also. to the dignity and credit of man, who is an intelligent being. Hence reason and pru-dence require that the Christian should be certain that the truths proposed to his belief are truly revealed by God before he can believe them. Without this knowledge he would be exposed to fall into one of two errors, namely: to believe as a revealed truth what is but a pure human invention, or to raject as a human invention what is a revealed truth of God. And once we have sufficient assurance that the truth proposed to our bailef is truly revealed by God, we are bound to believe it and firmly adhere to it, because the motive of our belief is the divine authority of God, who can neither deceive nor be do. caived; and because this motive necessarily excludes all fear of error, it must also exclude all doubt in the assent of the mind given to the revealed truth. To hesitate in presence of this authority would be a grievous injury to the divine veracity of God; and a belief, secompanied by any wavering or hesitancy in the mind, would by no means suffice to constitute an act of divine faith, as it is evidyspeptic or constipated, should address, with dentity proved by many passages from the two stamps and history of case for pamphlet, Sacred Scriptures. When Peter, through

The street of th

out to Jesus to save him, and immediately Jesus, stretching forth His hand, took hold of him and said: "O thou of little faith, why didst thou doubt?"—Matt., oh. xiv., v. 31. which shows that the moment the Apostle doubted his faith left him. Hence doubt is incompatible with faith; they cannot exist together in the soul. God has left us no alternative between a firm belief and a nonbelief. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be condemned."—Mark xvi. 16. God requires that our adherence to His revealed truths be prompt, as He clearly intimates when He speaks relative to the search that the holy women and some people made for Him in the sepulchre, after His resurrection, singe they, if they firmly believed in all that had been revealed to them concerning His resurrection, would not have gone to look for Him in the tomb; they would already have known by faith that He was risen from the dead; and because they were devoid of this faith, He rebuked them, saying : "O foolish and slow of heart to believe in all things which the prophets have spoken."-Luke xxiv. 25. Those texts, as well as many others that could be cited in vindication of the same truth, show that God will not accept any other than a firm belief in all His revealed truths. Hence God cannot accept according to His own words, the Protestant form of faith, which argues that doubt is consistent with divine faith, the fallacy of which is self-evident, for doubt is not consistent even with human or natural faith. I know for certain that I do not believe what a man tells me when I doubt the truth of what he says. Hence our belief must be firm, not dependant on a cause purely speculative, but on a cause fixed and determined, so that when

Word, which is the supreme and immutable truth. Hence the faithful Christian will say, as he has said in all ages, I am ready and willing to suffer the loss of all that is near and dear to me—health and possessions, friends and relatives, and life itself—rather than hold them at the cost of my faith. When there is question of any other than this divine faith. the Christian will say with the Apostle But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach a gospel to you, besides that which we have preached to you, let him be anathema."

we should doubt of all other truths, even of

our very existence, we would not even think

to question the veracity of God's revealed

Gal., ch. i., v. 8. And not only must this belief be firm, it is also obligatory for all who have acquired a knowledge of God's revealed truths, and that under pain of eternal damnation according to the words of Christ himself: "He that believeth not shall be condemned."-Mark, ch. xvi., 16.

Thus far we have seen the intimate relation that exists between the light of reason and the light of divine faith. We have seen that God gave us the one in order to lead us to the knowledge of the other, which is absolutely necessary in order to attain the end for of this theory, and that the hidneys and liver which we were created; to know the truths that we must believe and practice in order to people are suffering from kidney and liver be saved. We have considered the nature of | troubles to-day who do not know it, but who this supernatural light; we have taken a rapid glance at some of its advantages and continued: wonderful effects in the soul; we have examined and studied or analyzed its definition: we have seen that its object must be the revesled Word of God; we have fully understood that our assent or adherence must be strong and firm, free from doubt or hesitancy, and that the motive of our belief must be the divine authority of God, who can neither decoive nor he deceived; and that we are bound to believe all that God has revealed and pronation : "He that believeth not shall be condemaed." We know that God is inand it would be impossible for us to know We have already said a word about explicit with certainty what are the truths which He when it must be faced. nd implicit faith, and we have but little to has levealed, and which we are bound to beadd in order to render them intelligible to lieve, unless that He has left us an infallible all. When we adhere to a determined or means to guide us in our search for revealed specified article of revealed truth, and of truths, where there are so many forms of rewhich we have then and there a distinct ligion, and all professing at the same time to knowledge-such as the Trinity, the Incarna- be the genuine guardian of God's revealed tion-st that moment we make an explicit Word. What, therefore, this means is, and act of faith, and at the same time we make an how we are to use it, is the great question

When we consider seriously the terrible sanction attached to God's word-His sacred knowledge of the presence of those truths, yet | truths: "He that believeth not shall be conwe believe them, since we believe in the demned;" that is, all those who will not beexcluded from besven, and when we behold the apparent obscurity in which they seem to and teaches, and of which we have no distinct | bs enveloped, concealing them from our knowledge, our fears are justly awakened, for if we do not believe all the sacred truths of God, revealed, we cannot be saved; and we and how shall we know them, surrounded as they are by doubt and error, unless that God has left us an infallible means whereby we can discern with certainty what He has rovealed from what He has not revesled; what we are bound to believe and what we must

> To suppose that God has not left us an easy and infallible mesns to attain the end sin against His omnipotence, His infinite goodness and divine justice. It would not only be most sinful, but also absurd. It would be saving that God who created us is unable to save us, which would be an assertion as false as it is blasphemous, for it resave us; yet our salvation would be impossible if it must depend upon the fulfilment of an obligation not in our power to discharge. But God could not impose upon us such an obligation, which would be contrary to His divine attributes of justice and goodness, while we are fully aware that He sincerely desires that all may be saved, which He declares in formal terms : " I will have all men to be saved, and to come to a knowledge of the truth."-I Tim., ch. ii, v. 4. And since which, in the present case, must be infalli ble-a means or rule by which we can readily and easily discern what we are bound to believe, which we shall prove in our next. PHILALETES.

To be continued. LIVER, KIDNEY AND BRIGHT'S

DISEASE. A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cared by it.

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colde, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its soothing and restorative effects are realig-

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### A GREAT REVELATION.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Selwyn Stanley Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association of London

"The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the developments of mental power seem equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is notversal: The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause comment on every side while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the lest fifty years, are simply marvelons. How really ignorant some cultured and supposeably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compraed with the present day, may be better understood from a few

### ILLUSTBATIVE PACTS.

"A prominent American writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pam-phlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that came to England. People once believed that the heart was the sent of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain came in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while. troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

### PRIVATE HISTORY

that General Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who bled him copiously. Strange to say, the patient became no better! Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died-mur-dered by malpractice-bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity were the causes of disease, and that many should know it and attend to them at once,

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results, and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order, while the most simple and common sense cars restores and keeps them in periect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience

was able to be about, and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidueys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:-

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence, had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death, Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

## HAPPY BESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this, but many who were not conscious of any physical trouble, but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving, and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, a gentleman whom it cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and libering and powerful healing qualities which its ality, has become known and popular to the persistent use will demonstrate in any case of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to day Warner's Safe Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the world, and can be found on the shelves of every drug store.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward pro prietary medicines, and that such prejudice is

ing region of a great character frage.

too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists towards quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not ours others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrap.

per? Such a theory would be oblidieb."
The doctor then paid some high compliments to modern science, and closed his

lecture as follows: "How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the hody perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver all scientists now admit and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those whe desire to keep the joys they now possess."

### APRIL FARM NOTES.

A well started crop is usually profitable, and one put in late or under unfavorable conditions is seldom satisfactory.

Harrowing Winter Grain is a practice that is now quite generally adopted by the better farmers. This should be done with implements that have the teeth turned backward. Peruvian guano, bone dust, wood ashes, or other fertilizer may be applied before the harrowing.

rowing. Spring Wheat should be sown as soon as the Spring Wheat should be sown as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. A top-dressing of manure may be added after sowing. The good effect of a soluble fertilizer can sometimes be seen in a few hours, especially if the application is soon followed by a gentle shower that takes the substance down to the roots. Any start given to young plants is felt for good throughout their whole life. In using any concentrated fertilizer, care must be taken that it does not come in contact with seeds. If scattered thoroughly and thinly on the surface after sowing there is no danger, otherwise it should be mixed with the soil.

Folder Crous.—There should be some the ground may be the sound to the sound the sound the sound some the sound some the sound some the sound some sound some sound so the sound so the sound some sound so the sound so

should be mixed with the soil.

Fodder Crops.—There should be ample provision of food for farm animals during the summer months, when the pastures are short from drouth. A leafy sort of oats may be sown with peas and thus obtain a double crop of green lodder. The value of lingarian grass as a supply of good green food, is not easily over estimated.

Rests. including mangels, may be sown the last of the month. Quick starting of the seeds may be insured by souking them. They should be sown to soon asgermination begins. After the plants are up they will need weeding and thinning.

thinning.

Grass is a leading farm crop, and is much neglected. Our farmers have given very little attention to the study of grass and the soils and culture best adapted to the various sorts. A permanent meadow or pasture needs to be kept up by a yearly top dressing of manure or commercial fertilizer. It is hoped that the American farmer will come to a better understanding of the importance of grass growing, and that our grass land will be treated with due consideration.

Consideration.

Polatoes.—The potato besile is well under control, and potatoes are now a certain crop, and a profitable one when given clean culture on a rich meliow soil. It is well to plant early sorts and to harvest the tubers before the "rot" has time to reach them.

Sundry Matters—Put all farm implements in good order during rainy days. Clear up the rubbish that has accumulated. Look well to fences before cattle are turned out.

Since —The area bestowed on sheep by some

fences before cattle are turned out.

Slice) —The care bestowed on sheep by some farmers during the winter, invites weakness, and a troublesome irritation of the skin and loss of wool often follows poor treatment. Raising lambs for the scring market is a profitable business, but great care of ewes and lambs is necessary. The strength and vitality of the lamb after birth depend largely on the condition of the ewe previous to parturition. Much injury is done to unborn lambs by compelling the ewes to go without water. Licking the snow to quench thirst chills the fectus and weakens the lamb, even if more scrious results do not follow.—American Agriculturist for April.

## HINTS ON USING BENZINE.

Benzine, in careless hands is a very dangerous article, and no one should use it without understanding its properties. that accidents may be guarded against. It boils at 140° F., and at all ordinary terreserves are sent as 140° F., and at all at the force of the steep server the content of the steep server the steep steep server the steep steep server the steep serv

JOHN BRIGHT IN GLASGOW, LONDON, March 22 — John Bright, delivering an address as Rector of Glasgow University, said the American Independence, the French Revolotion and the English Reform Bill trans-Revolution and the English Reform Bill trans-lerred power from monarchs and statesmen to the people. He dwealt upon the advisability of a ptaceable policy even with the view to self-interest. The cost of the Civil War in America he declared, would more than have sufficed to free every slave without bloodshed. Regarding roland he said if the Treaty of Limerick had been furfilled and freedom of religion granted, the sad history of that country might never have been recorded. India was the great pro-blem of the luture. blem of the luture.

## EAST "R HYMN.

Christ hath risen! Christ bath risen, Let all heaven and earth reloics,
foin the posses of the Angels
Swelling in one glorious voice—
Alleluis! Alleluis! praises to the God made
man!

God is God and He elernal.
Bears He in His hand the globe,
In His every act is justice,
Hidden 'neath sweet mercy's rote—
Alieluis! Alleluis! praises to the God made
man!

Fro a the far celestial city,
Through the pearly gateway's bars,
Comes the strain of giorious music
From that land beneath the siars—
Alieluia! Alle uia! praises to the God mada
man!

While the silv'ry harp-notes blending, Lend the music to the strain. And from forth the gates of heaven, Gently fall to rise again— Alleluia! Alleluia! praises to the Ccd made man!

Thus, when men and angels joining In this heaven form hymn of praise,
In this heaven form hymn of praise,
Hall once more the glorious Easter,
Blessing God in all His ways—
Alleluis ! Alleluis ! praises to the God made
man!

MANGEL WENT NOT TO THE WORLD

Montreal, Easter, 1883.

J. A. Sadlier.



FOR TRE

### IDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORG**ANS** THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE SEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

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

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES OURE.

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# Health is Wealth!

IDE. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dissiness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Norvous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol ortobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrheas caused by over-exertion of the brain cell-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's freatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with 35 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT-

### B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

801 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL, Beware of cheap imitations.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

DB. S. F. NEWCOMER, M. D., Greenfield, O., says: "In case; of general debility, and torpor of mind and body, it does exceedingly

Hypocrisy is the most dangerous of all con-cealed weapons.

well.'

\*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicine of many doctors.

There is one theatrical manager in this coun-try who can refuse to engage a woman without making an enemy of her. He tells her she is

## A FRAGRANT COMESTIC.

To preserve the soft, clear color of the skin, even to an advanced age, take of the genuine MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER ONG part, of pure water three parts; mix and bathe the face, neck and arms five or six times 68 ws

The Wisconsin and the Maine Legislatures are considering the propriety of restoring capital punishment.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. - Ita: effects are almost instantaneous, affording. relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark, if need be. 68 WB

A Russian nobleman, who claims to have been fraudulently deprived of a large estate, has settled as a watchmaker in Richmond, Va.

I deem it a duty to state that Mr. this county, had his right lung seriously affeeted with tubercular deposit, accompanied with night sweats, frequent hemorrhage, copious expectoration and much emaciation; the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites seems to have arrested the progress of the disease almost immediately, the hemorrhages has not returned, his appetite is excellent, and he is able to attend to his business as usual.

A. Smith, M. D., Campbelltown, N.B.

The body of John Hampden, which was exhumed in an English village 20) years after death, was found in a perfect state of preservation.

A LONDON DRUGGIST says; "During the many years I have been in the drug businoss I have never had a medicine that gave such general satisfaction, or for which there was such a large sale, as there is for Mack's Magnetic Medicine; advertised in another column of your paper." Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson. 68 G

An effort is to be made to raise Brazilian red artichokes in Florida. It is said that from 300 to 1,500 bushels can be produced to the acre.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only, very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping, no purging.

French women artists are having an exhibi-tion to themselves in Faris, under the auspices of L'Union des Femmes Pointres et Sculpteurs.

Holloway's Ointment. - Sores, wounds, ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amendable by this cooling and healing nuguent It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who have suffered for years from bad legs, absocsses, and obronic ploors, after every hope of cure has long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used, it has established its own "Alleluis!" sing the angels,
"Alleluis!" swells from men,
All the powers of earth and heaven
Joining in one grand "Amen!"
Alleluis! Alleluis! praises to the God made

and gout, the same application, properly used,

gives wonderful relief.

発性機能に いまかか

IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. Subscription per annum (in advance)...\$1.50 Olergymen, leachers & Post-Masters...\$1.00 Ulubs of 5 or more (per annum each)....\$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of abserved character will be inserted in "THE FRUE WITNESS" for 10c per line (sgate), 5e per line every subsequent insertion: special solutions and per line. Special rates for contract, on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada. TO ADVERTISERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Fost Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the

should give the name of the old as well as the name of the name of

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEBNESDAY......MARCH 28, 1883.

## CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MARCH. 1883.

THURSDAY, 29-Of the Octave. FRIDAY, 30—Of the Octave.

SATURDAY, 31-Of the Octave. APRIL, 1883.

