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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

The Inviscibles Conspiracy—The Dynamite Conspirators—The Pope and the Parnell Fund—Arrival of a "Suspect"—The National League.

LONDON, May 10 .- In the House of Commons to day Mr. Gladstone refused to discuss or interfere with the capital sentence passed upon the conspirators in Ireland.

Trevelyan said the State-aided emigrants who left Ireland for America, under the direction of Tuke's Committee, were likely to support themselves and families. A proper proportion between workers and non-workers had been carefully observed. The American Government had made rules to prevent the entrance into that country of those likely to become paupers.

Mr. O'Kelly gave notice that he would question the Government concerning the protest of Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, regard.

ing Irish pouper emigration. Orders were received at Aldershot to day to send troops and police to the Carrogh

Camp, Ireland, instantly.

Parnell will speak at Dublin during the

£540 had been received from America. A

cian," which arrived to day, brought 821 | tion. evicted tenants from Glasgow, Blacksod and Londonderry. Over 800, principally large families, were assisted. They go to Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia and Montans.

statement of the correspondent of the

League. London, May 11.-To day Sir Assheton Cross (Conservative) called attention to the surrender of the Ouban refugees at Gibraltar. Mr. Wolff (Conservative) attacked the policy of the Government, which he called weak and

oringing. Dilke denied that Spain in such a manner as to give England the right to demand the return of the Cubens.

Mr. Gifford (Moderate Conservative) contended that there had been an absolute breach of international law, and that the British Consul complyed at it.

The Attorney General supported Sir Chas. Dilko's views.

Mr. Fitemaurice, Under Foreign Secretary said it was hoped that Macco would soon be liberated, but that the tone assumed by the Tories was not likely to favorably influence the case. Duntis, May 11. - Matthias Brady has been

committed for trial on a charge of threatening the foreman of the jury who convicted sident of the Republic on the subject his brother Joe. Kingston, Healy and Gibney, charged with conspiracy to murder Pcole. were arraigned to day and committed for trial. Healy was bailed in £100, but bail was refused in the cases of Gibney and

conspiracy prisoners, except O'Connor, whom | dations. This argument is one of little weight the Crown is unable to connect with the others, were committed for trial on a charge of treason telony. Lynch, the informer, was committed on a charge of misdemesnor. O'Connor, on leaving the dock, was re-arrested by Liverpool detectives. The policeman who arrested Curtin testified that the prisoner said he came from New York on February 26th, and that his address there was 301 East 59th street. The officers who arrested Dr. Gallagher testified to baving found in the prisoner's clothes an order for admission to of the system; and revelations, concerning the House of Commons. A policeman also which a Catholic writer thinks it expedient stated that although Curtin, when arrested, to say as little as possible, show that the denied all acquaintance with the other prisoners, he was greeted by Whitehead when they met.

The charges on which the dynamite prisoners were committed are treason felony, conspirscy to damage public buildings, and unlawful possessession of nitro-glycerine. Counsel Smith protested that the evidence failed to convect Arnsburgh with the crime.

The trial of the dynamiters has been fixed for the 28th June at the Old Bailey, though and, in several instances, patients have died it is expected that it may be postponed, as of neglect, or have been killed by some mis-Dr. Gallagher intends to summon witnesses hap which might easily have been avoided. from America.

NEW YORK, May 11 .- Daniel McSwyny, a naturalized American, who was imprisoned bition. It accuses the Archbishop of sacriin Ireland for fourteen months as a suspect, arrived today. His object in visiting Americs is to obtain relief for the starving people | surd system of defence is caused by the disof Donegal and see if he can obtain satisfaction from the British Government for his arbitrary imprisonment.

CHIGAGO, May 11.—The first meeting of the executive council of the Irish National of modern Jacobins are no longer effective. Lesgue of America will be held at Detroit on Even Protestants and some freethinkers see Monday.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Kinselle, who confessed that he was concerned in the murder of Lord directed against the idea of God. Happily, Leitrim, was arraigned today. His story is not believed, and it is thought that he is a lunatio. The Judge was about to discharge Kinsella when the latter said he was straid stipends of hospital chapising cannot stop that he would be shot. He was therefore unpaid ministrations. The only danger aband remanded.

is the unchristian and villainous act of refus-The Poor Law Guardians in the West of ing to send for the priest, even when he is Ireland are making vigorous progress in ar asked for by the patient." This is done in rangements for the removal to America and order to increase the statistics of those who the Colonies of the statisty poor.

Dungannon, May 13.—Mr. Toamy, M.P. for who so, carn the dismal privilege of a civil Waterlord, speaking at a meeting of the Irish funeral.

National League, at which four thousand people were present, denounced the Government policy which sought to induce the Vatican to withdraw the priests from politics. He stigmatized Errington (the English envoy to the Vatican) as a sneaking, scented pop-

London, May 12.- A Dublin despatch says it is now stated that the precise charge against Frank Byrne is that he sent John Walsh to Ireland to establish the "Invincible" Association. Of four men recommended to Walsh as likely to undertake the management in Dublin, two were recommended by Byrne and two by Egan. Two of the four, who were well known Fenians, declined to be sworn on the knife, but Carey and Mc-Caffrey consented, and afterwards Mullett and Curley were obtained. The authorities have reason to believe that "Number One" was the emissary of the same man. Typen and Byrnes were together at Nice and Cannes.

The Post save Earl Granville has received from Errington precis of a conversation with Cardinal Jacobiul on the affairs of Ireland.

LIVEBPOOL, May 12. The Irish people here have arranged for saying Masses on Monday for the repose of the soul of Joe Brady, who will be hanged in Dublin. Rome, May 13 .- The suddenness of Arch-

bishop Croke's departure on Saturday has caused surprise here. It is reported that an important and very

categorical document has just been sent by the Vatican to the Irish bishops. GALWAY, May 13 .- Eight hundred emi-

grants, assisted by Government and Tukes' Whitsuntide recess against the emigration policy of the Government. DUBLIE, May 10 .- At a meeting of the the Crimes Act." Enclosed with the circular Irish National League it was announced that was a slip containing the words, "Woe to communication from Redmond, now in Australia, stated that he hoped to send £1,000 blocd and suffering of innocent people on monthly while there. The slip is signed "By Hook BOSTON, May 10. - The steamer "Phoeni. or Crook." The circular has caused a sensa-

NEW YORK, May 10.—Through his private William O'Brien, member of Parliament, secretary, Cardinal McCloskey denies the charged the Government with pursuing a London Standard that the Pope sent a com-munication censuring the Cardinal for receiving the President of the Irish National

The letter of Cardinal Guibert to the Preof the abolition of hospital chaplains has provoked a reply from the Republique Francaise, which shows that the Catholic Uhurch in France has lost nothing by the defeat of Gambettism and the death of its chief. The Archbishop of Paris laid stress upon London, May 11 -To day all the dynamite | the pious origin of many of the hospital founwhen addressed to persecutors of religion. But it was followed by one more conclusive and more telling. His Eminence argued that the suppression or the religious side of French hospitals would dry up French charity. It has already been proved that since the expulsion of the nuns, benefactions have notably decreased. The hireling nurse is not an attractive person, especially when she succeeds those who worked for God and heaven. Terrible scandals have already shown the failure to say as little as possible, show that the women chosen to tend the sick are unfit for any serious work. Their characters are unsatisfactory, and their conduct in the hospitals has been a mixture of cruelty, implety and immorality. A Paris doctor, who professes to be a Rationalist, has already exposed the imposture. The purses have danced with medical students while their patients were dying downstairs. The food and delicacles have been eaten or given to relations; To all this the Republique Française auswers that the question is one of sacredotal amfloing the spiritual interests of his diocesans to petty details of administration. This abgust felt in all European nations towards a spurious Bepublic, which is never happy unless when fighting against the Ohristian order of society. But the sophisms

that hatred is at the bottom of these acts of

aggression, and that this hatred is chiefly

the attempts of the God haters are always frustrated by Providence. The same stroke of the pen which takes hway the miserable

# Third Trial of Kelly!

EXECUTION FOF BRADY.

DUBLIN'S "BLOODY ASSIZES"

Six Capital Convictions Secured in One Month's Sitting—The Special Commis-sions of Former Years Srielly He viewed—Joseph Mulist Creates a Senlation by Refusing the Mockery of a

Dunnin, may 9.—Timothy Kelly, charged with participation in the murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The judge summed up strongly against the alibi the defence endeavored to establish. The jury deliberated an hour. The judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 9th of June. Kelly said, "I am innocent; thank you, my lord." He also thanked his counsel for their exertions in his behalf, and hoped they would live long to defend the

Galwar, May 13.—Eight hundred emit grants, assisted by Government and Tukes' Committee embarked yesterday for Boston.

Nearly all the tradesmen in Dublin have received a circular termed an "Analysis of the special juries on eighteen trials under the Special juries on eighteen trials under the Crimes Act." Eacloaed with the circular twas a slip containing the words, "Woo to the special juries on eighteen trials under the Crimes Act." Eacloaed with the circular twas a slip containing the words, "Woo to if you have any goods of these jurors; for you, and likewise they, will have the blood and suffering of innocent people on your hends." The slip is signed "By Hook or Crook." The circular has soassed a sensal tion.