SUNDAY, 1-Low Sunday. Epist. 1 John v 4-10; Gosp. John xx. 19-31. MONDAY, 2-Annunciation of the B. V. M. (March 25.) Not a holyday. TUREDAY, 3-St. Joseph, Confessor, Spouse of the B. V. M. and Patron of the Universal

Church (March 19.) WEDNESDAY, 4-St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of THE TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance we are capable of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to reduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest Catholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the future the price per annum for THE strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly ad- made to the leading men of France. From hered to in all cases. At the same time the outset we ventured to express the opinion we wish it to be distinctly understood that that the informer Carey had been all along any who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be We now find that Mr. Parnell has arrived at charged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. the same conclusion and holds the same All those who wish to have the benefit of the opinion, for he has declared, in the interviews reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay with his French allies, that Carey was a up all arrears of subscription. All privileges Government agent, who contrived the that formerly were allowed, with respect to Phonix Park murder and led astray the poor

medium of promoting Catholic journalism. crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. THE TRUE WITNESS has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous sup. port that they have given to THE TAUE WITmess in the past, and hope that they shall continue to extend to us the same kindness in the future, and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circu- lief Fund, Mr. T. Buchanan. We believe burning and most pregnant question,—the oppressors. And now we turn the queslation of THE TRUE WITHESS.

THE TRUE WITNESS will take place from let | Croke, with the request to have the money April next.

We are now mailing the accounts for monles due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company. Montreal, Canada.

Our High Commissioner to England, Sir A. T. Galt, is endeavoring to further Canadian interests all he possibly can before he bids adieu to the scene of his labors. He has just written a letter to the Charity Organization Society of London, protesting sgainst the project of sending out the paupers of Great Britain to Canada. He stated that the Canadian Government did not want habitusl paupers, nor would it sanction their emigration to the Dominion. Emigrants of that description are in no way desirable, for, instead of being a benefit, they would be a nuisance in the country. Sir A. T. Galt makes his retirement approaches.

tic Archbishop will be spared to the scene of his noble and faithful labors for many a long year to come. He has been a zealous and and active friend of Ireland.

Is alluding to the recent vote for and against Mr. White's motion to fix a day for the second reading of the Orange Incorporation Bill in the House of Commons, we pointed out the fact that the Cabinet was divided on the question, stating that all the equivalent to an unjust sentence of death, or French-speaking Ministers voted in favor of in plain language, a landlord who casts his Mr. Coursol's amendment to give the bill the helpless tenants on the roadside, to six months' hoist, while all the English- starve or die from exposure, was guilty speaking members voted against it, except the Hon. Mr. Costigan. Our attention has these crimes always to remain unbeen called to the fact that there was another English member of the Cabinet besides Mr. Costigan who voted for the hoist, the Hon. John H. Pope. We hasten to correct our are made to suffer for the real or alleged previous statement in justice to Mr. Pope crimes of unknown parties? and to set him aright with his constituents.

THERE are very striking contrasts in English as well as in American or Canadian journalism. Place the following, from London Truth, alongside the "blood frenzy" articles of the Times, and see what an independent and common sense journal has to say in contradiction to the ravings of a maniac press. Truth says: "Irish leaders like Mr. Parnell have again and again urged that if we put down open political agitations, we shall find ourselves face to face with secret societies. This has been the invariable case wherever the attempt has been made. Against the 'doctrine of the dagger' Mr. Parnell opposes the 'doctrine of the safety-valve.' Because Lady Dixie shouted for her husband. Nothe has proved to be right, the answer is that he is responsible for all the results of the former 'doctrine.' That is tantamount to saying that A must have robbed B, because he had told him that if he acted in a certain manner he would lose his property to C. I really believe that the main cause of the hostility displayed by many newspapers against Our contemporary, the Montreal Daily Mr. Parnell is that he has proved so absolutely right, and they so absolutely wrong in their prognostications. Either we must slanderous charges against the Irish people give to Ireland Home Rule, or govern her as a Crown colony; and as the latter alternative is impossible, the former must be accepted."

THAT visit of Mr. Parnell to Paris is caus. ing the English Government considerable anxiety. We are now told that on the reassembling of Parliament after the holidays, TRUE WITNESS will be one dollar, payable the Irish leader will be asked to confirm or deny the statements he is alleged to have a paid spy in the service of the Castle clubs, &c., are cancelled from this date. fellows who committed it. He pronounced We hope that every reader of THE TRUE the murder a monstrous act planned by WITHESS will induce her or his neighbor to Carey whose object was to kill not become a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and only Burke but the Land League. Of course assisting us will at the same time be the such opinions as these do not coincide with the worked out theories of Dublin Castle, and The leaders of the Irish people in their con- the British Government dislikes to have its stitutional struggle for Home Rule are theories discredited abroad and the opinions systematically misrepresented; the crimes of Parnell accepted as a surer and more truthcommitted in Ireland are grossly ex. ful key to the situation. Besides, this is not aggerated in number and character, and the first instance where agents of the Governthe whole people made responsible for the ment have plotted serious crimes and afterwards betrayed or allowed their unfortunate and misguided dupes who perpetrated the crime to be sacrificed, whilst they themselves

THE Irish residents of Frampton are to be congratulated on their spontaneous and generous contribution to the Irish Relief Fund, They have set an example to the other parishes, villages and towns throughout Canada, where Irish exiles have found prosperity and abundance, and it is to be hoped that this example will be speedily followed in sending donations, either direct to the pastors of the distressed districts in Ireland that the Citizens' Committee have forwarded The reduction in the annual subscription of a first installment of some \$200 to Archbishop distributed in the districts where it was most needed. Two hundred dollars from the city of Montreal to the starving people in Ireland! and that amount from an Irish Catholic population which boasts of its thirty thousand munificent, and is strangely out of proportion to the wealth and numbers inhabitants of St. Gabriel Village have done better than that. Four weeks ago their first contribution of \$100 reached Bishop Logue in Ireland, and they are still sending. It must be remarked that donations are solicited only table and humane nothing should be needed to induce them to generous, speedy and sympathetic action, beyond the knowledge that thousands of fellow-creatures of the same who more or less remotely, deal race and blood are destitute of food and heat and powerless to procure them; are dying from cold and hunger for want of them.

Our Irish exchanges are full of evictions. Thousands of poor, ragged, and destitute women and condiced may been nuck out of the reality and undimmed, either by produced like policies, especially when our the Land League—the restoration of the peo. land, except by the dynamite argument, he their cabins in the depth of winder to perish to the reality and undimmed, either by producing the land League—the restoration of the peo. land, except by the dynamite argument, he usefulness feltall the more as the date of his women and children have been flung out of

THE people of Canada will be more than of cold and hunger on the wayside. The happy to learn that the condition of His Parliamentary returns corroborate with hard to write in these terms of warm nommenda-Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, who and terrible figures the statements of the tion of Mrs. McDougall's efforts to serve the has been seriously ill for some time, is now Press. The latest Parliamentary return, cause of justice and humanity in the person announced to have greatly improved, and issued on the 27th ult, gives the number of of the poor and oppressed people of Ireland, that his physicians are hopeful of his re- evictions which have come to the knowledge for the reason that the most thoughtful and covery. The loss of His Grace to the of the constabulary in Ireland during the careful perusal of "Norsh's Letters" Diocese of Toronto, and in fact to the Church year ending 31st of December, 1882, the num- could not lead to any other estithroughout the Province, would be the great | ber of families re-admitted as tenants, and | mation of the merits of her work. est that could be inflicted. We, therefore, the number re-admitted as caretakers during From a well deserved eulogy of the work, it sincerely pray that the good and patric- the same period. The number of families is easy to pass to an equally well deserved evicted is given as 5,201, representing 36,886 | recognition of the inappreciable services of persons, of whom 198 families, or 833 persons, the authoress. Mrs. McDougall brought to were re-admitted as tenants, and 2,331 fami- the performance of her task special aptitudes. devoted defender of the church, and a warm | lies, or 12,338 persons, were re-admitted as | Her pen was graphic and picturesque; her caretakers. In Ulster there were 1,176 evic- language eloquent and graceful; her knowtions; Leinster, 1,091; Connaught, 1,457; ledge of human nature was deep and unerand Munster, 1,477. The number of families | ring; her powers of observation were backed evicted in the whole of Ireland in the last by a clear judgment and undisturbed by bias quarter of 1882 was 709, as compared with 1,443 in the prévious quarter.

According to Mr. Gladstone an eviction is of murder. Are the perpetrators of punished, and are they forever to be enabled to trample on suffering humanity with unrestricted impunity while the Irish people

AT II AGAIN.

When the cable brought the news of the attempted assassination of Lady Dixie, The Post at once put the story down as absurd and false, looking upon it as a clear put-up job to excite further ill-feeling against the Irish people. The Post was right and justified in taking that view of the affair, for it now transpires that this women's story is nothing but a monstrous falsehood. The police discredit her story, and the gar. dener who was within a few yards of the scene of the alleged outrage at the time, says he heard and saw nothing, although withstanding the evident absurdity and transparent falsity of the story the London and anti-Irish press, without reason and without enquiry, attempted to connect the alleged outrage with the doings of the Irish party, and denounced it as one of the representative acts of Irish revenge. Witness, has surpassed anything we have seen so far, in the ferocity and infamy of its and the National party. This evangelical paper says in regard to the affair " that Irish assassing are quite capable of murdering women, and that Lady Florence Dixie, who has made charges of the most serious kind against the Land League, which they have never refuted satisfactorily, has been answered in the way most characteristic of the Land League." When will the Witness cease to insult and sion Dixie. An amende honorable is now in order temporary will be neither afraid or ashamed to make it.

NORAH'S LETTERS.

It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure that we announce to our readers and to the people generally of Canada, that "Norah's Letters" have finally issued from the hands of the printers in beautiful book form. These her recent tour through Ireland, as special correspondent of our contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness. The work is an inand ensure a golden reputation for the authoress as a gifted writer, and as an intelligent and impartial observer of men, things and events. It is beyond doubt the most valuable contri-Irish Land System. The book is a wonderful disclosure; it bristles with the facts affecting every phase of Irish life, social, moral, indus-

trial and political; there is not an idle, equivocal or meaningless line from cover to cover; every sentence either chronicles fact, describes an event, contains pointed observation, or discloses in numbers. The donation is by no means a logical conclusion; then there is a fund of sentiment pervading it, the delicacy and sympathy of which are as deeply affecting to of our frish citizens. The small number of the reader as they are honorable to the authoress. The book can be read with equal profit by the friends as well as the opponents of the Irish people and the national cause; to the latter its perusal would be the source of much beneficial enlightenment, whilst to from the Irish people themselves. To the charithe former it would be of absorbing interest and a powerful invitation to continue their support and friendship towards Ireland. In the hands of statesmen, public men or writers: with the Irah question and who desire to be guided by fairness and justice in their treatment of that question, "Norsh's Letters," would be of incalculable advantage, for they are a photograph of the Irish situation in its essential bearings, a picture true

judice or partiality. We have felt constrained or prejudice one way or the other. The result is that she has told Ireland's story perhaps as it has never been told before. We cannot do better here than quote the opinion of Monsignor Farrelly who said "the fair a highly cultured mind, goes to her native means favorably disposed towards, much less in sympathy with, our people and their cause, and her Irish heart rises superior to caste and early training. She sees misrule and exposes it. She beholds suffering and unveils the cause. She loves justice and defends it. She hates tyranny and unmasks it. She writes truthfully, caring not whose displeasure she may incur, for her sound intellect will not be prostituted to the misrepresenting her country's wrongs. And, finally she enlists the Witness' good will, and it becomes the vehicle of conveying her tersely. told truths to thousands of readers that would never have known, much less have seen them. had they appeared only in our national jourand deserve, at least, our grateful recogni-

tion." It was on this suggestion and similar ones of other admirers of Mrs. McDougall that THE POST became instrumental in having "Norah's Letters" cellected, put into book form and saved for the benefit of contemporary opinion and future history. It was published by public subscriptionas a mark of appreciation and a token of respect ward Ireland. and esteem by the Irishmen of Canada. Mr. that the success of the publication must be attributed.

THE RESULTS OF COERCION. We often hear the question asked on the

other side of the House, why the Irish

leaders and the Press, Irish and American, do not denounce the physical force party? The reason for this absence of denunciation is easily given. To denounce the physical force party would be equivalent to an admisthat in Ireland the British villify the Irish people? Will it retract this Government exercised its authority foul charge, now that it is evident that this in a kindly and friendly spirit. But woman's story is false, in fact so false that history and the transpiring events of the day the Dixie family will drop the affair, and that | do not point to any such beneficent rule on considerable dread and excitement exist in the part of England. We find, on the contrary, certain high quarters from the fact that the coercion and oppression to be the lot of the the reported outrage on Lady Florence on the one hand publicly and formally de-Dixle, have given notice of their intention to claring that the "Government of Ireland is quiry into the affair, with a view of testing of the autocratic Russians and the proprietary instead, and the advance of the the truth of the story, and, if possible, clear- | tyranical Turk, while on the other we ing the Land Lesgue from suspicion of have the most responsible body of men This news seems incredible, but it is so true prompting or sanctioning the attack on Lady | in the land, the Irish Episcopate, unanimously a covert system of exterminating the native that Lord Lansdowne, the owner of 150,000 race." Once you have proved and admitted the existence of oppression by a government against a people, you have equally demonstrated the moral necessity of a physical force element in the resistance to the oppressors. Tyranny has never been made to go under by simple force of argument, at least history does not show letters are from the pen of Mrs. McDougall, it; but the universal and invariable experience of Pembroke, Ont., and were written during of mankind has been that to combat tyrants to a larger portion of the people of Ireland a successfully it was necessary to introduce the method of physical persuasion. Oppression has, in all ages and in all countries where I tion is identical with the resolution passed by valuable gem, and is sufficient to establish the people were not dead to their honor, their manhood, their traditions and their patriotism, been met, if not defeated, by physical force, and history does not denounce, but, on the contrary, glorifies the the same principles which have been or to the Treasurer of the Montreal Irish Re- bution to the literature of the day on that efforts of the oppressed against the denounced as rank communism, and tion, and ask why should the Irish people, their leaders and their organs be called upon | How Michael Davitt in his prison cell must to denounce that which is a necessity, that | feel elated at this turn of affairs! How which is the protection of one set of men against the brutality and injustice of another set, and that which has been sanctioned from time immemorial and extelled by history? It will be time enough to denounce the Yesterday it was the poor tenants who were physical force party when its raison detre. coercion and oppression, will have ceased their ravages amongst the people. Among in plaintiff and pleading tones. It is no servative in tone than the Boston Pilot. The constant endeavor of our esteemed contemporary was to keep the national agitation alliance with the physical force party. But | ever, that Lord Lanedowne and his confreres, now the Pilot says it is sick of "denouncing in urging the principles of the Land League, its own people" and it is not going to do so are inspired by motives of patriotism and any more, for the reason that "coercion on top of coercion has been the answer to Irish | ever, but they are beginning to value the inmildness." This is what our contemporary has to say.

on the subject, in answer to a correspondent, who asked why The Pilot did not sternly dedenunciations are used to justify and intensify the still more dreadful English policies applied to Ireland.

"If the English want to denounce dynamite and violent retaliation from the Irish, let them henceforth do it themselves. They have brought this appalling condition about, and they must bear the consequences.

"Where are the men who always denounced violence, and could do it more effectively than any other? Where is Michael Davitt to day, that his voice is not heard? representatives? Where is Timothy Harrington, M. P. for Westmeath, a man whose word was respected throughout Ireland?

"These men are all in English prisons treated like dogs, compelled to perform the lowest servile labor, herded with oriminals and 'punished' with days of bread-and-water for protesting against the 'dreadful' outrages perpetrated on them, and through them on the nation they represent.

"We are sick of denouncing our own peowriter, endowed with Irish innate talent and | ple. The English papers threaten a race war against the Irish in England. Bah! let them country at the request of a paper by no try it. There are a million English and their friends in Ireland who are dearer to the English Government than the two or three million Irlsh in England. If retaliation is going to be legitimized, and necks are going to be wrung on either side, Ireland has a decided advantage.

"But we do not believe the English 'people' are so bitterly stirred up against the Irish for their agitation nor even for their loudest protests. The English aristocrecy are just brainless enough to attempt to fement passionate division among the races: But they will only bring sorrow on their own heads.

"For a dozen years past, we have done our share of 'denouncing' violence; and we have always been in earnest. We have tried nals. These are merits of a very high order, to generate a public Irish-American sentiment of conservative and moral agitation. What good has been done by it? Every indication of quietude on the lrish side has been seized on by the English as a sign of yielding. Coercion on top of coercion has been the answer to Irish mildness.

"Irishmen of the conservative and moral force idea have had the leading word for decided by a committee of representative years; and the response of England has been Irish citizens that these letters should be and is the most wicked, destructive and dreadful policy she has ever pursued to-

"England has made O'Donovan Rossa and Wm. Wilson was appointed treasurer of the all the rest of the dynamiters, and now she committee, and it is to his untiring efforts | must make the best of them. We refuse to help her by any more 'denunciation.' When she had Rossa chained like a wild beast in the dark cells of Millbank and Portland she was sowing the seeds of that dreadful 'policy of dynamite' that scares her now for her

> "She is sowing similar seed to-day. She will reap the harvest of the hatred and despair she is planting in the hearts of unjustly imprisoned men like Davitt, Healy, Harrington and Quinn."

LANDLORDS FIGHTING FOR THE LAND LEAGUE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The extraordinary news comes from England and Ireland that the landlords have, of | to obtain a permanent proprietary their own free will and action, endorsed the interest in the soil by the purchase of their Irish members, resenting the suspicions cast | Irish people. The existence of this fact is in- | principles of the extinct Land League, and | buildings. And another Tory paper, the upon the Land League of being concerned in disputable, for have we not W. H. Gladstone are urging and advocating the adoption of the Globe, agrees with those who argue that the radical plank in the platform of that " illegal and criminal" organization, viz., the abolition press upon the Government the fullest en- the worst in Europe" not excepting even that of landlordism, the substitution of a peasant Everything indicates further progress. It whole of the purchase-money by the State. that the cable refused to send it and we have and solemnly proclaiming the rule and policy | had to wait for its reception by mail. It | dication of future conditions in that country. from the Witness, and we hope that our con- of England "an outrage upon humanity and was on the 5th of the present month The lesson is very instructive, and it is also acres of land, rose in his place in the House of Lords and delivered a speech favoring the development of the purchase clauses of the Land Act and the creation of a peasant proprietary in Ireland. This speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne was called for by motion which he made on behalf of the landlords asking for a Royal Commission "to report as to the most effective means of giving permanent proprietary interest in the soil by the purchase of their holdings." This mothe Land League at its foundation in October, 1879, and for which it was suppressed two years later as being "illegal and criminal." Lansdowne's motion embodies subversive of law and order, and for which hundreds have had to suffer imprisonment. proud and happy he must feel in his cell to see the landlords thus strike their flag and sue for peace at any price. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind surely. prostrated, to day it is the landlords who are under and who acknowledge their reverse the Irish American Press none was more con- | longer tenants who entreat the Government to compel landlords to sell their estates; it is the landlords who, on bended knee, implore tenants or State to relieve them of their within constitutional bounds and to oppose broad acres. It is not to be imagined, howjustice. They are as far off from that as stinct of self-preservation, and to think that there is something after all in the law of self. protection. Their cry is not "save the people," but "save ourselves." It is strange nounce the dreadful Irish dynamite policy. | that such two opposite cries, the former, that | that if ever Mr. Parnell thought that the

ple to the land, and the wiping out of landlordism. The landlords care nothing for the interest of the farmers and the tenants, nor for the welfare of the nation; their arguments for reform in the land system are not based on such considerations as those, but on the most bare. faced selfishness. They have no longer their hundreds of thousands to spend in their gambling dens and other palaces of vice, and they cry out that they are feeling the pinch of impoverishment. This is how the Lansdowne Where is T. M. Healy, one of the best Irish deploted the impending ruin which threatened himself and his noble confreres:-

"Even if the Sub-Commissioners had not reduced a single rent, the value of every acre of land in Ireland had been enormously depreciated by the legislation of the last few years. Nobody would lend upon Irish property. The consequence had been that a number of small land owners, now finding themselves deprived of 40 or 50 per cent of their annual income. were on the verge of ruin, unable to meet the charges on their estates, unable to sell, or to emanicipate themselves from their miserable position. It would be a public scandal if they allowed those men, many of whom had purchased their property on the faith of Government title from the Landed Estates Court, to become absolutely ruined from the legislation of 1881."

After this picture of distress of the order had been held up to the House of Lords, the Marquis of Waterford rose and had his say, He did not like the situation one bit, for there was not the slightest doubt but that they were fast going to the wall, and, according to the prophesy of Parnell, the "land market was rapidly falling." On this score the Marquis of Waterford said that "while he was glad to know the Government were in favor of work. ing the purchase clauses, yet he did not see why they delayed in doing so, and he wanted to know why they wished for dalay. Did they wish to delay it until the value of the property was so depreciated that the tenants could buy the estates for nothing?"

It is evident that the design of the land

lords is simply to save themselves at the expense of the State from the further decline in the value of their estates, which is certain to continue. What an amount of strife, agitation, coercion and crime they would have saved if they had at the beginning accepted the proposal of Michael Davitt, which is the same as their present demand. The Land League proposed that the State buy out the landlords at a fair valuation, and relet to the tenants at rents which, in the course of a certain number of years, would pay off the purchase money, principal and interest, and so leave the occupiers owners of the lands they farmed and lived upon. Will the same outcry which was raised against this proposition be now made against the demand of the landlords? To judge from the tone of the aristocratic and Tory press of England, it will not. The Morning Post actually admits that landlordism must go. It says that without, perhaps, seriously intending it, the Government have brought about a crisis in Ireland which necessitates the abolition of that landlordism, whose foundations they have sapped. Then again, we find the Echo declaring it eminently desirable that the larger portion of the people of Ireland should be enabled revolution which has been begun cannot and will not be obecked at its present point. moreover says that "the debate on Lord Langdowne's motion is significant and puts in a strong light the change wrought by recent legislation in Ireland, and gives an invery discouraging. The Land League, which was organized for the extinction of landlordism, will find in the speeches of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dunraven, and other Peers who took part in the discussion, gratifying evidence that their mission progresses to its accomplishment. It is, perhaps, forgotten that Mr. Parnell, in his first public criticism of the Land Act of 1881-delivered, if we remember right, from a platform at Cork-assured his constituents and all others concerned that the Government scheme if it fell actually short of their expectations would realize them all the same, for its insvitable effect would be the extirpation, sooner or later, of the landlords. The debate is one of the many signs that the arch-agitator was right in his forecast."

DYNAMITE AND THE WITNESS.

It again becomes our painful duty to check the Witness in its wilful perversion of the truth. We can assure our contemporary that it is by no means pleasant to be obliged to throw discredit upon its reputation for veracity, impartiality and fair play, but respect for truth and a sense of duty towards the public, compel us to do so. Last evening our contemporary published a good sized editorial paragraph which contained a good sized falsehood and a contemptible charge against the young Irish leader: It said that "Mr. Parnell was either ashamed or afraid to admit the view of his friends in America, who, being at a safe distance, do not scruple to speak triumphantly at the overture of their long promised dynamite war programme." The Witness, by this, leaves its readers under the impression that Parnell is an advocate of the dynamite doctrine, but that he lacks the courage and the manhood to own up to it. The effort of the Witness to throw mud on the Irish leader is too feeble and silly to require any forcible refutation, and is scarcely worth characterizing. We, however, can assure our contemporary "Well, the fact is," says our contemporary, of Michael Davitt, and the latter, that of British Government could not be convinced we are getting tired of sternly denouncing. Lanedowne, lead to the results aimed at by of the folly and cruelty of its course in IreCongress.

would neither be ashamed nor afraid to admit It, no more than Lord Derby was the other day, when his Lordship informed the peers of Great Britain that the poor naked natives of Africa were blown to atoms with dynamite by English soldiers, because one of the chiefs refused to pay taxes. How is it that the Witness never applauded Lord Derby for being neither ashamed or afraid to admit that dynamite was exploded not only in empty offices but in the miast of human beings? We would like, while on this subject, to put a question to our contemporary. If England is neither ashamed or afraid to use dynamite against unprotected and unarmed natives so as to force the collection of taxes, why should the Irish people be denied the right to imitate such an illustrious example, especially when the object would be not simply to collect taxes, but to prevent "further outrages on hu-

manity and extermination of the race," as charged by the Episcopate of Ireland. If England can use dynamite in Africa, we fail to see why the Witness or the British Government should complain of O'Donovan Rossa using it in England. It has often said in its columns, "what is good for the goose is good for the gander;" or does it depend upon whose ox is gored? Our contemporary next adds that "whoever did the explosion business, we know that it was admirers of Mr. Parnell that promised it, and who have since gloried in it." On what authority does the Witness state that uit knows" such to be a fact? On none! but it knows it has uttered a deliberate false statement. The men who promised the explosion and have gloried in it, far from being admirers of Paruell, are as bitter opponents of his leadership and policy as the Witness itself, and that is bitter enough. They neither acknowledge Mr. Parnell nor follow his directions, nor does Mr. Parnell acknowledge them or follow their directions.

When Forster charged the Irish leader in the House with inspiring the organs of the "Spread the Light" party, Parnell gave the lie direct to the disgraced Minister, stating that he never even saw or read a copy of these papers. We suppose the Witness can take a hint from this passage at arms. Our contemporary can, therefore, rest assured that it would not be right to hold Mr. Parnell responsible for all or any of the extravagances of these alleged followers, and that "he had never any need to wash his hands of them." The Witness concludes its naughty article with expressing the belief "that some of the leaders of the Irish movement could lay their hands on a hundred men whose removal would leave Ireland as peaceful as it ever was and make prosperity again possible in that troubled land." That is just where our contemporary makes a grand mistake; hands would have to be laid not only on a hundred men. but on about four millions of people before the national protest against suffering and oppression can be silenced and suppressed.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR BY THE IRISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC.

One of the features of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in the ancient capital was the presentation of the following address to the Lieutenant Governor, and His Honor's

To His Honor the Honorable THEODOBE ROBI. TAILLE, Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec:-

Your Honor,-While we, as Irish Canadians, glory in a portion of the history of that dear old land whence we have sprung, and though we cling to her the more fondly that she is now passing through one of those recurrent epochs of her deepest affliction, yet remember that we are citizens of this young and growing Dominion. As Irish Canadians we are proud of that charter, which secures to us that personal, that constitutional freedom, the boast of Englishmen. Nor do we forget that in the fierce struggle, at times peaceful, at times bloody, for that freedom, men of our race, the O'Callaghans, the Baldwins, the Blakes, the Drummonds, bore no trifling share of the brunt of battle. Having already, to-day, as men, in whose hearts are closely entwined the love of Faith, the love of Fatherland, paid our tribute to these twin objects of our affection, the duty still devolves on us, as citizens of that Dominion, and particularly of this Province, to offer the homage of our highest respect to your Honor, as representing the authority of the Crown of this Province. We, therefore, feel much pleasure in now tendering to you that homage. For the welfare of Madame Robitaille and of yourself, please accept our earnest wishes.

M. A. HEARN, President Irish National Association.

Quebec, 17th March, 1883.

His Honor replied as follows?-To the President and Members of the Irish National Association of Quebec.

Gentlemen,-It gives me much pleasure, as the representative of Her Majesty in this Province, to meet the Irish section of the Canadian people, who so faithfully cherish the love of their fatherland and who take such an active part in its joys and its sorrows. Your nationality forms a considerable portion our suffering people. of the people of this Province, and by its activity, industry and intelligence, it contributes | them for your great charity. largely to the progress and the advancement of our country. After having been the object of the admiration of the Old World, ing on charity, for every bit they put in their through such illustrious men as Swift, Burks, | mouths, and greater numbers still absolutely Grattan, Moore, the great Daniel O'Connell, and a host of others, your nationality has nothing could be more gloomy than the furnished to the new world a large number of its most distinguished citizens. Gentleof its most distinguished citizens. Gentle-men, as Irishmen you are represented here sified by the apprehension of still greater with advantage in all coefficients. with advantage in all social spheres, in trade, industry, medicine, at the Bar, in Parliament, nay, in Her Majesty's Privy Council for the generous charity of our warmhearted Canada, and in Provincial Cabinets. Thus countrymen in America. England and Scotyou form one of the most important elements | land I would abancon in dispair my endevof our Canadian community. I congratulate you on your success, and on this your national day I offer you my wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your race. I thank you most cordially for the address which you have can. just presented me, and for the good wishes it expresses for Mademe Robitaille and myself.

THEODORN ROBITAILLE. 17th March, 1883.

A Catholic Reformatory has been established at Point Levis.

The voting at McKillary, Out .. on the Canada Temperance Act yesterday resulted in

## LOCAL NEWS.

-Dr. Deschambault of St. Pierre les Becquets has been for the eight time selected as Prefect of Nicolet County.

la Pocatiere, was elected on the 14th of the cordance with the arrangements made for the present month as Prefect of the County of reception, Acting-Mayor Farrell and a number Kamouraska. This is the gentleman's tenth of the City Council left for St. Johns at six term in this office.

-The Very Reverend Abbe Jean Marie, Superior-General of the Trappist Monastery of De la Mayeret, France, is at present staying at the Seminary. The Reverend Abbe has come on an official visit to the new monastery of his order, which was founded at Oka a year ago, and brings with him two brothers from France who will remain here. Abbe Jean Marie has the title of Abbe Mitre, which permits him to celebrate Mass in Pontificals, the same as a bishop.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The following is an additional list of contributors to the Irish Relief Fund, under the management of the Citizens' Committee:-M Kelly, \$1; Mrs M Kelly, 1; Martin Hart, 1; Mrs M Hart, 1; C A Briggs, 1; W W Halpin, 1; J Mullally, 1; M Carroll, 1; M Cullen, 1; J Hall, 1; Ald Tansey, 1; James Burke, 1; O Tansey, 1.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?-If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Briggs' Magic Belief, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhees, cholers morbus dyssentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, and bowel complaints.

Many sink into an early grave by not giving immediate attention to a slight cough which could be stopped in time by the use of a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup.

A Run for Life.—Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes by a lad sent for a bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug 45 4tts store without it.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the National League held on Sunday afternoon, it was resolved to transmit the sum of £100 sterling to the treasurer of the League. It was also decided to send the sum of £50 to Archbishop Croke, to be expended in the relief of the poor in the famishing districts of the old land.