Limence, May 14.—At a meeting of the Mattonal League here yesterday, a resolution was passed denouncing the Government with pursuing a policy of ravenge. He adjured the Irish people to maintain courage, patience and union, and dremarked that there were already signs that their desires would be eventually at the desires would be eventually at the desires would be constructed for it. the distinguished honce where they are in political meetings or encourage subscriptions in aid of the present agitation; also, recommending the use of respectful language towards the State.

New York, May 14.—General Walker, counsel for Sheridan and others, has returned from Lowell, where he has been conferring the first provided for the extradition of his college of the counter of

lips had so recently pronounced the death doom on so many.

Joseph Mullett. whose name has been so frequently and flippautly mentioned by the informers, was placed at the bar, and erraigned for conspiracy to murder and complicity in the assault, with intent to kill, on the juror tenis Field. "How say you Joseph Mullett, are you guilly or not," asked the Clrek of the Crown.

Joseph Mullett did not answer. The Crown Cousel looked nuzzled and the Judged trowned, and the prison officer in charge poke to the accused as if reminding him of his duty. "How say you, e.c." sgath spanted the court official, but so in Mullett was sitent. The tudge in erposed and informed the prisoner that it was his privilege as well as his duty to plead to the indictment.

Mullett in a firm voice said he had no plea to

The prisoner was unrepresented by attorney

or coursel, assigning as a reason for his declining professional service; that a formal defense would imply a hope of fair play in that

defense would imply a hope of fair play in that court.

This episode caused much sensation in court and much commentary outside. General approval is given to the course pursued by Mullett in view of the recent experiences.

No witnesses were called for the defense.

The prisoner proceeded to address the jury, reiterating his statement that his case had been prejudged in newspapers and by speeches or members and ex members of Parliament. He had no hope that anything he could say would influence the decision of the jury or the charge of the Judge, but he wished to place on record the fact that the Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt, in his place in Parliament, and others high in office, had unfairly ania adverted on his case, and—

high in omce, had untarry anto-adverted on his case, and—
Judge O'Brien here interpased, saying that every legitimate latitude would be allowed the prisoner, but the personal attacks could not serve his case, and would not in mercy to himself be permitted.

The Prisoner—If not allowed to speak in defense, I refusa to proceed.

The Judge then briefly, but strongly against the prisoner, charged the jury. A verdict of guilty was returned and Mulett was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

enal servitude for life.

Dublin, May 11.—Edward O'Brien, Thomas Dayle and Edward McCaffrey, indicted for conspiracy to musder were arraigned this morning. O'Brien and Doyle pleaded guilty. McCaffrey pleaded not guilty. McCaffrey was also distraigned an a charge of murdering Mr. Burke. He pleaded not guilty, and asked counsel to be assigned him. The trial was postponed until next week. Mullett yesterday, on being santenped for life, exulatmed on leaving the dook that he would get justice elsewhere. The Irish, he said,

would get justice for him. the serve all length BRADY'S EXECUTION.

Dustis, May 14 — A vast concourse gathered the current to suppress Onlesse optim dens. proportion of the absence is on the part consistence of the Liberals from voting during the recent executed this morning. A strong force of lave been decoyed into and ruined in the division in the House of Commons has been cavely, intantry and police were present. The copium dens of Mott street in a year. The difference and there is a growing indisposation of the part of the copium dens of Mott street in a year. The difference is a growing indisposation of the part of the copium dens of Mott street in a year. The difference is a growing indisposation of the part of the copium dens of Dustis, May 14 -A vast concourse gathered There was no attempt at disturbance. The keeper of one den said ne, sometimes made, uon smoot sometimes of the morning opened beautifully, but there were \$300 a day. Elchy attired ladies right the Government.

showers about time the execution took place. dens regularly and the scenes in the dens are.

Brady rose at 6 and at 6 35 Canon Kennedy! described as horrible.

O'St. James Shurch, and Father O'Reilly, A pilgrimage, under the patronage of Mars admitistered the Sagrament to the prisoner in Rabre and the Ray. Fathers Vacher and admit latered the Sagrament to the prisoner in Rabre, and the patronage of Marcial the prison Or the Sagrament to the prisoner in Rabre, and the Rav. Fathers Vacher and the prison Or topal. All three remained praying Martineau, to Notre Dame de Lourdes, in until the arrival of Marwood, the hangman. France, is being organized. The departure being pinioned, and walked closely arms were will take place from Organized. being pinioned, and walked slowly and un-flinchingly to the scaffold. The black flag, tadicating that the execution had taken place, disposal of the pligrims. A steamer will was holsted over the prison at three minutes convey the pligrims from Liverpool direct to past 8. Almost immediately a hourse and Bordeaux, and eight hours by rail to Louides. coach with the mourners were seen at a dis- The return passage from Quebec to Liverpool tance coming toward the prison. The police, however prevented the vehicles approach-ing. There had been reports that after hang-be continued to Rome, and other sacred lng, Brady's friends would endeavor to excite the people to a demonstration by parading place from Liverpool on the 16th August. A an empty hearso through the city. Brady large number of our French Canadian citizens was visited by his mother last evering. She have eignified their intention of being present. was heard to exclaim: "Mind, Joe, no statement." Bra y smiled, and replied . Don't be foolish; do you think I am a fool." It gium are Catholics, yet the country is ruled is stated his mother threatened to disown her son if he gave the Government information. A wreath of flowers was received by Brady, to which was attached a the spathy of the good Catholics is in striking card bearing an expression of grief at his fate, from Irishmen living in Liverpool. Brady made no statement to the Jail Chaplain or to the Governor of the Prison. One of the last things he did was to write a letter to his mother. He carried a prayer-book in his hand to the scaffold and was thoroughly resigned and firm. His body tell 9 feet, and death was instantaneous. Brady was dressed in the same clothes, he wore during his trial. It is estimated that the growd outside the Jall numbered ten thousand. It is said the throng was even greater than any of those which collected when executions were public. At the moment the black flag was seen over the jail a cry was

quietly.

Dublin, May 24.—The verdict of the coroper's jury was that Brady's death was caused by rupture of the spinal cord. A juryman stated that the features of the deceased were slightly swollen, and that the eyes protruded. The tongue was half cut in two between the teeth. Brady is buried near the scaffold. The vertebre of the neck was crushed to places Marwood said be never hanged a criminal who gave him less trouble or anxiety, or displayed a calmer or more unflinching front.

raised, "Hats off," and every bead was nucov-

ored. The crowd shortly afterwards dispersed

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

In the Catholic Bureau examinations held in Quebec, sixty-two lady teachers passed their examinations.

Mdlle. Julie Decrais, daughter of M. Decrais, French Ambassacor to the Quirinal, nade her First Communion on Saturday les at the Church of San Luigi del Francisi in Rome. Her father, who is a Protestant, assisted at the ceremony accompanied by Comte Lefebvre de Bahaine, French Ambassador to the Vatican.

The following is taken from the Minerve The English Catholics, under the auspices of the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Denbigh, Lord Kerr and others, are preparing a nilgrimage to Notre Dame de Lourdes, in France. It is said the object of this pligrimage is to ask our Lady of Lourdes to divert from the Empire the perils and misfortunes which menace it from the side of Ireland.

The Duke of Norfolk presided last week at a committee engaged in making preliminary preparations for the pilgrimage in May to Our Lady of Louides. The Votive Church of Montmartre, in Paris, will be visited by the pligrims from England, who are expected to be numerous. The Earl of Denbigh and Lord Raiph Ker are on the Committee of Management. The nilgrims from all parts of Europe will meet at Lourdes on the 21st of May, which is the twenty-fifth auniversary of the apparition of Our Lady.

Mullett in a firm velce said he had no blea to make and would make note. His case, he said, had been prejudged by the Government press and a trial would be a molkery.

To further remonstrance the prisoners gave a like decision. A conference between Judge and counsel then took place, and Mullett was adjudged by the Cunt "mute of malice" as a plea of "not guilty" was entered on the record.

It to designs of the West or the Archbishop of Glasgow. The cathelian of "not guilty" was entered on the record. minster cathedral are borrowed from Germany, it is to be hoped that the Scotch cathedrai will be built from original designs. The son of Pugin, the great Gothic reviver and church builder, is, we believe, highly appreclated in Scotland, where he has done of late years some very good work.

In a letter of condolence to the late M Veuillat's brother, the Archbishop of Cashel speaks of the deceased as one of the few continental journalists who were acquainted with Ireland's religious political and agrarian condition; and says he was a defender of her just aspirations amid her trials and poverty. The Archbishop appeals to the French press for continued support of a nation " which can never be diverted from the path of truth; nation whose faith can never be obscured, nor its love for God, the Holy See, and the fatherland cooled by any evil influences."

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. on Wednesday, Herr Windthorst's metion for the removal of the present restrictions upon the celebration of Mass and the administration of the Secraments was rejected by 229 votes to 183. A motion, brought forward by the Conservatives, expressing the hope that the Government would proceed to an organic revision of the May Laws, with the special object of abrogating the penal clause enforclog the above mentioned restrictions, was presed by 203 votes to 154, although it was. opposed by the Minister of Public Worship.