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "Johnston's Fluid Beef" into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage, and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons refreshment room .- Ottawa Citizen. 33-tf

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held Sunday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were elected as office bearers for the term of one year ;- Rev. M. Callaghan, President; Mr. Edward Murphy, First Vice-President (by acclamation); Mr. William Rawley, Second Vice-President (by accismation); Mr. James J. Costigan, Secretary (re-elected by acclamation); Mr. J. Coffey, Aselected by accordance (re-elected); Mr. M. Sharkey, Treasurer; Mr. Wm. Selby, Assistant Treasurer (re-elected); Mr. Thomas Foy, shape of prizes and medals. That this enter-Grand Marshal; Mr. W. Gore, Assistant Marshal. Executive Committee-Messrs. B. Emerson, P. O'Donoghue, F. C. Lawlor, B. will meet with their due share of patronage at Gunning, P. Reynolds, J. Callaghan, jr., J. the hands of the public, cannot be doubted. Byrne, J. Beresiord, T. O'Connor, T. F. In the new Royal A., they have a machine McGrall, W. P. Nolan and A. Brogan, which we can confidently recommend to take N. P. A vote of thanks was passed to the place of first class American machines. the chairman, after which the meeting This has long been the great aim of all the was brought to a close. The new best sewing machine manufacturers of this officers will be installed at the next meeting of the Society, which will take place on the second Sunday in April. The choice of offi-cers made for the coming year is an excellent one, and the Society cannot fail to prosper under their guidance. The election of Rev. M. Callaghan as President is also haifed with satisfaction, as is also the choice of the members in selecting Mr. Edward Murphy as the first Vice-President. Mr. Murphy has been connected with the Society for 42 years, in fact, almost since its inception, and continues to take the greatest interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. The re-election of Mr. James J. Costigan as Secretary, was likewise a well-deserved compliment to that gentleman, who has had always, and still has, the interests of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society deeply at heart.

ST. GABRIEL IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIA-TION.

The regular weekly meeting of this association was held in the St. Gabriel Council Hall on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p m. After the regular routine business was transacted the following subscriptions were handed in :- John McMenamin, \$1; John Brown, 1: James Harrington, 1; James Gallery, 5; Edward McGauvran, 3; Patrick Lynch, 1; John Egan, 50c; Timothy Sullivan, 1; Oharles Sweeney, 1; James Curran, 1.

The following letter was then read from the Rt. Rev. Dr Logue, Bishop of Raphoe: LETTEBEENNY, 6th March, 1883.

DEAR SIR,-I have received your kind letter enclosing a draft for £198s. 8d. from the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land League. I beg to tend my heartfelt thanks to you and all your generous associates, for this munificent aid which you have sent to

I trust God will richly reward you and

The condition of our poor people here is very deplorable, there are thousands dependwithout seed to grow their land. Thus suffering in the future, if they do not find the means of raising a crop. Were it not for ours to save the lives of the people. There seems to be no chance of getting any aid from Government. So we must struggle on with the aid of our charitable friends as best we

Please to convey my most sincere thanks to the members of your branch of the Irish National Land Leogue, wishing you and them every blessing.
I am, dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully, + MICHAEL LCOUR, Bishop of Raphos, Donegal. Ireland.

Mr. James McNamara.

last night on her arrival in this city must soon in a blaze. Chief Benoit saw the danhave been highly gratifying to that lady, showing, as it must have done, the esteem in which she is held by the Canadian recople. -Mr. Joseph Sirols, mayor of St. Anne de irrespective of creed or nationality. In aco'clock by the Grand Trunk Railway, in Mr. Hickson's private car, which had been kindly placed at their disposal. There they awaited Madame Albani, who travelled from Boston by the Central Vermont Ballway. in the private car "Garfield," the use of which the managers of the road tendered her. A large crowd assembled on the platform at St. Johns, and as the train bearing the prima donna rolled into the station the cheering was loud and prolonged. Here the members of the civic deputation were introduced, and the trip to Montreal was occupied in pleasant conversation. At the Bonaventure Depot a vast crowd had assembled and on the arrival of the train bearing the great diva the cheers which greeted her there and during her progress to the Windsor Hotel were at times deafening. On alighting from the car Madame Albani was escorted to her sleigh by some two hundred snowshoers in their picturesque costume and bearing lighted torches in their hands. The pressure of the dense throng was so great that progress was difficult, at length. however, the sleigh was reached, and, accompanied by the snowshoers, the deputation and the band, with thousands of eager followers, Madame Albani and her husband, Mr. Gye were driven in triumphal procession to the hotel, where she was waited on by a deputation from Chambly, her native place, and an address presented to her and responded to by Mr. Gye, her husband.

The following sonnet has been dedicated to Madama Albani by Mr. John Lesperance:-TO MADAME EMMA ALBANI.

O voice! first heard beside the Richelieu, In cradled childhood's bubbling laughs and moans, Thou circlest grandly thwart the polytones Of woman's passion, ever sweet and true!

Of woman's passion, ever sweet and true!
Soft as the water lapsing through the weir,
Loud as the chiming of cathedral bells.
Pure as love's whisper 'mid the asphodels,
And as the peal of clarions strong and clear;
Thou art Amina at the water wheel,
The hapless Gilds, and poor Marguerite,
Mignon distraught upon the village street,
And Lucy dying in e wild appeal
Now that thou comest in thy prime to me,
O voice divine! I bow and worship thee.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

How frequently the question arises in the heart, and how unwilling are we to discuss the question on its merits, for hope is ever present, and holds forth some prospect, and the answer is never quite reached until solved by the realities of the future. Corns are a common ailment, and the question also suggests itself, "Is there no remedy?" To this question there is answer, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, "the great corn cure," will give prompt and painless relief. No danger of failure. Putnam's Corn Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, prop's.

HARNEY BROTHERS.

THEIR NEW ROYAL A MACHINE, MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THEM FOR THE CANADIAN MARKET.

We have much pleasure in publishing the fact that the well and popularly known Harney Brothers, sewing machine manufacturers, have recently purchased an interest in the Gardner Sewing Machine Co., and have now placed on the market in Canada a superior machine of their own manufacture, named the Royal A Machine, which at the late Provincial Exhibition received such flattering recognition from the judges in the prising young firm, the name of which has been for years acquainted with our readers, best sewing machine manufacturers of this Dominion. They therefore seel assured that they are beyond competition as regards ouality, finish, and general workmanship. A few of the peculiar advantages possessed by the new Royal A. are: - that it is entirely self-threading; has self-adjusting ten-sion; self-setting needle and large arm, also cannot be run backwards. Their prices are about the same as first-class American machines, and you save the duty, and none but first-class American machines are equal to their new Royal A. in any respect. Their long connection with the Sewing machine business throughout the Dominion of Canada, we may say, in every department, from the factory to the office, experience on the road, among agents and dealers, is a sufficient guarantee that they are fully posted as to all the requirements of the business. In order to meet a long felt want in the trade, they have decided to deal largely in sewing machine supplies, such as needles and shuttles of all kinds, oil in bottles and cans, screw drivers, oil cans, needle

cases and attachments. Mr. W. H. Turner will be the general Eastern agent for the new management, a position which his experience proves him capable of filling.

We can only say in conclusion that we wish Messrs. Harney Brothers every success in their business.

CATABRH.

CATABBE.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

THE WORK OF THE FLAMES. THE WILLIAMS' SEWING MACRINE FACTORY DE-

STROYED BY FIRE -LOSS \$200,000. Shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday night, Chief Benoit, of the St. Henri, Fire Brigade, noticed a blaze in one of the windows of the Williams' Sewing Machine factory and at once ordered out his men, but long before they reached the spot the whole of the second storey was in a blaze In a few minutes the firemen had attached their hose to a hydrant close to the factory, and were at work on the burning building, but it was soon apparent that one stream was useless, the fire spreading with great rapidity. The St. Cunegonde brigade soon arrived, closely followed by the Montreal men, an alarm having been sounded in the city. The only hydrant in the vicinity of the factory was already in use, and the only others available were over 300 yards distant. The St. Cunegonde firemen soon had their hose attached, but they ran short, and bad to bor row 250 feet from the Monfreal brigade, who rendered every assistance in their power in laying the hose, but as there were no other hydrants in the vicinity they could do no more, and therefore returned to town. The two upper storeys were all ablaze before the streams could be laid on and the firemen. seeing that the factory was doomed, tried only to save the adjoining buildings. The carto save the adjoining buildings. The car-penter's shop was about a dezen yards from the main building and connected by a like the story of Cadet Whittaker's ears.

THE ALBANI RECEPTION. | wooden bridge, but the flames leaped across
The reception tendered to Madame Albani | the intervening space and the bridge was ger and had the bridge out away, while one stream was kept playing on the threatened building. About eight o'clock the roof fell in breaking through the only floor that remained intact and carrying the burning embers to the ground flat. Only the four walls remained, and inside was one mass of flames, which poured out of every window, lighting up the sky for miles around. The heat was so intense that the telegraph wires were all warped and twisted, and it was impossible for any one to approach within twenty yards of the building on the lee side. The firemen now bent all their efforts to save the engine house, which was in great danger. the coals having caught fire and an oil tank being threatened. To add to the perlious nature of the work, there were three gasoline nature of the work, there were three gasoline tanks in various parts of the factory, but fortunately these were saved. Thinking the fire was well under control, some of the men were about to leave when the oil tank next the engine house caught, and the state of after the results of the state of after the results are the results. tunately these were saved. Thinking the fire the engine house caught, and the state of affairs looked worse than ever. The chimney began to look shaky, and the crowd, thinking it was about to fall, scattered in all direc-The firemen, however, stuck to tions. their work, and about eleven o'clock held the flames well under control. The building destroyed was almost new and cost some \$25,000. The outside walls were strong enough, but the partitions were all of wood and the floors being saturated with oil probably accounts for the rapidity with which the flames spread. There was a large stock of finished machines in the building, the work of putting them together being done in the lower flats and the japanning in the upper. where the fire broke out. The building was fitted up with the most improved modern machinery, and the loss under this head alone will probably exceed \$75,000, while the stock is valued at \$100,000. The insurance on the whole is about \$70,000 or \$80,000, divided among fifteen or sixteen different companies, chief among which are the North British,

> this was saved. Some 200 men will be thrown out of employment, but it is said that a part of them will be kept employed in clearing up the ruins, and the rest will be sent to the company's factory in the States. The carpenters' shop and foundry, employing about 180 men, will be kept running.

MR. McSHANE DEFENDS MR. PAR-NELL.

NELL.

The Quebec correspondent of the Herald telegraphs as follows:—mr. McShane made a very patrictic and telling speech in the course of the general debate this afternoon, which carried with it a very proper rebuke to the Premier for his flippant and far-fetched comparison between, what he was pleased to style, the obstruction of the plucky fifteen composing Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Quebec Assembly and that of Mr. Parnell and his band of Irish followers in the Imperial Parliament. He first of all, deprecated the introduction of the name of the great Irish patriot and agitator at all into any such connection and, secondly, he denied that Mr. Parnell was an obstructionist or a demagogue, as the Premier's uncalled for comparision, with little respect for either object, seemed to convey. "He either"—here the Premier interrupting declared he had no intention whatever to cast any reproach upon Mr. Parnell or through him on the Irish people. Mr. McShane said he accepted his apology, but at the same time he felt it to be his duty to his constituents to not allow such an uncelled for comparison to be made. So long as he was in the House he would allow no slur or even the shadow of a slur intended or implied to be cast on the race to which he was proud to belong and least upon the gallant man, the very mention of whose name gladdened the hearts of every true Irishman, no matter at which altar he worshipped. The Quebec correspondent of the Herald tele-

ALMONTE, ONT. On the evening of Saturday, March 17th, the people of Almonte and vicinity were treated to an entertainment in the Music Hall, under the auspices of the Father Mathew Temperance Association. The hall. which has a seating capacity of five hundred was literally crammed, and all concede that the entertainment has been seldom equalled and never surpassed in this town. There were present, not alone Irish, but Scotch and English, in large numbers. In fact, all the representative men of the town, of whatever creed or nationality, were there, thus proving that in Almonte, at least, there exist among

musical part of the programme. The reputation of our local singers was well maintained by Messrs. Shepherd and Robertson, Mr. Shepherd's rendition of "The Harp that once thro' Tara's hall" being such as to call forth repeated rounds of applause. At intervals during the course of the evening Miss McDonald electrified the house with her instrumentalization. The net proceeds will be applied by the

Association to the enlargement of their library .- COMMUNICATED.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1883.

From the new edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directors, which is now in press, it appears that the total number of newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in Canada is 596. There are no less than 74 daily papers, while the monthles number 57. The weekly papers number 423. This is an excellent showing for the Dominion, though it cannot of course equal the United states and Territories, in which the journals and periodicals of all kinds now reach the imposing total of 11,196. This is an increase of 555 in twelve months. Taking the States one by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. The present total in New York State, for instance, is 1899—a gain of 80 in the past year. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Territories, in which the daily papers have grown from 48 to 68, and the weeklies from 169 to 243—Dakota being the chief area of activity. The number of monthis throughout the United States grew from 976 to 1,034, while the dailies leaped from 996 to 1,04, while the dailies leaped from 996 to 1,05. Referring to our own journalistic growth it is interesting to note that the newly-settled regions of our Canadian North-West are productive of newspapers as well as of wheat, for the number of journals issued in Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year. AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1883.

SCOTCH NEWS.

HEALTH OF EDINBURGH.—Last week the mortality was 85, and the death rate 19 per 1000. Of the 188 births, 14 were illegitimate. PERTH Town Council have declined to part with the colors of the 73rd Perthabire Regiment

for preservation in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edin-DREADFUL DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN .- A

DREADFUL DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—A young woman of 17 years, engaged as a worker on the p.thead at No. 2 coalpit, kawyards, near Airdrie, fell down the shatt, which is 643 feet deep, early yesterday morning, and was literally dashed in pieces.

SALMON DISEASE.—Salmon disease is reportted to prevail to an alarming extent in the Tweed, During the past iew days a large number, of greatly diseased fish have been taken out of the water and destroyed.

The over the cover has forwarded through

TRIPLETS.-The Queen has forwarded through

General Ponsonby the sum of £3 to Dr. Jas. Todd; Callander, for Mrs. William Angus, jun; Lochearnhead, who a month ago gave birth to three average-sized healthy boys; all well.

gentleman with the freedom of the city.

THE PROPOSED MINISTER FOR SCOTLAND—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Edinburgh Town Council at its last meeting, the Lord Provost's Committee on Wednesday resolved to memorialize the Government in favor of the appointment of a Minister for Scotland. The committee also agreed to petition in favor of Dr. Cameron's Seed Advances Bill.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MINISTER,—On Sunday the Rev. A. B. McCulloch, cuaplain at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, conducted the usual services at that institution, and died about half-past six o'clock last night in his house at Woodburn Terrace. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of death. Mr. McCulloch had been the party of the paying for 25 years. Howes 50 chaplain at the asylum for 25 years. He was 59

POACHING IN THE COUNTY .- At Edinburgh POAGHING IN THE COUNTY.—At Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court on Monday a miner named James Byrne residing at Third Avenus, New Craighall, pleaded guilty to having on 27th January trespassed on the farm of Cauldocates, the property of Sir John Don Wauchope, in pursuit of game. A fine of £1 15s 6d, with the option of five days' imprisonment, was im-

THE INVERALLOCHY EVICTION CASE-Andrew

THE INVERALLOCITY EVIGITION CASE—Andrew Duthle, jun. [20]; Andrew Strachan [20], and John Strachan [15]—all fishermen, residing at Inversallochy, were—before Sheriff Courie Thomson at Aberdeen on Tuesday—sentenced to pay fines of £2 each, or suffer seven days' imprisonment, for having committed a breach of the peace at Inversallochy on the 22nd inst., by jostiling and jeering a Sheriff-officer and two policemen while the former were executing a warrant of oytelian against a seneral merchant. Pronix, Scottish Imperial and British North America. There was \$40,000 worth of lumber, mostly walnut, in the carpenter's shop, but warrant of eviction against a general merchant. warrant of eviction against a general merchant,
Greenock.—Disgraceful Case of Overcrowing —At Saurday's Police Court, before
Battle D. Shankland—a woman named Matilda
Mailigan or Morgan pleaded guilty to Overcrowding her ticketed house at 6 Watson's Lane.
The Fiscal stated that this was one of the worst
cases of overcrowding that he had ever brought
before the Court. The house, which contained before the Court. The house, which contained 1238 cubic feet of air space, was sufficient for only four adults, but in it there were packed no only four actuals, but in it there were packed no less than 16 persons, including severatchildren. There were three and a half times as many people as the house was able to accommodate, and the wonder was, not that there was epidemic present with them, but that the epidemic was not more widespread and fatal. A fine of 5s or three dear was imposed.

three days was imposed.

Edinburgh. — Emigration of Destitute Children.—On Monday a meeting of those interested in the emigration of destitute children was held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. McGregor presided, and in addressing the meeting said that the Edinburgh Emigration Home had been in existence for about eleven years, during which time no fewer than 200 children had been sent from it to Canada. During last year 61 children had been received into the bome, 13 of whom had been sent to Canada, while at present there were 28 in the home. All that work had been carried on at an expense of £375, or little more than £1 a day. Miss Bilbrough of Marchmont Home, Canada, who afterwards addressed the meeting said the demand in Canada for little boys and girls was extremely great, many persons always writing the arrivel of the commence of children. three days was imposed. the demand in Canada for little boys and girls was extremely great, many persons always waiting the arrival of the companies of children. Mr. William Quarrier, Glasgow, who also spoke, said that 150 cases of destitution had been reported to him in Glasgow during the past fortuight, and of these he had taken 27 or 28 children to the Orphan Homes. He pointed out that in the Edinburgh Home each child was maintained at the annual cost of £9, whereas in reformator es the cost was from £17 to £27

PASTORAL VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

Eishop Jamot paid a visit to his people at Bowmanville, Oat, on Sunday, ith instant, and, besides closing the mission which had been opened on Friday by the Rev. Father Beaudvin, and performing other pastoral duties, he administered Confirmation to thirtyduties, he administered Confirmation to thirtyone persons of both sexes, among whom were
several adults. The interesting ceremony took
place after morning service, and was witnessed
by large numbers of other denominations in
addition to the regular congregation. Immediately after the following address, from the
pen of Mr. W. Ellison, was presented: To the Right Rev. John Francis Jamot, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough.

present that in Almonte, at least, there exist among all classes that perfect harmony and good-will which are the result of a determination to overlook those insignificant trifles which so often divide a community, and to devote their in inted energies to the advancement of all that is good and true and loyal.

Mr. P. J. Dougherty presided. The event of the evening was the address of J. J. Currain, Esq., M. P. Space will not permit me to give a detailed account of Mr. Currains speech, but, let it suffice to say that he possesses the happy knack of insinuating himself into the good graces of his hearer, which, though they may differ from him in opinion, renders it impossible for them not to be entertained by his remarks. At the close of his address a vote of thanks, moved by Mayor Rossmond, seconded by Mr. Jamies. M. P., was heartily responded to by the audience. Messrs. J. Dowdall, and Battle also made addresses. Where all the singers were so well received, it seems almost invidious for me to particularize, but I think all will acknowledge that the Misses Braniff, of Brockville, actually certifed the house by storm. Possessed of voices wonderfully sweet and admirably cultivated, they require but to be heard to be appreciated. Messrs. Clarke and McGuire, of Ottawa, contributed not a little to the success of the musical part of the programme. The reputation of our local singers was well main parts to admirable value for our relocation of our local singers was well main the singers were so well received, it seems almost invidious for me to particularize, but I think all will acknowledge that the Misses Braniff, of Brockville, actually certifed the house by storm. Possessed of voices wonderfully sweet and admirably cultivated, they require but to be heard to be appreciated.

Messrs. Clarke and McGuire, of Ottawa, contributed not a little to the success of the musical part of the programme. The reputation of our local singers was well main the surrounding of the programme. The reputation of our local singers was wel

citude in all matters concerning our best interests, which we can never forget as long as we have hearts to admire true benevolence or genu-

have hearts to admire true benevolence or genu-ine worth.

In conclusion we would speak of the happy results of the present mission, which we attri-bute to your wisdom and forethought, and which we regard as a proof that your wise rule will be productive of every blessing to the peo-ple of the diocese over which you so worthily

Preside.

Sincerely hoping that your Lordship may enjoy a long and happy life, and that a tright future may await you, we are, on behalf of the congregation, your Lordship's humble and faithful servants, [Signed, [Win, Flison, John Murphy, James Kelly, John McManus, James Powers, J. H. Garvey, [To which His I George Duffy, Andw. McLaughlin Garret Farrell,

James McCarty. J. H. Garvey.

To which His Lordship appropriately replied promising an early compliance with the wishes of the congregation. The Bishop's earnest, wise and practical exhortations, were heard with the deepest interest and respect by all present. He spoke warm words of thanks and encouragement to the choir, which, although in an infant state, has progressed wonderfully, thanks to the valuable assistance of Mrs. Rurnhams and the admirable pressurance of the

A despatch from Quebec says it is held on the best authority that the new Decree, which was received by the Archbishop of Quebec from the Pope recently, confirms in toto the Decree of 1876, respecting Laval University and its Montreal branch, and prohibits all Catholics, including bishops and priests, as well as laymen, from expressing any opinion sgainst the University, or the establishment of a branch thereof in Montreal.

ham and the admirable perseverance of the members.

The Pope has consented to be represented at has been found near the Quirinal, Rome, the coronation of the Czar.

## OBITUARY.

Gen. Sir Ches. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., is dead:

Jeremiah Curtis, of New York, is dend. He was the proprietor of many patent medicines. and once ran for Governor of Maine, on the prehibition ticket.

Mr. Thomas Griffith, one of the oldest settlers of Bothwell, Ont., died on March 16th of heart disease, of which he has been ill for some time.

News has been received from Jacksonville, Florids, of the death of Mr. George Robertson senior partner of the firm of George Robertson & Sons, wholesale grocers, of Kingston, Ont.

Alderman Charles Lobb, of St. Catharines, Ont, died no Saturday. Deceased has been a member of the City Council for four or five years past. He was also well known throughout the United States and Canada, as an extensive contractor on public works.

Dr. Croft, who was one of the first professors of University College-in its original form of King's College, Toronto—and who filled the Chair of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy with marked ability for almost a third of a century, died at his gon's residence in Texas a few days since.

Word has been received in Ottawa of the death at Minneapolis on Saturday, March 17th, of Mr. Allan Napier, at the age of 41 years. He was the second surviving son of Mr. Ross, Deputy Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Assembly of the old Province of Canada. Mr. Napier also leaves a relative in Ottawa, a clerk of the English records Department of the House of Commons.

Postmaster-General Howe did at Kenosha, Wis., on March 25th, at the residence of his nephew. Colonel Howe contracted a severe cold at Green Bay and returned to Kenosha. He was very ill till Saturday, when he seemed to improve. The physicians procounced the disease pneucians ile was taken worse on Saturday monia. night and sank rapidly, passing away peacefully this afternoon. The body will probably be taken to Green Bay for interment in the family plot. Howe was born in Maine in 1816, removed to Wisconsin in 1847, served three terms in the United States Senate, and filled several other important positions.

Widow Lavole, of St Elzear, county of Beauce,

A despatch from St. Andrew's, N. B. announces the death of A. T. Paul, Sheriff of Charlotte County. He was 61 years old. Capiain Carey, who commanded the skirm-ishers' party who were with Prince Napoleon whon he was killed in Zululand, is dead.

Wm. Armstrong. an ex President of the Ottawa Typographical Union, died on March 21st, after a lingering illness. He was a native of Kingston. Henry Graham, member of the well known firm of carpet dealers, Toronto, was buried on the afternoon of March 12th. He established his business in Toronto over thirty years ago.

Lord Haldon died in London, Eng., on March 23rd. He was one of the peers created by Lord Beaconsfield in 1880, being at that time Sir Lawrence Palk, member of Parliament for Midsurey. He was born in 1818 and was consequently 65 years of ago. He is succeded by Hon, Lawrence Hasketh Palk.

Rev. T. P. Farrelly, nephew of Monseigneur Farrelly, died on March 12th at the Kingston Hospital, where he has been under treatment for several months of consumption and disease of the heart. Deceased, who was born at Troy, N.Y., was educated at Regiapolis and St. Michael's Colleges, and was ordained in 1879. He' was for some time assistant in Belleville parish, but had latterly been assistant in the Cathedral at Kingston.

Sister Thibadeau, of the Confraternity of the Sister Thioadeau, of the Confraternity of the Sours Grises, Ottawa, died on Saturday night, March 10th. She was one of the six who founded the home of the congregation in Ottawa, and of that little ba donly one survives her, Sister St. Joseph, of Montreal.

The funeral of the Rev. P. Farrelly, nophew of Vicar General Farrelly, of Belleville, took place at Kingston on March 14th, and was very largely attended, many of the priests of the diocese being present. The deceased gentleman was a young man of line abilities, and his death is deally regretted.

Is deeply regretted.

Afr. P. H. Lamothe, Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, died suddenly on the afternoon of March 20th at his residence, 30 Victoria street. Although he has been alling for a few days from rheumatism his death was quite unapprected. Though he never took an active part in public affairs, he was held in great respect, particularly by the families whose estates he had administered with marked probity and ability. He married Miss Lucy Coffin, daughterof the late and esteemed Prothonotary, Mr. W. H. Coffin, and leaves five children—three sons and two daughters. Mr. Lamothe was born in Montreal on the 17th of January, 1817, and was a brother of Major Lamothe, of this city.

was born in Montreal on the 17th of January, 1817, and was a brother of Major Lamothe, of this city.

Henry A. Kollmyer, M.D., a promivent physician of this city, died at his residence on Bleury street at a late hour on Tuesday night, March 18th. The announcement of his demise will be received with much regret by the profession threeghout Canada. The deceased was born in Montreal in 1832. In 1851 he began the study of medicine, graduating in 1856, filling during his last year the position of apothecary to the Montreal General Hospital. In 1868 he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Montreal College of Pharmacy. In 1869 he was appointed also Lecturer on Botany in the same institution. In 1872-78 he gave the entire courses on Botany. Materia Medica and Chemistry. In 1871 he was appointed Prefessor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College, which position he held up to his death, although since November last he has been unable to perform his duties. He was admittedly perhaps the best Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Dominion.

Mr. Frederick Southmayd Haight, Principal of the Senjon vehocled, this city distalented.

on Materia Medica in the Dominion.

Mr. Frederick Southmayd Haight, Principal of the Senior Echool of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning (March 23rd), of paralysis of the heart. The deceased was born in New Orleans in 1836, and at an early age entered Williams' College, Mass., from which he graduated with honors in 1857, having had for classmates the late President Garrield. In 1858 he commenced the profession of teaching in this city, shortly after removing to the Grammar School of Carlton, Ont. He was also Principal of the Grammar School at Scotland, Ont., where he remained for several years. He then returned to Montreal and started the Montreal Academy, of which he became Principal. After acting in this position for a considerab's period, he was, on the formation of the Senior School several years ago, appointed its first Principal and continued to occupy this position with singular ability until the hour of his death. Mr. Haight was the recipient of the degree of M. A. ad cumdem of McGill University The domise is generally regretted by a large circle of friends.

Mr. George Frush, proprietor of the Eagle. Haight was the recipient of the degree of M. A. ad cumdem of McGill University The domise is generally regretted by a large circle of friends.

Mr. George Frush, proprietor of the Eagle Foundry and Engine and Boiler Works, of this city, is dead, at the advanced age of 99 years of age. Mr. Brush was born at Vorgennes Vermont in 1793, and came to Montreal in 1817. In his early life he was connected with the first steamboat which piled on Lake Champlain, was one of the first toendeavor to utilize steam in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Connecting himself with the Messrs Torrance, Molson, Frothingham and others, he superintended the construction of a number of steamboats for river traffic, and among them commanded the "Car of Commerce," the "Swift Sure" and the "Lady Sherbrooke." This was between 1817 and 1822, in which last-mentioned year he supervised the building and took charge of the "Hercules," the first attempt at building a steamboat to tow and carry freight. In 1826 he married Miss Seymour, and in 1820 was appointed to the command of several vessels on the Upper Lakes, Six years later he sought employment from the Ottawa Fordwarding Company, and in their interests went to Kingston, where he remained until 1839, when he returned to Montreal and entered into partnership with Ward Brothers, who at that time carried on the Eagle Engine Works. In tenyears he bought out his former associates and has since continued to run the establishment. He was one of the incorporators of the American Presbyterian Church when it separated from Zion Church. He became one of the trustees and continued so until his death. The foundry which he carried on turned out some of them being for the Imperial as well as the Canadian authorities. Mr. Brush leaves two sons and threedaughters son and a daughter having died before him. His death is very deply ragretted by a large circle of friends both in this city and throughout the Dominion.

Another bottle containing explosive material has been found near the Guirine.

316 July 1.7

THE IRISH LEADER PUTS ENG LAND IN THE DOCK.

MASTERLY ONSLAUGHT ON THE ORIMES ACT.

PARNELL'S SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF THE AUTOURATS IN IRREAND. entring and the state of

are In the House of Commons on Monday, Feb.

to the address, as follows :-"That the manner in which the exceptional Tegislation known as the Crimes Act has been and is exercised by the officials of the Crown in Ireland is tyrannical and unjust; that gross license of oppression is granted to persons and classes bitterly hos-tile to the mass of the Irish people; that constitutional agitation is despotically impeded and persecuted; that justice is admin. istered in a most partial and prejudicial spirit, and that the confidence of the people the contents, and said it had been inserted in constitutions of the juries who tried a tional in the application of the law, is destroyed by his absence and without his knowledge. The number of murder cases in Dublin recently. a system of jury packing, which has already bench retired and the chairman announced led to many iniquitous sentences and the that they were unanimously in favor of sendexecution of innocent persons, while it is ing the case for trial before the judge of the practically impossible to obtain justice or assizes. This action seems to have been protection for the masses of the people from the present administrators of the law, and that unless the Irish Executive abandon unconstitutional and tyrannical courses, and depend upon the constitutional administration of the ordinary law, the result may be prejudicial in an extreme degree to the cause of peace and order in Ireland."

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell in rising to move his amendment to the address, in reply to the Queen's speech, was cheered by the Irish members.