The Catholic Young Men's Association, tairly restored: Most street, New York, last night, resolved to appeal to the authorities and Presidents of Societies for the prevention of crime and the prevention of orusity to children for, aid in the effort to suppress Obinese opium dens.

July next, by the steamer "Oregon," of the Dominion line, which will be at the entire will be \$100, \$120 and \$150, according to loshrines in France. The return will take large number of our French Canadian citizens

The vest majority of the people of Belby an anti-Catholic faction, as fierce and bit ter against the Church as the implous Govern ment of the French Republic. Here again contrast to the activity of the infidel party. The majority allows itself to be governed by the minority, and the Liberal and impious rulers are not slow in passing laws hostile to the Church and in confiscating Church property. The Minister of Justice, M. Bars, carries on the work of confiscation by means of Boyal Decrees. The magnificent Catholic institute, founded at Tournay for the benefit of choir boys, has just been sacrificed to the confiscating mania. Many an intelligent acolyte or choir-boy has, profiting by the education and training which he had received in this noble institute, made his way in the world and schieved high positions even; but only a few have made use of the knowledge and the opportunities afforded them by Catholic munificence to wage war against the Church and to attack its institutions with a rancorous

THE CATHOLIC UNION IN SPAIN.

The assembly of Spanish Catholics took place in Madrid on the 17th ult. The meeting was presided over by His Eminence Car-dinal Moreno, Archbishop of Toledo. The other prelates present were Cardinal Pays, Archbishop of Compostello, the Archbishop of Saville, and the Bishop of Cadiz. Benor Alexandre Pidal y Mon, the eloquent Catholic orator, addressed the meeting and explained the object of the Union. These he said, were not necessary political, although it would be unjust to deprive Catholics of the same civic rights as were claimed by other corporations. The Union could never lose sight of the fact that Spain is essentially Catholic. Cardinal Pays, who then addressed e mealing, showed that the politics adopted by the Union were defensive. The Union attacked no other body, but it repelled the attacks of the enemies of the Church, and carefully endeavored to balls the attempts of the powers of darkness. The allocation of Car-cinal Moreno urged the members to be hopeful, and united. Their chief bond of sympathy would be the blessing and encouragement of the Sovereign Poutiff, and the united blessings of the Bishops of Spain. With these they m ght hope to conserve the glories of the Spanish Church and perpetuate the work of their predecessors.

### THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

The Duc de Nemours, who is President of the Society of the Red Oross, has asked Brother Irlide, the Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools to allow and to prepare skilful appliances in the time of peace so that in case of a sudden outbreak of war the wounded may be well looked after. The society also helps to provide for the maimed and disabled, and in every way without distinction of race or creed. The answer of Brother Irlide is worthy of the Superior of a Brotherhood which signalised itself during the Franco-Prussian War by its devotion and patriotism. "Your Highness," he writes, "may assure the society that the 8,000 Christian Brothers residing in France will to a man be found ready to do their part without neglecting their important school work. You are doubtless aware that as a religious and a Frenchman I estnestly pray that we may be spared the plague of war. In peace our Brothers can devote themselves to that sacred and life-long task which they have avowed to accomplish. and which is the formation of an intelligent, peaceable, isborious, and, above all, Christian working classes. But if ever, which may God avert, the society for the soluce of the wounded in battle requires the services of strong and willing arms they will find my Brothers ready as they were in the last sad war." When it is added that the Council Municipal have already decreed the confis cation of the mother house of the Christian Brothers in the Rue Oudinat which had been given to them by the city of Paris in return for their former premises near the Eastern Railway, it must be owned that gratitude is not the chief virtue of Frenchmen.

### TROUBLES IN BASUTOLAND.

J CAPETOWN, May 14 -There has been a general rise in Basutoland, and advices on the 10th instant reported fighting on all sides. Reports on the 12th stated that quiet was

### ABSENTEE LIBERALS. Lounon, May 12 -It is stated that a large

proportion of the absenteelsm is on the part

### The General and the ${f Admiral}$

SIR WILVRWD LAWSON AND LABOU-OHERES PROTES! AGAINST BEING LAVISH AT THE EXPENSE OF POSTERITY.

A full house assembled in the Commons to hear the discussion of the grants to the Egyptian commanders. Mr. Labouchers opposed them. He quite admitted that war was a necessity, but these special gifts to-commanders were merely relies of the bad time when i : was considered 'far grander to swegger about with a sword than to be occupled with any other profession. However, he would have the House regard this case on its own merits He aumitted the case of Waterloo, when the country was saved from invasion, or any case where we met foemen worthy of our steer; but who should say that this was one of these cases. ('Hear, hear in) And why make a distinction between the civil and military professions? Why not reward the leaders of the opposition -gentleman who had done great service to their country - (laughter) -- sa well as military and naval commanders? He held that Lord Alcester was adequately rewarded by the rules of the service-by his pay while in command of the fleet, his pension and his salary as a naval lord, not to speak of his share (£961) of the vote recently granted to the torces. The Government might rest assured that those who had to toll for their living thoroughly objected to their pittance being taxed in order that some hereditary peer might enjoy the titled idleness of the other House. If those payments were to be made at all let us make them ourselves. If we were to gild coronets let us pay for the gilding, and not be lavish at the expense of posterity. ("Hear, hear!") He had no doubt that he should be followed into the lobby by some of Her Misjesty's Ministers. (Laughter.) He had no doubt, for instance, as to what the President of the Board of Trade would do. The right honorable gentleman was not the man to add to the number of those "who toll not, neither do they spin." (Laughter.) He was sure, indeed, that the right honorable gentleman would be as much opposed as he himself was to any one deriving his income not from the uncorned increment—that was bad enough—but from the earned wages of those who do toll and spin. (Laughter and opposition obsers). He had no doubt also that the President of the Local Government Board would be with him. They had heard about his mission to the Cabinet being to permeate his colleagues with his own particular views. (Laughter.) He trusted, therefore, that notonly the President of the Board of Trade, but others among his permeated colleagues, would follow him in the tobby. (Renewed laughter.): Jingolson was happily asleep. ("No, no l" and laughter from the opposition.) Let them not awake it. (Oheers from below the gangway.) He had to move as an amendment that, " In the opinion of this House the service of Lord Alcester during our naval operation in Egypt were not of such a character as to satisfy this House as to the desirability of assenting to the proposal anbmitted to it in

### SIR WILFRED LAWSON.

Sir Wilfred Lawson said that he would vote with great pleasure a large sum for the widows and orphans of the poor soldiers whom the Government sent to Egypt be slaughtered — (cheers) — and the Brothers to become practical members of with greater pleasure be would the Society of the Red Oross, the object of vote relief for the widows and which is to tend the wounded during war, orphans of the poor Egyptians slain while fighting in a far better cause. (Liberal cheers from below the gangway.) He had no objection to voting honors-he would give an honor to the right honorable gentleman the leader of the opposition. (Laughter and endeavors to lessen the evil effects of war cheers.) In his opinion the right honorable gentleman had done harder work in his lifetime than eith r Lord Wolseley or Lord Alcoster. He remembered when the right honorable gentleman went as one of the commissioners to settle a great question without war-(opposition cheers) -to settle it like a statesmen and a Obristian us he was. (Laughter.) He would vote the right honorable gentieman £20,000, and make him a duke besides. (Laughter and cheers.) But it really seemed to him quite shaurd to say that the services of Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester were on a par as regards this Egyptian question. ('Hear, pear!") It had delighted the heart of the Prime Minister to talk to night of the bombardment of Alexandria straight off. (Laughter.) They would get at it yet. It would not be an operation, but it would be a war before long. (Opposition laughter and cheers.) This love of display of military forces was, increasing, and it seemed almost like adream when he thought of what happened three years ago, when they all merched with pride and pleasure under the banner of the right nemorable guntleman, the Prime Minister, who was murching turough Midiothian. They all came in pleased to peace, retrenchment and reform. Why, the first thing they. did within two years was to rush upon their foreign foes, dressed up in the tory uniform. the right honorable gentleman leading them, and they marched into Egypt, singing

We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do. (Lawguter.) (It was time, he said, that this should stop, and he hoped it would. He re-greated greatly the abject state into which they had fallen under the counsels of recreant Radicals, sanguinary Obristians and fighting Quakers. (Renewed laughter.)

The House divided :--

# EDITH YORKE

CHAPTER XI.- CONTINUED.

POLEMOS AND THE WEATHER.

Se Edith stood surrounded by, a guard, of devoted hearts, between the church and harm.

The uphysical and mental growth of this girl was fair to see. It was like the slow, sweet unfelding of a rose from the bud, with its pay liver maked through the grants the girl was fair to see. It was like the slow har first novel a novel actually accepted by the sweet unfolding of a rose from the bud, with a publisher, and to be brought out in the list thou entered its baby lips pushed through the green to the spring even this inspired person would start. When Mr. Yorke read: Hast thou entered spring even this inspired person would start. When Mr. Yorke read: Hast thou entered into the difference of the snow, or hast thou before. That morning look which belongs to that there is ster, and embrace hor held the treathers of the half seed; the half seed; the half seed that he darkened in tint, so as to be no longer a shadowed gold, but a glided shadow; and she shut up like a young palm tree, slender, but with the rounded, vigorous atrength of an Atalanta She had that perfect health which makes mere existence a delight, and she was periectly happy, for all ber wants were satisfied, and all her wishes were winged with hope. Friends she took as a matter of course. She did not think much about them, but Soved them quietfy, as people do who never wanted for friends. It is need or the fear of losing which develops intensity to affection.

What she did think of was: How does the wind blow and the sun shine? What are the mames of those worlds in the sky, and how do they move? Where do the birds go when they disappear in winter, and how do they know when to return? How does the snowflake gather itself into a star-shape, and what shapes and colors the rainbow?

Her interest took in also another subject kindred to these: What distant people live on the earth? What do their eyes see? How do they live? How do they speak? Her mother's native land having been far away made all far-away lands seem far to her; and customs and speech different from those she had known did not repel, but attracted.

By some happy providence in her nature or her education, or in both, the girl's curios ity and love of the marvellous and beautiful took this direction, and therefore her delights dld not wither like weeds when childhood passed: they grew for ever.

But what was best in Edith Yorke's growth was that she began to perceive the glories of the church of God, and, as her knowledge touched here and there at remote points, to guess at the grandeur, the symmetry, and the perfect finish of the whole structure. She had been ashamed of her religion, even while she clung to it, because all the professors of it whom she knew were poor and ignorant, and because she had seen it mocked by a higher class. She soon learned that all Catholics were mot like those she saw, and that some of the noblest of earth, persons excelling in rank, wealth, learning and virtue, had been de-voted children of the Church. It was a mean reason for being better satisfied with it but it was better than no reason, and it led upward. What was it that these people found to love and reverence? She looked to see, and, seeing, she alse loved and reverenced, not because the great did, not because any one else did, but because what she saw was worthy of such homage. Once attaining this elevation, it was easy for a nature like hers to be entirely and enthusiastic on the side of God, and to find a beauty and delight in the fact that had before repelled her, to rejoice that the poor and the ignorant, as well as the rich and the learned, had a place in the arms of this bountiful Mother, and that, while human science built a laborious track on which to crawl toward the heart of God, simple human love flew straight there, as the hird flies to its nest.

Father Basic instructed her thoroughly,particularly in controversy. She must be able not only to detend herself when attacked, but to attack, if necessary. As yet, of either attack or defence she had had no need to think. That there was strife in the world, she almost forgot. The memory of all that had been miserable in her past life became as a dream, or was only real enough to keep fresh her e and gratifude toward her early friends. and to bar all intercourse between her and the village people. She saw them only when they came to her uncle's house.

Her life was simple-books, music, and drawing, a little gardening, and a good deal of riding on horseback. Major Cleaveland had given her a beautiful saddle horse, and Carl was her teacher and constant companion in these rides. Mrs. Yorke, gentle soul! would have fainted with terror had she seen the reckless manner in which these two flew over the ground when they were out of her sight.

"You have had no exercise till your cheeks grow red," Carl would say; and at the challenge Edith would chirron to her prancing Thistledown, and they were off on the wings of the wind. Thus cloistered and fostered, she grew up strong, sweet and happy, and with the glance of her clear eyes kept back yet a while many a shaft that would have been simed at the Church.

One marksman, however, was not dazzled by her. Mr. Conway cried aloud, sparing not. Denunciation was this man's forte, and he improved the occasion. It was about this time that Miss Clara Yorke commented on the astringent qualities of the gentleman's character

"Why, imamma," Hester Cleaveland said, whe had even the impudence to come to my house, and exhort me, and to say that we were all in danger from the influence of Father Basic and Edith. I got up at that, and said that, since he had taken the liberty to speak to me in such a manner of my own family, I should not scruple to excuse mysell from any further conversation with him then or in And I made him one of my most splendid bows, and left him alone; didn't I, you beautiful creature?"

This question was addressed to a lovely. gray eyed infant that lay in the speaker's lap, and was followed by a long and interesting conversation between the two, the young mother furnishing both questions and answers, and in that delightful intercourse quite -forgetting Mr. Conway and his impudence. What were all the crabbed old ministers in the world in comparison to mamma's own baby? Nothing at all! "Come, Melicent, and see how intelligent his expression is when I speak to him. He looks right in my

1400." "I do not see how he could well help it, it he looks anywhere, since your face is within an inch of his pose," remarks Melicent dryly.

Hester had at this time been a year married, and was triumphantly, we must own, a little selfishly happy. There was not in her nature a particle of malice, but she lacked that sensitive and delicate regard for the feelings of others less favored than herself, which makes unselfish persons cautious not to display too much their own superior advantages. As her father had predicted, Major Cleaveland was to her the most wonderful man in the world, and as to Major Cleavelanc's youngest non, words could not express his perfections. Their house was, in some occult way, finer than any other house whatever, their furnihere had a charm of its own, their borses had peculiar qualities which rendered them more valuable than you would think; their very brend and butter had an uncommon flavor

passed lather heavily for them, and it was a pleasant break in their daily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times. He will also consistent in the radiily life times and looked as Edith, who had drawn the radiily life times the radiily life times. He will be consistent in the radiily life times and looked as Edith, who had drawn in the radiily life times which people do talk about 1 is of the radio of an whole speech is discount. In the radiily life times which people do talk about 1 is of the radio of an whole speech is discount. In the radio of a whole people of calk about 1 is of the radio of an whole speech is discount. In the radio of a whole profile, within the life times which people do talk about 1 is of an whole speech is discount. In the radio of a whole profile, within the life times which people do talk about 1 is of an whole of the radio of a whole profile. In the radio of a whole profile, within the life times which people do talk about 1 is of an whole of the radio of a whole profile of a w

the Bastile as in a solitary country house in one of those old fashioned, down east snow storms. One could see them gather on winter days in a steady purple bank about the horizon, waiting there with leaden patience for a day or two, perhaps, till all their forces should come up, or till the air should moderate enough for a fall. There would be no visible clouds, but a gradual thickening of the air, the blue losing its brilliancy under the gray film, a flake sidling down now and then in so reluctant a manner that it seemed every moment on the point of going up again. Another follows, and another, they coquette with the earth, seem to take the matter over in the air, finally, with a good deal of hesitation, one after another settles, and presently the storm comes on steadily, and what was a fairy star of whiteness becomes a thin white veil, then an inch deep of swan's down, then a pile that clogs the feet of men and beasts, and the wheels or runners of carriages, then an alabaster prison.

It is possible to be in a state of desolation under such circumstances, and it is possible not to be: that depends on the people, and on the mood they are in. Some groan over the trial; some, scarcely less sgree. able, sit down and endure it with a most depressing patience; some shut the world out, and invent expedients to forget what sort of world it is; others, wider of mind and heart and clearer of sight, take the storm as it comes, and see all the enchantment of it. In that wast lily-flower that has curied down over them, and shut them in for a time, they find a honey that sparkles like wine. Lean out and catch a flake as it falls; it is a star, a flower, a fairy dumb-bell, a cross, a globe, always a wonder. Think, then, of the lavish millions of them!

One whom nature holds close to her heart has sung the snow-storm:

# "Every pine, and fir, and hemlock, Wore ermine too dear for an earl; And the poorest twig on the elm-tree Was ridged inch-deep with pearl."

One such snow in Seaton fell all day quietly, and all night, with a rising wind, and the next morning they woke in choas. There was no up and down out of doors, but only a roundabout. There was a whirl, and a whiteness that dimmed off into gray. ness; there were no fences nor posts; ghost of a pyramid stood where the barn had been; what had been trees were white giants coming toward them, apparently. They opened thier windows to brush away the snow that piled up on the all! and were blinded and baffled; they opened their doors to go out, and a solid Parian barrier was laid across the step, knee-high; they tried to shovel a path, and an angry wind and a myriad of little hands filled it in again. Patrick and Carl made a desperate effort to reach the village, and, after struggling as far as the avenue gate, were glad to get to back to the house without being suffocated. At the door they found Eilth catching snow fishes to look at the shapes of them, and watching with wonder and delight certain thin, sharp drifts that a breath would have shaken from their airy poise, but which the wild wind never stirred even to a tremor.

"If one could only see the shapes of the wind !" she said. " Or is it, Carl, that the shape of the snow is the shape of the wind?" Clara shook the snow from her brother's cost, and slyly dropped a snowball down his back; even Melicent forgot her dignity so far as to sit down in a bank, which enthroned her very prettily. Carl thereupon called her Mrs. Diin, and Melicent smiled involuntarily at the idea of being Mrs. Anybody. The mother and father, standing side by side, watched them smilingly from the window and remembered how they used to play in the snow when they were children, and felt young again for a brief moment.