The Irish Government and the Government generally lost a very great opportunity after the assassinations in the Phonix Park of restoring peace and order in Ireland by the only means by which it will ever be possible to and that is by the aid and sympathy of the people in that work (hear, hear.) I wonder whether the Chief Secretary, and those who are responsible for the Government of Ireland, ever consider what they are going to do when the Crimes' Act expires; whether they propose to renew that Act, or, perhaps, to replace it, with something of a still more drastic character (hear, hear); or whether they proposed to do without it. If they contem. plate being able to do without it at the end and order on the expiration of

lowed (hear, hear), which shows that the police are not fitted to exercise the powers with
which the act has entrusted them. There
stude the Irish people that they are not were numerous cases in which persons have fit to be entrusted with the trial of cases of a Certainly the administration of the Irish Govbeen arrested under the Curiew clause, or as political nature (hear, hear, and Irish cheers). enment in Ireland at present is universally strangers, or on suspicion of intending crimi- I say there are noble exceptions For innal offence, but who were discharged because stance, Mr. Justice Harrison. He is a fair they had been able to give a satisfactory so- judge. He tried grave cases the other day, count of themselves, though in many in-stances they had been kept in prison, some-der cases and other, important cases, and no-be noticed that the Assassination Seclety—if stances they had been kept in prison, some-times all night, and sometimes for a week or a fortnight, being remanded without the op-trials (hear, hear). Contrast the attitude of a fortnight, being remanded without the option of ball. After going through the cases of arrest up till the end of last year, Mr. both of them political judges, or the late to the present there are only two in which convictions were obtained in the case of personal stressed under the provisions of the state of o

&c., (hear, hear, from the Irish members) made a great mistake in prosecuting Mr. taken by the resident magistrates, and not by the local unpaid justices, because we find that they drew up the following memorial:—

"We, the undersigned justices of the peace assembled at Tuam, having heard the case of the Queen vs. Kelly, although there was no other course open but to send the case forward, yet desire to state strongly our opinion

that the defendant's statement is true." We now come to the case of the Mayor of Wexford, editor of a newspaper, who was prosecuted for publishing a report of a meeting of the Ladies' Land League, and in which the Crown Solicitor, Mr. McMahon, said-"We have nothing to do with the effect of the article; it was their intention to intimidate them." We find that a number of reporters. and Mr. McPhilpin, an editor of a newsrestore peace permanently in that country, paper, were prosecuted for attending a proclaimed meeting, and the Freeman in its report, stated that not only were the gentlemen convicted, but they were marched through the town of Mullingar in prison garb. We now come to the suppression of meetings, including the suppression of the meetings of their constituents which his bon. friends the members for Sligo (Mr. Sexton) and Roscommon (Dr. Commins) intended to address. The Chief Secretary made a very remarkable statement of three years, I think it would be much better in connection with this matter, in which he if they had not tried it at all thear, said that if he know that the member for If they be an extraction of the control was a second color with the color with the color with the color with the color was a second color with the color wit Because their chances of en- Sligo intended to address the meetings, they listing the Irish people on the side of would not have been proclaimed. That statement carried condemnation with it (hear, that act, in view of the irritation which its hear). The only meeting called to daily administration is exciting throughout hear an address from the member for Ros-

Crimes' Act. On the 5th of January four case, and who, I see, is to be entrusted with young lads were charged with being the trial of murder cases to be shortly pro-out of their homes a little after nine, ceeded with in Ireland. Contrast, I say, the conduct of those judges with the conduct of After a quarter of an hours consultation the Judge Coleridge, who tried Walsh, who was magistrates announced that, considering the tried for supplying arms to persons in Ireobstacter of the night on which they were land, and was convicted of treason (hear, out—it was:Et Stephen's night—they had a hear). Contrast the way in which Judge doubt whether they were out for any unlawful Rarrison and Ohief Justice Coleridge summed purpose (hear, hear, from the Irish members). up with the way in which Mr. Justice O'Brien They gave them the benefit of the doubt and and Mr. Justice Lawson were in the habit of discharged them (a laugh)... I think I have summing up. I can tell the House that these given proof of how: the Curfew clause has things make a deep impression on the Irish been used and abused because it is evident people (bear, hear). They have an earnest they have not arrested men who were cut for longing for fair play - they desire nothe purpose of committing orime, but men thing but fair play; but when they see juries who were out for legitimate purposes, against packed in the way described, and the whom no harm could be proved when the judges jumping about on the Bench and deintimidation section of the Act. The first suit is to destroy all sympathy of the people prosecution which took place under this section against a Pressman was that against Mr. deavour to shield criminals (hear, hear). The Richard Kelly, proprietor of the Tuam Herald. worst traditions of Ireland are associated with He published a letter in his paper which had this question of jury-packing and this questbeen written by somebody else. Mr. Burke tion of the conduct of judges, and I regret to Orimes' Act there have been more scandals It |represents seven trials, viz., two trials for arson, four trials arising out of the Lough Mask murders, and the trial of Patrick Delany for an attempt on the life of Judge Lawson. The number of jutors who took part in those seven trials, out of a panel of Crown, not content with the enormous power they possess of selecting entirely Protestant juries, and juries from a particular class, have made a further selection from amongst that try all these seven cases (hear, hear). Fortyseven of these fifty-rix were Protestants, and nine were Catholics. Now, the proportion of Catholics to Protestants on that jury panel of 200 is just the other way (hear, hear). The just proportion on this particular panel is represented by four and a half Catholics to one Protestant. The proportion of four and a Ostbolics to ten Protestants, instead of fortyseven Protestants to nine Catholics (Home Rule cheers). In fact, the proper order of things was reversed. In one trial the Crown Solicitor ordered thirteen Catholics in succession to stand aside, and eventually there were on the jury 3 Catholics and 9 Protestants. The jury disagreed, and on the second trial the jury which convicted the prisoner coneleted of eleven Protestants and one Catholic. the one Catholic being James Talbot Power, distiller. For the trial of Patrick Higgins 106 jurors answered. Twenty Protestants were challenged for the prisoner and twenty-six Catholics were ordered to stand acide by the Crown. The jury disagreed, and the second jury which tried Higgins consisted of eleven Protestants and one Whig Catholic, the same Mr. James Talbot Power whose services

> -of the people of the country in his favor. ernment in Ireland at present is universally

> detested by everybody (hear, hear). I defy

you to continue the government of Ireland

unless you do obtain the sympathy of the

22.4

until then that there was an unhappy and lamentable recurrence of the attempts I feel convinced that by the passing of the Orimes Act, by the way in which the Irish Govern ment have administered it, conciliation has been postponed for many a long day and many a long year. You may perhaps keep the country quiet, and anybody can govern in a state of siege, but the problem will again come up. What are we to do to reconcile Ireland to England?" You will have to find some answer to the question. During the 700 years in which your rule has existed, you admit you are not any nearer the end than you were at the beginning. We are told we are to have no more remedial legislation for Ireland because of the alleged discovery of an Assassination Society in Dublin-that is practically whom no harm could be proved when the judges jumping about on the Second to the speech of the noble marking themselves the effect of the speech of the noble marking 27th, Mr. Parnell moved his amendment to the powers given to the speech of (cheers). It is not the effect of the speech of the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. H. Glad. store). I should say it was not because the Government thought that they were contending with any grave orime in Ireland, but said he thought the officer of the Crown had say, that during the administration of this it is because they believe that having succeeded in putting down crime and agitation Kelly. The defendant, he understood, was than have ever occurred in the same time be- in Ireland, it is no longer necessary for Eng-sorry for having inserted the letter, repudiated forc. I have here a table showing the land to pay any attention to the unconstituwants of Ireland. We have been taught by history that whenever we obey the law we receive no attention to our wants; but that when a great agitation arises which shakes the toundation of society, threatens revolution or civil war, we may expect that undivided attention of the House of Commons to the affairs of Ireland. 200, was flity-six, that is to say, that the If you are going to wait until you have more peace and order in Ireland, I fear the youngest among us will not see the resumption of remedial legislation for Ireland. (Home Bule cheers). You may say that we are only class, and they selected fifty-six out of 200 to 5,000,000 in number; but we have many millions of our countrymen scattered over the world who sympathize with Ireland, who are as willing to make as great a sacrifice as any of those at home, and who have ability and means superior to those in Ireland itself. We have a greater Ireland beyond the seas, and in the sympathy and attention, and interest which are now being half to one would have represented forty-five | paid by the Irlsh millions of America to the progress of affairs in Ireland, we have a certain guarantee of ultimate success (cheers).

## No Guesswork Turns Out Well

[Philadelphia Correspondence.]
The ditterence between positive knowledge and blind experimenting is nowhere more quickly exhibited than in the treatment of stock. Thousands of horses, more or less valuable, are annually lost to their owners and to extended aid good service because of guesswork in endeavoring to cure their aliments. If a man wants to build a barn, the very best material is his choice, and it must be worked in; but if the same man has a sick horse, anything is good enough for the animal. At least this is so in too many cases. There is no guesswork tolerated in any business, pursuit, or project that is worth following; and why guessing should be allowed in the medication and treatment of stock is something we cannot divine. However, there is a limit to all things, and there must be to this. So we thought, mentally in reviewing the experience of some of our

"Why are you in such a hurry to get home?" oue Frenchman asked another who had recently arrived in New York and had already bought a ticket for the return trip. Ah, my friend, I return that I may become a member of the Cabinet." Indeed! What hope have you of that?" "They will have tried every other Frenchman by the time I get to Paris, and I must burry to get my

"BEST OF ALL." Dr. B. V. PIBROE, Buffalo, N.Y .: Dear Sir, My family has used your "Favorite Prescription" and it has done all that is proclaimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for female complaint. I recommend it to all my customers.

### G.S. WATERMAN, Druggist, Baltimore, Md.

The grand old man across the way-that is to say, M. Victor Hugo-has just been banqueted with both good viands and fine compliments. He was the "King of literature," the "Mont Blanc" of postry, the "venerated master," Chatcaubrland's "sublime enfant," and M. About's "sublime-viellard." And for all these belies asperges Victor Hugo had nothing to offer in return but his "emotion," and he offered it.

"Don't you think we ought to separate our husbands?" said a lady to her friend. "Do you not see how excited they have become? They are beginning to call each other 'ox' and 'ass,' and all sorts of disagreeable things." "Oh, no!" was the calm reply. "Let them go on; they have known each other for more than twenty years and ought to know what they are talking about."

## A PRIEST ON SENATOR TABOR'S WEDDING.

MILWAUKEE, March 18—The following card from the priest who married Miss McCourt and W. H. Doe adds another bit to the interesting story of she Tabor marriage:

w. h. De adds another of to the interesting story of she Tabor marriage:

To the Public:

It becomes my painful duty to inform the public that the late marriage in Washington, D. C., between Senator Tabor of Colorado and Miss Elizabeth B. McCourt, formerly of this city, Father Cappelle officiating, is in nowles sanctioned by the Church, and is declared illicit, as Miss McCourt was married by me in St. Peter's Church, June 27, 1877, to Mr. William H. Doe, the latter being still alive. The Catholic Church always maintained with the greatest firmness that the bond of matrimony is indissoluble. Jesus Christ Himself gives this all-important command when speaking about marriage, St. Matthew, nineteenth chapter and sixth verse. "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The same words we find also in St. Mark, the tenth chapter and ninth verse. If Father Cappelle were aware of the impediment in this marriage, and nevertheless performed the ceremony, he would be suspended

ipsofacto. He states, however, that he was innocent of that fact. We were shocked to learn
that Catholics were even present at the marriage and never informed the officiating clergyman that Miss McCourt had a husband living.
In this respect they committed agrievous fault
in remaining silent when they should have
made known the impediment to the marriage,
something each Catholic is obliged in conscienc to do. scienc to do.

Rev. James O'Malley, pastor of St. Peter's OBHKOSH, March 18.



## Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

Habitual Costiveness,

-OF--HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

## COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

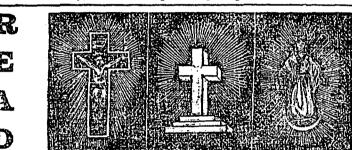
It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

BETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark package

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# NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES? NIGHT STATUES!

ARE VISIBLE

# Darkest Room

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

413 Crace archbishop wood. Of Philadelphia.

# ITMINOUS CROUTEX!

"It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

# READ

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

## **CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES**

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

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

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

 $We\,$  also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

## \$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat a propried cost, any articles of a like nature

desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

1 For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession one gives in the silent hours of the night.

\$1.00 each for Crosses. \$2.00 for Crucifixes, 9-inch figure. \$8.00 " " 17 " " Crosses \$9.00 per doz:n, or \$5.00 per half dozen. Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO.

No. 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

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The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000 -Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion.



"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

place Monthly.

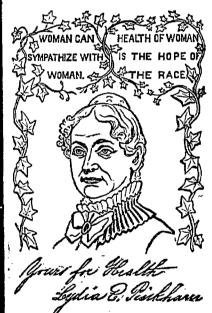
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, ULASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS. TUESDAY, April 10th. 1853—185th Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPIT	TAL P	RIZE		\$75,000			
î	do		do		25,000			
î	do							
2	PRIZI	EB OF	\$6,000					
ã	do							
10	do							
20	do							
100	do							
330	do			<b></b>				
500	do			- <b>-</b> - <b></b> -				
1000	do		25	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	25,000			
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.								
۵	Annro	ximati	on Prizes of	\$750	6,750			
9	Thhre	do	do	500	4,500			
999		do	do	250				
7007	Privag	emon	nting to		\$265,500			

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

TA 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N.B-In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be



### YDIÁ E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Lencorrhea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the tasto, efficacious and immediate laits effect. It is a great help in prognancy, and re-lieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT TREELY.

EFFOR ALL WEARNESSES of the generative organi f either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever seen before the public; and for all diseases of the EDERIS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. ETKIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Usc.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will endicate overy vestige of Humors from the Bood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound. BBoth the Compound and Blood Purifier are pre pared at 23 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Masa Price of either, \$1 Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Finkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent tham, Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

13 Lydia E. Pinkilan's Liver Pills cure Constipa-tion, Billousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. # Sold by all Druggists. (3)

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects tre in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction

Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.



POULTRY SUGGESTIONS.

It is well, in cleaning out the poult ryhouses not only to take the droppings from under the roosts, but to rake up whatever feathers, etc., have accumulated on the ground. Turn up clean, fresh earth with the fork, and scatter over chaff and hay seed. The pleasure the fowls will take in scratching for seed, and in rolling in the fresh earth, will be ample satisfaction for the labor spent. The best way to kill and dress fowls is to hang them by the legs, pass a sharp-pointed knife, with edge from you, through the throat, just below the "deaf ear," cutting off the arteries running to the head; then turn the knife teward the neck-bone, and while turning back the head with the left hand, press the knife until the neck is broken. Take the wings in the left hand, and strip off the feathers with the right. They will pull off quite easily while the body is warm. If care is taken, the skin need not be broken. Never soald chickens in dressing, for, unless great care is used, the thin outside skin will be rubbed off, which injures their appearance very much, and reduces the value

In selecting seeds for spring planting, do not neglect to get seed of the mangel best, for these beets make the very best green food for towls in winter. If the water in the dishes is thrown out each night, trouble and time will be saved in the morning. Give warm water to fowls if possible.—H. C. B. in American Agriculturist for March.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice roaches, bed-bugs, files, ants, moles, chip munks, gophers. 15c.

A MONTREALER WINS A LOTTERY

PRIZE.

Mr. George Davelny of this city, one of our most enterprising young French Canadians, is the lucky winner of a \$100 prize in the Louisiana State lottery. The lucky number was \$7,498, the winner holding four \$5 tickets. Mr. Davelny has decided to buy \$150 worth of tickets, in the hope of winning the \$75,000 prize at the April drawing.

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

ENGLISH FARMERS' DISSATISFIED, London, March 21.—The threat to blow up Canterbury Deanery is attributed to English farmers, who oppose the payment of certain church tithes.

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" for all scroiulous and virulent blood-poisons, is specific. By druggists.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, for several years employed by the Department of Agriculture to investigate the disease of swine and poultry, has been called to Washington to conduct like investigations on a more elaborate scale. Land will be leased and animals provided for experiments on inoculation, &c. The investigation will be conducted with the special view of ascertaining the nature and means of the prevention and cure of Texas cattle fever, pleuro-pneumonia and hog and chicken

## EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

London, March 20 .- At a meeting of the Charity Organization Society to promote emigration, a letter from Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, was read stating that the Canadian Government would not sanction the emigration to Canada of habitual paupers. She was willing to absorb destitute boys and girls, in reasonable numbers, and provide a periodical inspection of them and a record of their disposal.

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

## A MILK FAMINE.

New York, March 20 .- There is a great scarcity of milk here in consequence of the action of the Orange County producers. The General Freight Superintendent of the Erie Railroad sent a despatch to the President of the Milk Producers' Association denouncing the work of the "spilling committee" and notifying him that parties spilling milk at any station on the road will be punished to the full extent of the law. A prominent dealer says the work of the "spilling committee" is nothing but larceny. He asserts that a number of farmers who desire to send milk to dealers have called on the sheriff to protect their property, but the sheriff sympathizes with the Association.