"But the spectres of rheumatism and sorethroat stand between me and all that folderol now," Mr. Yorke says, with a half-

sigh.
"Yes, dear; but it is pretty to look at," says the wife cheerfully. " And we elders have the fire, which is more beautiful yet.' They pile wood on the fire. It blazes up, and reddens all the dusky and presently Mrs. Yorke a scarlet mantle about her, room, RGSIW and goes with a little shiver, almost to the door, and calls out in the sweetest little bird-call: "Come in, children, come in! You'll take cold."

"Mother looks and sounds like an oriole in there," says Carl. "Come, girls."

They all come in with very red cheeks and bright eyes. Edith running to show her aunt a large starflake before it melts. Mrs. Yorke, bending to examine it, breathes on it. and it changes instantly to a spot of water on Edith's dark-blue sleeve.

The two young Pattens, who have developed into clever scapegraces, are pushing each other into drifts at the back door, and pretending not to hear Betsey's stern calls to them to come to their work. When she appears at the door with her bands all ready to administer summary chastisement, they clude her with the skill of practised gymnasts or of children used to dodging blows, run under her very elbows into the kitchen, and are busily and gravely employed by the time she has turned about and come bick. Pairick sets his face resolutely toward the barn, where are certain quadrupeds to be cared for, and flounders as if he were himself a quadruped, and becomes a lessening speck, only the head visible, and finally, when they begin to think that he is lost, triumphantly pushes the barn-door open, and is greeted by a neigh from the horse, a shake of the head from the cow, and a welcoming cackle from the bess.

That evening they had music, Melicent played brilliantly, and Clara sang them an fish old song:

"Who patters sae late at our gyle-window?"
Mither, it's the cauld sleet.'
Come in, come in.' quoth the canny gudewife.
'An' warm that frozen fee.'"

When it came time for prayers, Mr. Yorke read that exquisite chapter in Job wherein God speaks of the incomprehensible mysteries of power and wisdom hidden in the things that he has made.

which distinguished it from the bread and his chair, and classed his hands over the top let us question the good sense of this thank you for your kind welcome, and wish butter of less fortunate mortals.

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words, and he knew her thoughts without the trouble f speech.

When the reading was over Edith said good-night to each-one, kissed her aunt on both cheeks, and went up to her chamber. The last good-night was to Carl, who opened the door for her.

"He has beautiful manners," she said to herself as she went up-stairs. " He says so much without speaking a word. He seemed to say good-night, but he did not speak. I think that, when we go to heaven, we shall all talk in that silent way. How odd that Carl and I should begin now!"

She wrapped a shawl about her, and stood before her crucifix, looking at it, and recollecting herself before saying her prayers. When I am going to speak to Carl or to Dick, or to any one, I think of him. If I were going to speak to a king, I should think of nothing else, and my heart would beat quick-I am going to speak to the One who

makes kings."
She bowed her head with a colm reverence. But that was not what she wanted. Her heart craved emotion. "I am going to speak to the Son of God. He was poor, He was despised and rejected. When I was the poorest, I had my little attic to sleep in, but He had not where to lay His head. O dear Lord! it was pitiful. I will never never turn you out in the cold

When Melicent softly entered her room, next to Edith's, and stopped a moment, hesitating whether to speak to her cousin, she heard her breathe out as she laid her head upon the pillow, "In the name of the Lord Jesus Ohrist, I lie down to sleep!"

Melicent stole noiselessly away from the door. She could not address any trivial word, even any word of common affection, to one who had just lain down to sleep in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. It made sleep seem awful and sacred as well as sweet. It made guardian angels seem possible even necessary. "How beautiful the Catholic religion is in some of its forms!" she thought, and, after a moment, knelt, and said a short prayer that she also might be guarded dur-ing the night, and that the Lord would not refuse to let her also rest in his name. She felt a sense of safety in having her cousin near, and the door of Edith's chamber seemed to her like the door of a shrine.

The next morning when they waked, the windows were all of a glitter with sunshine, and wrought over by the artisans of frostland with samples of every landscape under the sun-cliffs with climbing spruce trees, silvery-sanded deserts with palms, an infinite variety. The sky was a dezzling clearness. The earth was like a stormy sea that had suddenly been enchanted into a motionless and ineffable whiteness; the wave curled over, with the spray all ready to slide down its back; the hollows were arrested in their sinking, the ripples frozen in their

dimpling.
Then when evening came there was a grand display of northern lights, that pitched their tents of shifting rose and gold, with flags flying, and armies marching, and stained the snow with airy blood.

Carl stood in the cupola, with Edith and Clara clinging to him, both a little uneasy, and told them stories of Thor, Odin, the Bifrost bridge and Valhalla. What they saw was the Scandinavian gods carousing, he said; or, no, it was a repetition of that fierce battle of olden time, when, at night, spectators saw the dead arise from the field, float up into the air, and fight their battle over again in the sky, that wild legend that Kaulbach painted

"Carl," Edith said hesitatingly, "I think that the truth is more beautiful than any legend."

"But we do not know the truth about northern lights," he replied, taking a scientific view of the matter.

She hesitated a moment. She was not used to speaking of what came nearest to her heart. But Father Rasle had given her a charge: "Whenever you have a chance to say anything beautiful about God, say it. That is your duty."

"We know that God made them," she falt-

"Oh! that spoils the poetry of it!" Carl exclaimed involuntarily. "Pardon me! but to speak of God is to remind me of long, sanctimonious faces and disagreeable ways, and of a frowning on everything graceful and grand and beautiful."

"It isn't right," she said eagerly, forgetling berself; "for it is God who has made everything grand and beautiful and graceful. When you see a fine picture, or a piece of statuary, or read a good book, you think of the artist and admire him. Leading a play, the other day, you said, 'What a soul Shakespeare had!' and I heard you say once that Michael Angelo was a god; and last night, when Melicent played a sonata you liked, you exclaimed, That glorious Beethoven!' Why not say, That great God!' when you see the northern lights? Besides God made Beethoven and Michael Angelo, and Shakespeare, and taught them everything they knew. I do really think, Carl, that the truth is more beautiful

than any legend. Why isn't it as fine to say, The God of glory thundereth ' as to talk about ove throwing thunderbolts? I doa't read ning? The mass of the people gather the anything very admirable in Jove. And why isn't it as sublime for the sun to hang and shine, and the world to go whirling about it, because God told them to, as for Phœbus to drive the chariot of the sun up the East?"

She turned her face, rosy with earnestness and northern lights, and looked at him with her abining eyes. " Why, Edith," he said, " you're going to be poet !

She shook her head, and hung it a little bashfully. "No, I am not. But King David was a post." And so the matter dropped. But Edith had

spoken her word for God, and may be it had not been entirely lost. Perhaps we may be allowed here to say a word in defence of the weather as a subject of convergation.

The assertion that Americans, and especially New Englanders, commence all acquaintanceships and all social conversations with an atmospheric exordium, has become classical, and to mention that on any given occasion the weather was the subject of con-Carl, finding himself bored, leaned back in versation is to intend to be facetious. But

the mountains whiten to ghosts, and even iron shrinks; heat, nature's angel of the resurrection, blowing through the golden sunshine, and calling the flowers out of their graves, and bringing the birds from afar—would that all the bad, the uncharitable, the silly, the cold, the complaining talk that on this earth vexes the ear of heaven could be changed to sweet and harmless talk of the infinitely-varying weather, and of Him who

planned its variety!

After this protest and apiration, it can be said of the Yorkes, without any intention of reflecting on their intelligence, that the weather had a good deal to do with their entertainment, from the spring round through the circle of flowers and snow, till beside the melting drift they found the first May-flowers making their rosy act of faith in the coming summer.

### CHAPTER XII.

GARL SEES HIMSELF IN A GLASS DARKLY.

The summer we are thinking of was 1851 and in the June of it Edith had her sixteenth birthday duly celebrated by the family, and Clara published her first book, an event of still greater consequence to them.

In the June of this year, also, the Hon. Mr. Blank came down to delight and instruct the voters of Seaton. Mr. Yorke was highly pleased by this announcement. He had known the gentleman in Boston, and thought him elequent. It would be pleasant to see and hear a man of note once more. "Come to think of it, Amy," he said, "we have been buried here four years, seeing nobody outside of the town. It will be truly refreshing. We must have him here to dinner or tea, and we must all go to hear the address. It is to be in a tent on the fair grounds."

Mr. Yorke was quite bright and interested. He had been living in seclusion long enough to appreciate the value of a little excitement. He called on Mr. Blank at his hotel the evening of his arrival, and had a very cordial and agreeable half hour, talking chiefly of personal matters and old friends. Two or three other gentlemen who were paying their respects to the senator withdrew after a few minutes, to Mr. Yorke's satisfaction. They were persons whom he did not at all like.

"I am worn out," Mr. Blank said, leaning back in his chair, and polsing his heels on the back of another chair. "I have made forty speeches in thirty days. But it pays. The excitement is immense."

Mr. Yorke was rather ashamed to ask what particular issue created this excitement and palayer. The truth was, he was a little behind the times. His four years had been years of vegetation, and he scarcely knew what his old friends were about. He had been so much engaged in filling up the maw of his avenues, coaxing exotics to bloom for the first time in his gardens, and reading novels-actually reading novels-that he was politically in the position of a man who had had a few years' sleep. He was mortified and astouished to realize at this moment that he | the clergy had been going over the Waverley novels papers and keeping the state of the nation in more of this trash."

His embarrassment was relieved by a from a tumbler at his elbow, and calmly lighted a cigar.

-not the cast-iron band this time-broke out in their finest style. "Confound them!" ejaculated the senator

Do they think I want to hear their noise I am tired of Dodworth's and the Germanians; but this! Why, it's all trombones." The music ceased, and the shout went up

again. "They will have me out," grouned the hero of the hour. "I've a great mind to be moment after. "Charles Yorke was always a taken sick. Couldn't you go out and say I'm

sick? "No, sir," Mr. Yorke said decisively, "I

could not. "Well, couldn't you go out and make a speech for me? You'r about my build. It's easy. I could say it in my sleep. Honored—free

and intelligent people-your beautiful town -glorious cause, etc. Fill it in as you like. Mr. Yorke laughed. "I'm about half your build, and my voice is as much like yours as a crow's is like a nightingale's. Go along. When you've embarked in this sort of thing, von must take the consequences."

As another and still more imperative call came up, the honorable gentleman rose with a yawn, and the two stepped out in the bal-

conv. "My dear friends," began the speaker in silvery tones, " words fall me to express the feelings which move my heart when I listen to this generous welcome." (Applause.) "Well for you that they do," parenthesized

Mr. Yorke. "Your approval honors you more than it does me," resumed the senator. "For what am I but the mouthplece by which you speak. as the thunder cloud speaks by the lighttruth, and it is their fire which informs the leader, and incites him to utter it forth.

They are the—" (Immense applause.)
"The idiots,i" exclaimed the or "The idiots, " exclaimed the orator.
"They have broken into my best paragraph where it can't be mended. I must wind up. "The fame of you town has reached me," he went on. "I have heard of it as a place where freedom is not only loved, but adored, where oppression is not only hated, but trampled on; and to-day, when I drove over the distant hills, and saw the white spires of your churches rising out of the forests, they seem to me like warning fingers pointing heavenward, as though the genius of the place bade me remember that the angelic hosts were witnessing if I and if you were faithful to the sacred trust placed in our keeping." (Tem-

"That always takes," remarked the senator to his companion. "Spires are trumps." "My friends, to-night I am but a voice to jou, but to morrow we shall meet face to

face. Let not a man be missing. Seaton expects every voter to do his duty. Again I

pests of applause).

"What do they, think a man is made of he inquired listlessly. "I can prove eithe shen they call him out to speak in a log She sighted. "How you do need rousing hick enough to filte and butter?" grumbled He put his arm around her as they walk

Marking to

turned into the private way that led to his own house, the trees crowded about, dripping, uncomfortable, and threatening, as if they had met to impeach the clerk of the weather, and concert measures for the putting down of this Scotch mist that was persuming to befog a tree, enlightened New England forest When he reached the gate, Mr. Yorke leaned on it a moment. "Oh! for the laws of the Locrians !" he exclaimed.

"Charles, is that you?" asked a soft voice near. "Why, Amy !" returned the gentleman,

starting. "I was looking for you," Mrs. Yorke explained, taking her husband's arm. "I hate to have you come up this road alone."

Her thin dress was damp, her hands cold, her heart fluttering. She had been walking up and down the avenue for the last hour, listening for her husband's step. How did she know what might happen to him? The people were violent, and he was uncompromising and bold. Oh! why had she consented to return to that place where her youth had been blighted? No good had ever come to her there, nothing but sorrow.

"O woman, woman! how you do tor ment yourself!" Mr. Yorke ejaculated. "You will have it that we are in danger. You will have it that we are being hanged, drawn, and quartered, if we are ten minutes beyond the time.

"Would you rather we should care nothing about you?" his wife asked tremulously. "No dear," he answered: "for I know that

your fears are in proportion to your loving. Mr. Griffeth, and saw him alone "What The next day Mr. Yorke and his have you done to Carl?" she exclaimed daughters went to hear the address. Edith remained at home with her aunt who never went into a crowd The road, the tent, and all about it were full of people. The enthusiasm was immense. When the speaker appeared, the audience stood up, the men shouting, the women waving their handkerchiefs—what for it would be hard to say Probably they did not know themselves, unless they meant to expres thus their admiration for success. For this man mother. was the very embodiment of worldly success. Wealth and honors had come to him, not unsought, but without toil, and with little deserving. Success showed forth from his smooth, handsome face with its bright eyes and ready smile, even from the plump white hand, at whose wave thousands of voters said sat in a low chair with a book of Germ yes or nay. His expression was one of pleasant excitement and self-complacency, such as man like him may naturally feel in such oircumstances. He was a fluent speaker, had

a musical voice, and a graceful manner.

Mr. Yorke listened to his exordium with great and anxious interest, and, as from generalities the orator gradually became more specific, his face darkened. It was, in fact, nothing more than a Knownothing tirade, with the usual appeal to the passions instead of the reason, and the old hackneyed abuse of

Mr. Yorke rose like a tiger, "Come, girls," again, when he should have been reading the he said quite audibly. "I can't listen to any

His daughters followed him quietly; but their seats being prominent, they could not loud shout that rose from a crowd get out without exciting attention, and the collected in front of the hotel. The first to see them was the speaker. He faltered gentleman for whom this applause was in- a little in his speech, and a faint color rose to tended took no notice of it, except by an im- his isce; but he recovered himself immediatepatient shake of the head. He sipped a little ly, and waved his hand to stop the hieses that were beginning to rice. But he felt the defection. He knew well that he was a politi-The shouting ceased, and the Seaton band clan, not a statesman, and he would rather have had Mr. Yorke's countenance than that

of any ten other men present. Mr. Yorke did not dine with the senator that day as he had promised to. "When I made the engagement, I did not know that you had become a wire puller," he wrote

briefly, in making his excuse. Mr. Blank's face paled slightly as he read the note, but he crushed it carelessly the

hunker.' he remarked. "Carl, I want you to print a leader from

me, this week," Mr. Yorke said to his son that evening. We have not said that Carl, having finished

his law studies, instead of practising, had undertaken the editorship of the Seaton Herald. "I am afraid, sir," the young man replied. that, if you print your leaders in the Herald.

you will have to pay the expenses of the paper, and insure the office against fire and mobs. At present the circulation is very small, and I dare not say a word against the party in power.

This paper was not, indeed, a very prosperous sheet; for the editor could not lower himself to the majority of the people, and they could not raise themselves to him. His politics were too little violent, his tone too gentlemanly, his literary items and extracts too pure and high in tone.

Major Cleaveland and Hester were taking tea at the homestead, and, when after tea Edith went up stairs to read a letter she had just received from Dick Bowen, there was quite a warm discussion of the events of the day.

"After all, Mr. Blank is a strong speaker," Major Cleaveland said.

"A strong speaker!" exclaimed his fatherin-law. "He is rank, shi"

The ladies interposed a little.
"I'm not a Know-Nothing," Hester's husband said; " but neither do I condemn them. Their charges are not all false. The Catholic party proclaim their theory, which is very fine, and say nothing about the abuses which oreep into their practices; their enemies denounce the abuses, and give them no credit for their principles. I think that the gist of the trouble is this: neither party will distinguish between the church and the clergy, When the body of Catholics will check their priests the minute they step out of their province or abuse their power, and when non-Catholics learn not to condemn a religion for the sin of individual professors, then we shall have peace."

The ludies and Carl went out into the garden, and left the two gentlemen to their discussion.

"I often wonder, Carl, that you express no opinion on these subjects," his mother said. You must have opinions. I almost wish, sometimes, that you would argue." "Which side do you wish me to prove?"

thick enough to slice and butter?" grumbled the orator, getting sinto, his chamber again, and dropping the curtain between him and a second burst of music from the band.

Mr. Yorkersised his extended the contents of his famous.

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The sensior finished the contents of his tambler as musicache carefully.

The sensior finished the contents of his tambler and down the plazza. My opinion little mother his said to the plazza. My opinion little mother his said to the plazza.

Why opinion little mother his said to his consulted.

Who wants to be always listening what other people, think on subjects? None thought in a militard is worth putting i to words. It am sick of words, of gabble, inamities.

We said the put his said to start opinion one thought in a militard is worth putting i to words. It am sick of words, of gabble, inamities.

We said that opinion are where where where where where where where the proposed in a militard is worth putting i to words. It am sick of words, of gabble, inamities.

We said that opinion are where where

about coming here, but it was in my slimp; regited with a sort of impatience. "The ing programme."

Mr. Yorke took leave, and went homeward why does not each person believe what suit bressed, and nature seemed to sympathize every other do the same?" every other do the same?