PORT JERVIS, N.Y., March 20.—The milk war is unabated. At Otisville, Howelts, Middletown, Hampton, Goshen, Chester, Oxford, Monroe and Turners, shipments to-day were practically stopped. Crowds of farmers and citizens surrounded the stations. The first few who came with milk had it spilled; the remainder took it home. The supply on the branches is also greatly reduced.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE. Is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Health Benewer." \$1. Druggiats.

DIXIE'S HALLUCINATION.

A FABRICATION PURE AND SIMPLE-A BEWILDER-ED LADY-HER LETTER TO ME, PARKELL,

NEW YORK, March 21 .- The World's London special says: "Those likely to be the best informed regard the statement of Lady Dixle as to the attack upon her a pure fabrication, as not a trace of a struggle can be found on the damp mould. Two large men dressed in women's clothes could not possibly have reached her house without being seen, as a soldier, publican and gardener were all within a few yards of the scene of the alleged struggle at the time. It is alleged that they neither saw nor heard anything of it. Lady Florence herself is now bewildered about it. She has the reputation of being half mad. It is now known she wrote to Mr. Parnell on his release, avowing herself a strong Nationalist, and urging him to act with her.

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes: "1 wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of God Liver Oil and Hopo-phosphites of Lime and Sods. A cough of six months standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect; at last I used this Emulsion, and before three pottles were used I am glad to say I was restored to perMedical.



[18] [1] 《海南·阿尔斯斯·蒙南·阿斯·克·西亚斯里利亚斯基斯 电子 [20] [16] 《热风》 《诗诗》 [1] [1]

valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.
They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,



ABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Bive Ex-ress & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOOUM, 181 Poarl St., N. Y



and is the best preparation

ever invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND Assayer

State

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leading

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Ohemist It supplies the natural of Mass. food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head in mediclean, sweet and healthy.



# BUCKINGHAM'S DYE WHISKERS

BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off. PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

## IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

13 For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with groat success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International

nigness and pairy Fairs.

27 But by patient and scientific obsmical research we have improved in several seaints, and now offer this new color as the best units world. it Will Not Color the Buttermilki It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

And, while prepared in oil, is so compound of And, while prepared in the its economic randd.

EFEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil oxions, for they are liable to become randd and spoil the butter,

LFIT you cannot got the "improved" write us to know where and how to got Is without extra expense.

(66) pense. (46) WELLSCHICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

DEALERS IN HIGH CLASS **Pianos and Organs** 

All our Pianos and Organs are Fully Guaranteed.

Those requiring really good instruments for their own use are specially invited to examine our stock now on sale at our rooms, 226 St. James street, the largest Piano House in the Dominion. These consist of

### PIANOS!

WEBER, (N.Y.) | VOSE & SONS. Decker & Son, (N.Y.) N. Y. PIANO CO. DUNHAM, (N.Y.) WILLIAMS & SOK. Jos. P. HALE, (N.Y.) Heintzmann & Co.

ORGANS!

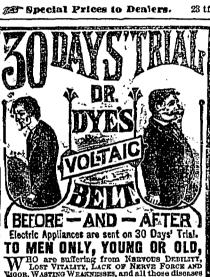
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Purchasers will be allowed a large discount on all instruments (except N.Y. Weber), and full value for their old instruments. Having engaged first-class workmen, they are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and tuning in the most satisfactory manner. Planos stored, removed, packed and shipped on reasonable terms. Also Second-hand Planos in great variety, in first-rate order, some as good as new

A variety of good Planos to Hire by the quarter or year. Planos sold on the installment plan, in monthly payments, extending two years. A large variety of Plano Stools and Covers always on hand. Send all orders for tuning to

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WHO are suffering from Nanvous Debility
Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force and
Yoor, Wasting Weakinesses, and all those diseases
of a Prinsonal Nature resulting from Abvers and
Other Causes. Speedy relief and complete resto
ration of Health, Vicou and Manicood Guaranteed
The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century
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VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

## \$200.00 REWARD!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any chest the public, or for any preparation put in any form, protending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. Hor BITTERS Mrg. Co., Rochester N. Y.

"TILL WARNED, OR BY
CONTINUE to wesken their systems by the use of
the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the
Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and
strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialities ManusacTuring Co., Montreal Price 25c. 51 tr

R. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON,

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

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MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLONIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU.

ST. PAUL, MINN. DESTROYER OF HAIR!

## ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

Removes hair from the face, neok and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oii or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each soid at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the har Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF ST.
HYACINTHE. Superior Court. Meries Louise Danis, of the Village of Richelieu, in the Parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, wife of William Loiselie, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said William Loiselie, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

LAREAU & LEBEUF.

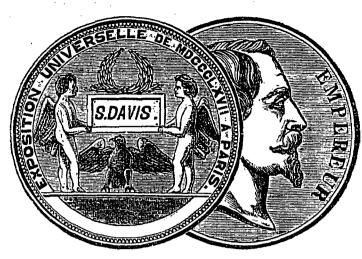
n this cause.

LAREAU & LEBEUF,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
St. Hyacinthe, March 1st, 1838.

80 5

New Advertisement.

**WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:** 



Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD



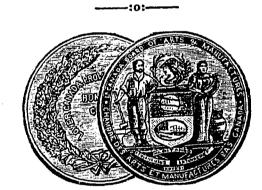
THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876 IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE

# especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and

OF 1863.



SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.

---:0:---

A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

# Sam'I DAVIS & SON

Manufacturer of

CABLE, SENECAL, EL PADRE,

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

54 - McGILL STREET - 56

MONTREAL.

# JUSTIN M'CARTHY ON FORSTER.

(Continued from First Page.) Mr. McCarthy remarked that that man's name was in every London newspaper every morning at that time. At a great trades demonstration Joseph Lester referred to the members of that House as "Those themselves the House of Commons." (Laughmember of that House, but he asked the right hon, gentleman what he would have said if some one as nearly connected with the hon, member from Cork as Mr. Lester was with the right hon. gentleman had uttered words of that description to a great meeting. ("Oh!") The riots in Hyde Park took place, people were wounded. ("Order.") The right hon. gentleman had traversed every land and sea to find charges against them; what he was saying was quite to the question; he wanted to show the right of your bitters. hon. gentleman and the House that it was a case of holding the leaders responsible for every idle word uttered by the followers. Of that movement Mr. Beales was the leader, and when the right hon, gentleman's friends came into power, they made him a County Court Judge. (Cheers.) The Morning Star had contained an article, the writer of which was not now living, calling upon the people, unless a certain thing were done, to destroy the House of Lords. The right hon. gentleman took in that paper. The matter was brought before the notice of the House by his hon. friend the member for Tralee. He had not heard that the right hon. gentleman had ever said one single word in condemnation of such words as those. That too, was not a time of peace. There was much dread of something like a democratic rising in the streets of London; yet during the whole of that time the right hon, gentleman never said a single word. There was one other point, one other question, he would ask-Did the right hon, gentleman never hear at the time that a famous Continental leader of revolution was over in London, and in negotiation with some men engaged in these affairs for the purpose of assisting them? Did the right hon, gentleman never hear of that? ("No," from Mr. Forster.) He never heard of it? Over and over again, in newspapers, in magazines, and in books had that story been told, and the right hon. gentleman had never heard of it; and yet he supposed that he (Mr. McCarthy) read every copy of the Irish World. Now, he thought he had suffi. ciently shows that the right hon, gentleman ought to be cautious of making charges of sympathy with assassination, and how he laid down the theory that a man is bound to know what is done by everybody else. He would tell the right hon. gentleman and the House his version of the manner in which outrages grew up. The Land League had been formed with the full and deliberate intention of trying to bring agitation upon the surface, by means of which men would be reformed from that terrible system of conspiracy, the bane and curse of Ireland for so many years. Because he saw that was its good for general debility and indigestion: distinct purpose, he became a member of it. strengthen the nervous system and make He would not ask the right hon, gentleman new life. I recommend my patients to use whether he had done him the favor of read. them. ing the letter he had then published in all Ds. A. PLATT, Treater of Chronic Diseases. the English newspapers, as he now knew that the right hon, gentleman only read the Irish World (Laughter). In that letter he had stated his reasons for joining the League. But there came one autumn and every kind of disease, and as I had been one winter three influences of evil to troubled for fifteen years with neuralgia and gether-famine, the House of Lords and the all kinds of theumatic complaint and kidney right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) The trouble, I took one bottle according to direc-House of Lords rejected the poor little Com- tions. It at once did me a great deal of good, pensation for Disturbance Bill, and then, to and I used four bottles more. I am an old accumulate the misery of the situation, the man, but am now as well as I can wisb. There for the arrest of suspicious men. Then out- Hop Bitters for their family medicine, and are rages began to increase; there was no longer any power to control them; then the move- One lady here has been bedridden for years, ment drifted leaderless and hopeless. But is well and doing her work from the use of the member for Cork and the Land League three bottles. succeeded in raising Ireland out of conspiracy, and history hereafter would prove it. He should ofter only a very few remarks on the speech of the Chief Secretary. One point he should mention was that in which the right hon, gentleman charged them with counterancing orime because a gentleman named Redpath, with whom he said they were assoclated, made a certain speech somewhere. He himself had seen Redpath only once in his life, and then but for two or three minutes: and would tell the right hon. gentle-man that he had more to do with Redpath than he (the hon, member) had. Mr. Redpath was an hon. member of the Uobden He was an Englishman—even a Yorkshireman and was at that nerlod and for a considerable time after a member of the Cobden Cinb, yet he (Mr. McCarthy) could never dream of holding either, Mr. Forster, who he believed was a member, or Mr. Potter, the president of the club, responsible for words uttered by Mr. Redpath. Mr. Mc-Carthy concluded by warning the Government, since it was now clear that there was to be no free speech or free press in Ireland, not to rest too securely on a penal system, or assume that the decrease in outrages in the past had been due to that system, rather than to the decrease of evictions. The penal system was driving disaffection beneath the surface again. Only the Irish members stood between the Government and the elements of conspiracy. The warning as to the future was for the present Chief Secretary. The blame for the calamities of the past he laid on the shoulders of another, of whom, adapting certain famous words written of a politician of a former day, he would say it had seldom been within the power of any human creature to do so much good as the right hon, gentleman the mem-

## ber for Bradford had prevented (applause). BIOTING IN CAPE BRETON.

Halifax, N. S., March 20 .- A telegram from Lingan, C. B., says 70 or 80 unionists came there yesterday and surrounded Lingan when the men were returning from work and attacked them. They badly kicked the engineer and blacksmith and struck several others, including the manager. After night the rioters, increased in numbers, visited the workmen's houses, breaking several doors and windows. This morning they broke the doors of some of the bouses, dragged the men cut and beat three of them severely. The women and children are in a state of terror. The rioters have charge of the place. Some of the work-nien had to take refuge in the manager's house, and one of these had been badly hurt. As there is no force at Lingan to protect life the manager has telegraphed to Sydney asking the authorities there to send out some constables immediately. Since January the Lingan Mines, after a protracted strike, have been operated by non-union men.

Victoris, B.C., will be thrown open to settle- almost a miracle. ment almos immediately.

A Voice From the People. THE GREATEST OURATIVE SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

No medicine introduced to the public has ever met with the success accorded to Hop Bitters. It stands to-day the best known curative article in the world. Its marvellous renown is not due to the advertising it has received. It is famous by reason of its in-herent virtues. It does all that is claimed little-minded, decrepit, hunch-bne-eyed creatures who called for it. It is the most powerful, speedy and effective agent known for the building up ter.) He (Mr. McCarthy) was not then a of debilitated systems and general family medicine.

> Winston, Forsythe Co., N. C., March 15, 1880. Gents-I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole ongregation can testify to the great virtue

Very respectfully, BEV. H. FEREBEE.

Bochester, N. Y., March 11, 1880. Hop Bitters Co-Please accept our grateful acknowledgment for the Hop Bitters you were so kind to donate, and which were such a benefit to us. We are so built up with it we feel young again. OLD LADIES OF THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Delevan, Wis., Sept. 24, 1880. Gents-I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. D. Royce.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. Sir-I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; it has done for me what four doctors failed to do-cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic. W. L. CARTER.

If you have a sick friend, whose life is a burden, one bottle of Rop Bitters will restore that friend to perfect health and happiness.

Bradford, Pa., May 8, 1881. "It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervoueness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, &c. 1 have not seen a sick day since I took Hop Bitters." MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

Evansville, Wis., June 24, 1882. Gentlemen-No medicine has had one half the sale here and given such universal satisfaction as your Hop Bitters have. We take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, as every one who tries them is well satisfied with their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made with them here that there are a number of earnest workers in the Hop Bitters cause. One person gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles. SMITH & IDE.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880. Hop Bitters Company-I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan., 1880. I heard in my neighborhood that your Hop Bitters was doing such a great deal of good smong the sick and sfillcted with most so well satisfied with it they will use no other.

LEONARD WHITBECK. What it Did for an Old Lady.

Coshocton Station, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1878. Gents,—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. A lady of over seventy years had been sick for the past ten years; she had not been able to be around. Six months ago she was helpless. Her old remedies or physicians ators had any faith in the healing properties being of no avail, I sent forty-five miles and of their own medicines they would, like hongot a bottle of Hop Bitters. It had such an est men, give them a name of their own, and effect on her that she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. After taking two hottles more she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbors, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY, Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

Honest Old Tim.

Gorham, N.H., July 14, 1879. Gents-Whoever you are, I don't know but I thank the Lord, and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy. which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. 1 used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, If you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind.

TIM BURCH. Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias K.

Chambersburg, July 25, 1875. This is to let the people know that I, Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias Krider, am now past seventy-four years of age. My health has been very bad for many years past. I was troubled with weakness, bad cough, dyspepsia, great debility and constipation of the bowels. I was so miserable I could eat nothing. I heard of Hop Bitters and was there was no change in that, but it was resolved to try them. I have only used three steady. The changes up to noon as com- 1, 21c to 22c; do No 2, 19c to 20c; slaugh-bottles, and I feel wonderful good, well and pared with the closing prices of last board ter, No 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 25c to strong again. My bowels are regular, my appetite good, and cough gone. I think it appetite good, and cough gone. I think it my duty to let the people know how bad I 110; Toronto 2 to 181; Merchants' 11 to 350; grained upper, long, 270 to 280; Scotch was and what the medicine has done for me, so they can cure themselves with it.

My wife was troubled for years with blotches, moth patches, freckles and pimples My wife was troubled for years with blotches, moth patches, freckies and pimples on her face, which nearly annoyed the life out of her. She spent many dollars on the thousand infallible (?) cures, with nothing but is jurious effects. A lady friend, of 182; 50 dt 181; 10 Union 84; 25 Toronto 1812; 10 do 182; 50 dt 1812; 50 dt 181 ience and had been cured with Hop Bitters. induced her to try it. One bottle has made her face as smooth, fair and soft as a child's It is believed that the public lands in and given her such health that it seems

A Mamber of Canadian Parliament.

I travelled all over Europe and other foreign countries at a cost of thousands of dollars in search of health and found it not. I returned discouraged and disheartened, and was restored to real youthful health and spirits with less than two bottles of Hop Bitters. I hope others may profit by my experience and stay at home. A Lapy, Augusta, Me. I had been sick and miserable so long, causing my husband so much trouble and expense, no one knowing what ailed me. I was so completely disheartened and discouraged that I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said. "Hurrah for Bop

A Rich Lady's Experience.

Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."

THE MOTHER. My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from her old and severs attacks of paralysis and headache.— ED. Oswego Sun.

Luddington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880. I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this malarial climate.