"But truth! but truth!" said the me ther. Carl shrugged his shoulders. "Every

body thinks he has it shut up in his cre nium. "What you renounce religion?" she ex

Not at all," he said. "They are so man spiritual gymnasiums where people exercis their souls!! They are pretty and amiable ic women, and for men who need them but there are those who do not need them." "Carl, you break my heart!" his mothe orled out, gazing through tears into her son'

face. The boyish look had gone out of it There weariness and sadness in it, and hard ness, too. Carl was in a bitter mood that day, but he tried to sooth the pain he had given. [17] do anything," he said laughingly. "I'll turn Catholic. I'll go to hear John Conway. "I'll

read the Dairyman's Daughter. I'll teach a Sunday school class." Edith came smiling out through the door, "Such a nice letter from Dick!" she said giving it to her aunt. "And see, Carl, here is a little handful of sand from the Sahari

and here is an orange blossom from Screents It looks quite fresh." Dick Rowan had that delightful way which so few letter writing travellers know of mak ing their descriptions more vivid by sending some illustrations of them. Writing from the south, he would say, "While you are in the midst of snow, there is a rose tree in bloom outside my window. Here is one the buds." He had emancipated himse from the letter writers, and succeeded perfectly

in his own way. The next afternoon Mrs. Yorke sent fo Are you making an infidel of him?" The minister, confounded, tried to care

Carl and defend himself. The interview was not a pleasant one, an Mr. Griffeth was glad when it was over. H went out into the sitting-room where Me cent and Clara sat; but their constrain manners did not encourage him to ata long. They suspected the subject of the conversation he had been holding with the

mother.
Edith sat on the piazza outside, studying Her person was not in sight as he looks from the window, but the flutter of drapm have between her presence. If on the breeze betrayed her presence. Griffeth merely bowed to the sisters in ps ing, and went out on to the piazza. Ed ballads on her knees. By her side were grammar and dictionary. She was transla ing, watching thought after thought emer from that imperfectly known language,

stars emerge from the mists of heaven. She glanced at the minister with a sn that was less for him than for the stanza i

had just completed. "Salve!" he excisimed, bowing lowly. "I am translating a song from the Geman," Edith said. "Is not translating dightful? It is like digging for gold, at finding it. I have just got a thought

whole." The song was that beautiful one of Goeth which has been rendered:

"The fight is done; and, far away, The thundering noise of battle dies; While homeward glad I wend my way, To meet the sunlight of her eyes."

Edith was looking very lovely. The vicurtaining the end of the plazza where she shut her into a green nook, to which only ficest sprinkle of sunshine could penetra The light, moving shedows flecked her wi gown, and all the floor of the piezz; ab her,

" Making a quiet image of disquiet," and a flickering in her hair. Carl, who always dressing her out in some fanciful w had fastened a drooping bunch of white III in her braids, and the petals, lying agai her neck and cheek, showed the differen between silver-white and rose-white. beaming face made a light in the place.

Mr. Griffeth, stooping to see the posm, his hand on the book she held, and she leased it so suddenly that it had nearly fall to the floor. "It is beautiful," he said, reading it alo "Oan you not fancy yourself that gold

haired lady, and that some warrior is com home to lay his ho lors at your feet and ci his reward?" Edith looked away quickly, and let the take the brightness of her face. Hegs

steadily at her, and wondered for whom

brightness was, or if it were only agi vague romance.
"I like soldiers," she said after a mor and, though quiet, there seemed a sl stateliness in her manner. " My grandist was a soldier all his life, and was as use a sword as I am to a fan. Mamma cald one of his Polish mottoes was. Never re the forces of an enemy till after the victor

If I were a man, I should wish to be a dier.' "I also am a soldier; I fight the devil. minister said, with a slight, bitter laugh.
"Do you conquer him?" she assed sim

It was written in one of her letters to pa

but with the faintest little mocking smill Mr. Griffith ignored the question. have golden hair, like the lady of the s he said hastily. "If I were a soldier, E and came home to you from battle, would welcome me as that lady did her lover? touched her hair with his hand as he sp (To be Continued.)

Dr. Plerce's "Favorite Prescription" debilitated woman's best restorative t

# LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burn and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ear and all other Pains and Aches. As

Liniment for Horses it has no equal One trial will prove its merits. Its effect are in most cases instantaneous Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction

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The best way to make a name is to have an aim.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, co. can be cured in less time. using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any

other means.
When the clock strikes 1 there is no legal

Ayers Hair Vigor restores the original color, by its stimulating action at the roots, produces a vigorous growth; and gives the hair that beautiful ligstre which results only from a strong, healthy condition. 110 6 There 400,000 opium eaters, in the United States ..

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by the patrozage of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil that key believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles and other maladies.

Hod Bey, a Turkish officer, claims to be 120 years old.

\*Ihose who deaden sensation and stupely the patient to relieve suffering make a grave mistake. They proceed upon the false idea that it is legitimate to procure relief from pain by desis legitimate to procure rener from pain by des-iroying physical sensibility. This method. carried to the last extremity, would kill the patient to end suffering. It is not presumed, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will raise the dead, but it often does restore those who are given up as hopeless cases.

The lady of the house-The Queen of Ash-

antee. ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM when properly passed into the blood, brain and perve produced the most wonderful effects. We are told that these elements are pariectly blended in the medicine known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, and the good which has resulted from its use cannot be computed in dollars and cents. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson. 110.6

Mitchell, the prize fighter, dresses as stylishly as a duke.

A stand fell down with a crash. A number of men it did mash, But the entire ten Wers soon well again-St. Jacobs Oll cured every gash.

A baker who lives in Duluth, Went crass one night with a tooth, Herubbed the gum boil, With St. Jacobs Oil, it cured him and this is the truih.

Principal labor question: Isn't it about time to knock off?

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N.B., writes: "Mrs. Anslow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetite; but after taking a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in keeping up against the disease. As we are out of yours, and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion; but as we prefer your preparation to any in the market, will you kindly ship me some at once and oblige.

The atmosphere around a beer salcon is always muggy.

Jos. Beaudin, M.D. Hull, P.Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

Blemarck is trying whether he can outgrunt the American hog.

if you are nervous or displante un Little Nurve Pille. Dysrepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both.

The first introduction of plating on copper was in 1742 by a cutier of Sheffield, England.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator sfficts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cuted bundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men -whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASCOCIATION; MT Buffalo, N.Y.

A baby was killed by the kick of a horse at Louisville, Colorado, recently.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate gives strongth where there has been exhaustion and vigor in place of impared qitality.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .- Rheuma tism and Rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their vlotims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Cintment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable resuit. It has been highly commended by rheumstic exhiects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering their attack less frequent and less vigorous, and for repressing the sour. perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases, Holloway's Ointment and Pilis. have proved the greatest blessings in removing rhoumatism and rheumatic goot which had assailed persons previously and at the Prime of life.

British exports for April show an increase of £69,000.

THE GLITTERING ATTRACTION OF

\$150,000 OPEN TO ALL. For the next three or four weeks ware, politics, speculations, railroad, igrain, oil, real estate speculations, all give way in magnitude to the fact that some one, will send ten dollars to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and draw in the June 12th (Tuesday) Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery the golden priss of \$150,000, enough to make any man sneezs three times and open

Mrs. Olifford, of New Haven, has given \$20,000 for a sanitarium for sick animals.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.

Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always minds until they discover, its measures, when doctoring, and never well, teased merso us they quickly abandon it. It is to persons of gently to get her kome. I concluded to be humburged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months, use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so fore gitteen months since it. Ilke such humburged, and the has remained so fore gitteen months since it. Ilke such humburged, and she has remained so their couls.

### PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.

(Contributed to THE THUE WITHER) More cases of sick headache, biliousness, We might adduce thousands of similar constitution, etc., can be cured in less time, facts recorded in the history of every age of with less medicine, and for less money, by Uhristianity, but the few that we presented are quite sufficient, to establish the truth of our assertions, namely : that the rule of faith iounded on private inspiration is arbitrary, deceitful, and calculated to estall the most frightful consequences for faith; and morals, We have seen from the examples cited above. that the private rule of faith, while at times assuming different forms, yet it is identically the same in nature, since at all times and in all countries where it has made its appearance, it has proved true to its kind, by the production of the same bitter and deplorable fruits, whether among the Gnostics in the primative ages of the Church, or among the more recent heretics, so true it is that the

same causes always produce the same effects. The advocates of private inspiration, seem to forget that while they receive this principle for their supreme rule of faith, they admit as a necessary consequence, that Revela-tion, the Church and public instruction are altogether useless, since each one is sufficlently instructed by the interior communication which he claims to have with the Holy Ghost, to know and serve God in all things, and attain the end for which he was created. Still they cannot deny that Jesus Christ established His doctrine by public instruction founded on Revelation, and that He commanded His Apostles and their successors to go and teach all nations, to teach them all things that He commanded them to teach, end to do that all days till the end of time. But according to the rule of private inspiration this teaching is useless, since every Christian can receive this instruction interiorly from God. Hence Jesus Christ has commanded in vain to teach His doctrine throughout all ages till the end of the world.

It is quite evident that from what we have seen of the theosophical rule of faith, it possesses nove of the marks required to constitute the genuine rule of faith. Instead of being an infallible guide in a matter of most vital importance, namely, our eternal salvation, it is very uncertain, it is talse, it is unable to poir t out the truth in any controverted point. It is neither universal nor intelligible, for there is no one who can may with certainty that he is inspired. Hence the thecsophical rule of faith or private inspiration is not the genuine rule given us to attain the end for which we were created.