THAT ACCOUNTS FOR IT. HARRISBURG, March 27.—The officers of Dixmont insane asylum says that the weather prophet, Wiggins, was once an insane patient

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT TERREBONNE COLLEGE.

According to custom the students attending the College at Terrebonne celebrated right royally the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint on Saturday last, and although the day passed off very quietly, with no outside demonstration, yet there was an undercurrent of enthusiasm visible among the pupils, especially those of Irish birth or extraction. At the close of the entertainment in the evening an address was presented to Rev. James White, Ecclesiastical Professor of the College, who, in appropriate terms, returned thanks, both in French and English, for the honor paid him, and in the course of was accorded a hearty welcome. The Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and presented a very handsome appearance. A pleasing feature of the visit was an im. promptu concert by the pupils, which proved a great success, their vocalization being much admired by Monsignor Grandin. An address was also presented to His Lordship, who replied in a very happy manner, the ceremonies being brought to a close by the distinguished visitor bestowing his benediction and granting the students a grand conge.

A LUCKY MERCHANT IN LOUIS. VILLE, KY.

Yesterday Mr. Crittenden T. Collings, teller of the Second Nat'l Bank, who collected it, admitted that a well known and highly respected wholesale merchant on Main street had been the lucky man, and that the money had been paid over to him, he having held one-fifth of ticket 57,012, the first capital prize of Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans. The merchant prohibited Mr. Collings from allowing the use of his name for publication, not desiring for ressons of his own to have any notoriety on the subject .- Louisville (Ky) Commercial, March 1.

BIRTH.

CASSIDY.—At Richmond Station, of dropsy, on the 19th instant, after a long illness, Maggie, eldest daughter of Charles Cassidy, aged 23 years. New York and Chicago papers please copy.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oli for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originnot try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northbop & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

## Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, March 27, 1883.

The feeling on the street to-day was deci. dedly wak as regards bank stocks. Failures have not ceased, and it seems unreasonable to expect the banks to divide large dividends in view of recent losses. We see nothing in the outlook to do more than temporarily rally

In the local money market rates of discount are 7 to 8 per cant. for commercial paper, and loans on stocks are quoted at 6 to 64 per cent. Sterling exchange is duli and nominal at 108% for round amounts of 60 day bills between banks and 1083 over the counter. Demand bills are quoted at 109 . Currercy drafts on New York are § to ½ premium.

The Stock Exchange had a blueish, black-

ish look about it all morning. Nobody admitted they were "longs," but all claimed to be "bears" who were making huge profits on they were a veritable wet blanket and a grand

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The commercial situation has not under-The commercial situation has not undergone the sate of a line for or light cape to gone any material change since the date of the West at 2016. There has been some deour last reference. The heavy snowfalls, by mand for Canada pulled, with sales of supers keeping the roads blocked, has been a serious at 30c to 33c. We quote:—Gressy cape, 181c.

MY FIRST COMMUNION: check to the movement of goods and the receipt of remittances, and now we are threatened with a sudden thaw which it is thought will flood the low lying districts and make the roads impassable well on into April. Under the circumstances we have nothing very satisfactory to report. The failures that have been oropping up, are fairly numerous and include several serious ones. The most important were those of Lord & Munn, produce shipping merchants, C. C. Snowdon & Co., hardware, and Gibb, Laird & Co., of Quebec. The former owe about \$300,000. In view of the approach of the opening of navigation dealers in pig iron have been obliged to narrow the wide differences hitherto existing between the price for spot iron and that for future delivery, leading brands being now offered at \$25 on spot, and Eglington and Dalwellington at \$22 50. There have been several transactions during the past few days for spring delivery, but terms did not transpire, although understood to be at \$22 to \$23. Besides the above there have been sales of to Western points, on the basis of \$22 here. There appears to be more inclination to order for future delivery. Freights from Glasgow to Montreal have been taken for pig iron by first steamers at IIs.

GROCERIES.—There has been a little more enquiry for staple lines of groceries, and on the whole an improvement may be reported on the volume of trading. There have been some large sales of refined sugar at 82 to 94c for granulated, jobbers' prices being to to le higher. A better demand exists tor fruit, and yesterday the sale of a lot of Valencia raisins was made at 7½c, and prices range from 7½c to 7¾c. We also hear of the sale of about 200 barrels of currents at 6c. Molasses are quiet and firm. In teas there is a fair enquiry for Japans at from 17c for common to 32c for fine, but business during the week has been light. In coffse there is decided improvement, the sales being reported of 200 bags of Jamaica, ranghis remarks referred in a pleasing manner to lng from 81c for very common up to 15c for has changed hands at \$2 55 to \$2 85 for Jamaica, 16:O.P. Gins are also in fair request at steady rates. IRON AND HARDWARE, -Leading makers on

the other side of the ocean believe that the

market possesses elements of strength which buyers cannot afford to overlook as higher prices must obtain before very long, present rates not being in accord with the cost of production. Thus a very slight pretext would serve as ground on which to base an advance. Warrants are cabled somewhat lower at 47s 5d, and maker's iron a shade firmer. For spots lots the demand has been dull, and sales few. The approach of the opening of navigation has materially modified the views of holders, who are desirous of clearing out stocks before the arrival of new iron, which, of course, would at in large supplies for Easter last week. once break down the price. Therefore we At Vigar Market the supply of cattle reduce our quotations to a lower level. We was quote Gartsherrie, Langloan and Summerlee \$75,000, in the February 13th drawing of the \$25, or Eglinton \$22 50; Coltness, Glenglarnock and Carnbroe, are not on the market. In manufactured iron there is not much special activity in any class. Bars have sold more freely as holders are cutting rates. We hear of sales of round lots at \$2 to 2.10. Sheets are steady at \$2.75; hoops and bands at \$2.50; and Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75. (i.e. sheep, &c., being offered in good condition outlook for finished iron on tion. The butchers in the East end of the McCormack.—At St. Brigide, Que., on the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. McCormack of a daughter.——711 daughter.——711 pool and Glasgow say that there is no possibut if the drovers persist in selling their bility of lower prices, a statement that buyers for future delivery would do well to bear in mind. Prices are firm and decidedly in sellers' favor. Crown bars in Liverpool are cabled at £6 7s 6d to £6 10s; Staffordshire hoops at £6 17s 6d to £7, and sheets at £7 178 6d to £8, all f.o.b. Scotch bars of N.B. quality are cabled firm at £6 5s to £6 7s 6d, f.o.b. Glasgow. There is little doing in tin plates, which remain unchanged at \$5.50 for I.C. charcoals, and \$4.75 for cokes. The London market for ingot tin is cabled somewhat excited and strong at £98. Here the market has advanced &c, with a fair business at 24 c. Ingot copper is cabled unchanged at £70 10s. Here the market is quiet at 194c. Lead is quiet at 4c to 41c, and

spelter at 44c. BOOTS AND SHOES .- There is less activity at the factories the bulk of the spring trade being over. Some have already commenced cutting up for fall goods, and samples are \$1.35 to \$1.75; shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$2.00; women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.50; do split do, 90c to \$1.00; do prunells do 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do 45c to 50c; do congress do 50c to \$1.25; buckskins, do 60c to \$1 00; do congress do 60c to 70c; children's peubled and buff Balmorals 600 to 900; do split do 50c to 60c; do prunella do to \$6,50.

LEATHER -The market is dull and some what heavy. For choice plump and selected No. 1 Spanish sole 27c has been obtained, but for the general run of No 1 26c is quite high enough. In black leather, stocks are large and accumulating, notwithstanding that production has decreased. It is fortunate, however, that an export outlet is found for surplus stocks of splits, about 15 or 20 tons being shipped to England weekly. In Que-bec a sale was lately made on direct cable their clever manipulations. The failures rebec a sale was lately made on direct cable ported elsewhere bore heavily on the market; order at 22½ cash. We quote prices here as follows :- Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to big one at that. As to the money market 26c; do No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; China, No 1, 220 to 230; do No 2, 190 to 210; Buffalo, No day—Thursday last—were as follows: 260; harness, 29c to 320; waxed upper, light. 121; Commerce 1 to 132; Bichelleu to grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; 682; Passenger 1 to 143 and Gas 1 to 180. pebbled cow, 121c to 15c; splits, medium, Stock Sales-142 Montreal 200; 275 do 26c to 27c; do, juniors, 19c to 22c; calfskin,

Hibes and Wool. Sales of several thousands akins have transpired during the week.

Is 2; 50 St. Pani & Manitoba 155; 75 Telestraph 122; 80 Gas 182; 50 do 181; 25 do 180; 30 do

for No. 1. Sheepskins \$1 to 1,10 each and calfekins 120 per lb. In wool we have heard of several sales of foreign at our prices. An American, who is in the city offering samples, reports the sale of a fine lot of light Cape in

to 20c; Australian, 29c to 31c, as to quality

Canadian pulled, supers, 30c to 33c. Oils and Salt.—The market for the former has continued very quiet. Petroleum at the recent decline is a trifle more active, with sales of car lots at 16½c per Imperial gallon.
The prices in Petrolia is 13½c. We quote:— Linseed, boiled, per Imperial gallon, 680, and raw 64c; olive, \$1 05 to 1 10; cod, 64c to 67c seal, pale, 80c to 85c; do, refined, 90c to 95c do, straw, 650 to 6710; brown, 600; lard, ex-tra, 950 to \$1; do No. 1, 850 to 950; palm, per lb, 9c to 9½c; cod liver, \$1 70 to 175; petrole-um, refined, 16½c; do do in broken lots; 17c to 1740; do do in single barrels, 180 to 190 Spirits steady at 85c. Salt-A very quiet trade continues to rule at unchanged prices coarse salt selling in small lots at 70c to 75c for elevens. Factory filled, is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 1 45 and Eureka \$2 40, \$1 20 and 60c.

Fish .- Market nominal. We quote: Labrador herrings at \$6 50; other kinds, \$4 50 to 550; No. 1 green codfish \$650, dry cod, Besides the above there have been sales of \$6 to \$6 25; British Columbia salmon about 600 tons of Calder, for spring shipment \$16 50 to \$17; white fish \$5 75 to \$6 per half barrel, and trout at \$4 75 to \$5.

The trading in pork, lard and mests, was only moderate in amount and prices are unchanged. Butter-Choice creameries, per lb, 21c to 22c; Eastern Townships, finest, 20c; do fine, 18c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 17c to 20c; Brockville, 17c to 19c; Western, 15c to 16c. Cheese—The market remains quiet under light stocks. We quote fine to finest fall made 131c to 14c; and summer goods 8c to 11c. Eggs—The demand is slow, and prices are weak for both fresh and limed. We quote fresh 22c, and limed 17c per dezen. Ashes-Pots are quiet and nominally unchanged at \$5 to \$5.05. Flour-Prices steady Superior Extra, per brl, \$5 to \$5.05; Extra Superfine, \$4.90; Spring Extra, \$4.80 to 4.85; Superfine, \$4.60; Strong Bakers' (Canadian) \$5.15 to 5.25; Strong Bakers' (American) \$6.25 to 6.75; Fine, \$4.10 to 4.20; Middlings, \$3.90 to 4.00; Pollards, \$3.55 to 3.65; Ontario bags (medium), \$2.35 the mission of St. Patrick to the Irish people. Choice. Spices are generally firm. In liquous to 2.40; do. (spring extra), \$2.25

On the 11th instant the College was visited by His Lordship Monsignor Grandin, who in wood, and at \$10.75 to \$11 in cases. Bum 2.20; Oliv bags (delivered) \$3.10 to 3.15. Grain-We quote Canada red winter wheat \$1.16 to 1.17; Canada white \$1.12 to 1.14; and Canada spring \$1.13 to 1.14. Other grains are nominal as follows :- Peas 950 oats 400; barley 50c to 60c; rye 723c, and corn 80c, in bond.

In the hay market buyers seem to be operating freely in anticipation of a further rise, and reported scarcity of hay in the country, The quality, too, has much improved. We quote choice timothy \$10.50 to 11; fair to good \$9 to 10; and inferior to medium \$7.50 to 8.50 per 100 bundles. Straw was firm and higher, the ruling figures now being \$4 to 4.50 per hundred bundles.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Business was very dull as the butchers laid was light, owing to a determined effort being made by Western drovers to make the Grand Trunk cattle yards. Point St. Charles, the central market, as it is undoubtedly the most convenient place for the sale of their stock, ample provisions having been made for them by Messrs. Acer & Kennedy in the shape of stabling, feeding and watering, which iceures the cat-(le, sheep, &c., being offered in good condilive stock at the Grand Trunk vards butchers will have to go there. A few cattle were sold at Viger Market at 5c to 6c per lb for fair to good qualities, a few small common stock selling at 4c to 4%c per lb. the Point sales of cattle were reported at 510 to 6c per 1b, shipping cattle being quoted at 5%c to 6%c per ib for fair to choice qualities. Sneep were quoted at 53c to 64c as to quality. English markets are dull and 1d down.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The shipments from this city to the United States for week ending March 24th were 187 horses, \$23,867 50, against 213 horses, costing \$25,807 50 for the corresponding period last year. The average price paid by American buyers last week was \$127.63, against \$121 16 for the corresponding week in 1882 The following were the shipments to the United States last week :- March 19th, 2 horses \$400, 2 do \$220; March 20th, 14 do being prepared for the Northwest trade. The \$1,725 50; March 21st, 1 stallion \$200, 18 fallure of H. J. Stafford & Co. was not unex. do \$1,808, 2 do \$250, 13 do \$1,504 50, 5 do pected, it being one of the weak tirms pointed \$523, 8 do, \$907, 11 do \$1,157, 4 do \$475, at by the trade for some time past. We quote: Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to do \$325; do epit boots, \$1.50 to \$2.30; do kip boots, \$2.5; do epit boots, \$1.50 to \$2.30; do kip boots, \$2.50 to \$3 25: do calf boots, pegged, \$1,59250, 12 do \$1,619, 2 do \$330; March \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$2.25 to \$3 25: do \$30; March \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$2.00: brif and make \$3.00 to \$4.50: do kip \$4.50: pected, it being one of the weak firms pointed \$522, 8 do, \$907, 11 do \$1,157, 4 do \$475, \$3.00 to \$4.50; do kip \$2.00; buff and peb- | 23rd, 3 do \$335, 3 do \$399, 2 do \$193, 2 do bled Baimorals, \$1.75 to \$2.00; do split do \$318, 15 do \$1,766, 3 do \$365, 1 do \$200. Quite a number of horses were sold at the Montreal Horse Exchange on Thursday last. At the College street market Mr. James Maguire reports sales of 1 brown horse \$175. 1 black do \$125, 1 bay do \$200, 1 bay do 75c; misses' peobled and buff Balmorals, 85c | \$200, 1 bay do \$200, 1 chestnut do \$150.1 to \$1.20; do split do 75c to 90c; do prunella | grey do \$125, 1 bay mare \$110, 3 bay horses \$325, 1 bay mare \$180, 1 bay colt \$160, 2 bays (horse and mare) \$295, 1 grey mare, \$147 50, 1 black horse \$147 50, 2 bay mares 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 \$380, 1 bay horse \$170, and 1 black pony

> PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1920. sophronic Levigne. of the City and District of Montreal. wife commune en biens of Gilbert Gascon dit Lalonge, of the same place, trader, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Gilbert Gascon dit Lalonge, Defendant. An action in sensation as to report y has been An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.
>
> Montreal, 15th March. 1883.
>
> MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, 836
>
> Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. Superior Court. No. 1882
Sophronic Dupont, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Francois Xavier Morin, of the same place, trader, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Francois Xavier Morin, Defendant: An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 18th March, 1883.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, 335



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