So far we have scarcely passed the domain of generalities in our examination of the various rules of faith professed in the Christian world, nor have we been more explicit in showing the relations they bear to the works of the genuine rule of faith; yet, we venture to say that the unprejudiced and impartial mind will not hesitate to decide in favor of the Catholic rule, while every lover of truth will join in condemning all others as false and fatally destructive, to souls, when their principles become known. Hence in order to render the divine prerogatives of the one, and the saturical deception of the others more conspicuous if possible, we shall endeavor to place them in all the light that the language of truth can reflect upon them. In doing this, we have no apprehensions for the triumph of the Church, whose rule we espouse, for let it be remembered that this rule does not dread the light, it being the lamp of Him "who enlighteenth every man that cometh into this world." And every storm raised to extinguish it only served to increase its brilliancy from every new attack of its enemies, bent on its destruction, it has received an additional Insire, like the diamond under the action of the sculptor's chisel. Every new examination to which it is subjected only serves to render more obvious its divine origin and colestial beauty, which never fades, beauty that St. Augustine styles "ever ancient and

To delineate this superhuman structure we need but employ its own native positive resources; however, since personal merit is often better perceived and appreciated by many, when contrasted with that of an antagonist, we shall have occasion during the process of a more minute examination, to present this divine rule of faith under the galling attacks of its enemies, which will not fail to disclose to the general gaze certain shades of celest'al beauty that otherwise would not realize for God all the glory of which it is susceptible. We shall, therefore, proceed to test it most rigidly from a Biblical. historical, theological, rational and polemical point of view.

According to this order of examination, the first question that would be asked by a logical mind, all circumstances considered, is: does perfect harmony exist between the Bible and the Catholic rule of faith? or, in other words, does the revealed word of God disagree in one single lots with the Catholic rule of faith? to which we roply most positively and emphatically, that perfect harmony exists between them in all things, and not one single instance can be printed out to show wherein they diagree; we furthermore assert, and will prove that the Catholic rule of faith alone, is founded on the entire re-vealed word of God, and that it is the only rule of faith which guarantees to the Bible its divine character, its canotity and dignity. The enemies of the Catholic Church have done all in their power to show that she bates, abhors and dreads the Sacred Scriptures as being inimical to her teachings, that she has employed every possible means to deter her children from reading them, lest they might discover her errors in the light of the sacred

We are sorry to say that many good people among the Protestants believe all in good faith, and consequently are justly prejudiced against the Catholic Church. It is not difficult to expose this monstrous calumny in all its bideous bearings to every lover of truth and justice. It is a positive fact that the devil engeavors to counterfeit everything that God has done to save us, and to do that, Protestantism has proved to be one of his most powerful engines. In order to insure success to his mar couvres he conceals them under the garb of novelty, for no sooner is he discovered under one form than he quickly retreate under the shade of another, and Projestantism, faithful offspring of its worthy sire, goes on like him in its life of transmutation, or rather of negation, since it subsists in denying the doctrines of the Church of God, and, as soon as the fallacy of its charge relative to one point of doctrine is discovered, it lays seige to another, for, should it cease to do so, it would necessarily die. It has never undertook to vindicate itself by any positive means, for the simple reason that it has no such means, hence its existance is made up of negation in denving the Catholic doctrine. I saw, so much said about the merits of By this deceit it imposes upon simple, honest

### IRISH AFFAIRS.

MITCHELL DISCHARGED A DENIAL U.S. CON SULAR INVESTIGATIONS THE DISTRESS IN IBELAND -IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

LONDON, May 8 .- Wm. Mitchell. arrested at Leicester on a charge of having explosives in his possession with an unlawful object, has been discharged, there being no evidence to convict him with the dynamite conspi-

WASHINGTON, May 8. - Folger says no application has been made to him for the dismissal of Capt. E. O'Mescher Condon, now employed in the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, on the ground of his public utterances being disrespectful and offensive to the British Government. The Secretary knows no reason why he should

Interfere in the matter. The pauper, immigration from Ireland for months has been under consideration at the State Department. A number of reports relating thereto have been received. Consul General Merritt of London gives the results of an investigation made at his request in March by the United States consuls in Ireland. Merritt says Irish distress means in creasing immigration to the United States, and wholesals emigration, aided by Govern ment, is looked upon in many quarters as the only relief from the periodic recurrence of famine. Measures are now afoot to send thousands of poor families from the congested distriots in Iroland across the Atlantic. Summing up the report of the consuls, Merritt says that in the poorer agricultural districts the situation of the peasantry is miserable and abject poverty is the rule, but, sad as it is, it has been the same for years, and has become the normal condition of life. Consul Platt, of Cork says:-"While I am inclined to believe that while the destitution and distress in Western and Southern Ireland are great enough and worthy of the assistance that our people are always disposed to give, there is room to doubt whether the picture, as shown to the outside world, is not exaggerated. Boards of guardians and popular bodies are in a measure responsible for this exaggeration, as they, in their anxiety to have the poor rates relieved by opening relief works by the Government, have made efforts to magnify the distress. It may be safely assumed that the starvation point has not yet been reached however bad the situation may be, and that the local and Government authorities have abundant means to relieve actual necessity." The prospects of an amelioration of the present condition in the immediate future are most discouraging. It is altogether un-likely that the Government will shortcommence public works in order to give employment to the people, as the policy settled on is relief by the workhouse or emigration. The present price of farming land is the lowest known in generations, and bad seasons and foreign competition have reduced the Irish farmer, whether tenant or owner, to still lower depths of poverty. Trade in Ireland is extremely

dull land is almost unsaleable, and the unsettled political state of the country forbids the hope of capital being forthcoming to extend manufacturing in With great unanimity the consuls teresta. agree that the present condition must act as a powerful stimulus to emigration. In 1882 emigration was 89,000, an increase of 10,000 over 1881, and for the present year, at the lowest, it will certainly be over 100,000. Seventy-four per cent. of the persons leaving Ireland last year were between the ages of 15 to 35; of 47,000 males who emigrated 33,000 were laborers and 3,000 farmers. As to whether the Government, guardiens of the poor or associations are sending paupers to the United States some diversity of opinion exists. Consul Barrows, at Dublin, says there is no such practice in his district. Consul Wood, at Belfast, knows of no organized effort for large deportation of sufferers or paupers to the United States. No doubt, he says, many will find their way there by the aid of irlends and often in a measure by charitable funds. Consul Livermore, at Londonderry, understands that the Government agents, with no great success, are endeavoring to induce the poor and lazy to emigrate. Eccles at Sligo says the poor guardians scheduled out certain districts under the emigration clauses of the Land Act, and in Sligo Union 600 applications have been made, and in the Western unions considerably, more. The bulk of these emigrants will go to the United States. They will receive £7 each to cover the cost of passage and ont-

fit. This will leave about a pound to each on his arrival. The guardians desire to emigrate those likely to be in a state of chronic poverty at home. Merritt says, as to relieving the Irish distress by contributions from the United States, which always have been so liberal, that " the charges have been so frequent in the past that much of this money has been used for other purposes that I suggest in future the utmost care be taken in choosing the channels through which the charity is to be administered.

The Consul at Cork says a story has been ourrent there that the potatoes sent to Ireland by the United States steamer "Constellation" three years ego went begging for somebody to eat them. They were not thought as good as the Irish potatoes and some were returned to Queenstown and exported to the United The Consul says a high authority States. informed him that there was no actual dis-tress in the coast region. This gentleman expressed his indignation that the people in the United States, in view of the terrible Ohio floods, should be called upon ic minister to fictitious distress in Ireland. The Consul at Belfast says no exceptional distress appeara to exist or is reported existing among the people in that district. Consul Barrows says that so far as his

usual destitution in the vicinity of Dublin, or in the counties directly westward scross Ireland. The consular agent at Limerick reports that so far as his knowledge and experience go, he does not believe any exceptional distress prevails among the laboring classes in

Limerick. In the western part of the county

Clare he has good reason to believe the pub-

knowledge extends there is very sittle un-

ished accounts of the distress and destitution make you suffer in this world no not exaggerated.

The Consular agent at Silgo writes that and giving this verdict You may suffer in lished accounts of the distress and destitution are not exaggerated. there is no doubt that real and very great this world for it, but may you expect Heaven distress exists along the western and north-

ern seaboard and in some island districts. The Consular agent at Waterford says no exceptional distress exists in Kilkenny county, but the people are emigrating every day, and there is every prospect that the number of emigrants will increase.

AS A GENERAL THING LADIES WHO make any protentions to refinement desire to have SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER inleed with the water in the basin. If removes reduces and roughness: ATho ladies of Ouba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of there is one thing certain, whether it is this foral water as a cosmette and have long missertune or otherwise. It is a missertune, since discarded the use of all others. 110 6 but meantime I prefer to die.

### CURLEY'S SPEECH FROM THE DOCK.

A new contribution has been made to that manual of Irish patriotism, "Speeches from the Dock." The singularity and strength, as well as the boldness without bravado, of voice: "Good bye all. God save Ireland!" Curley's utterances in Green Street Court House, Dublin, when asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him for the murder of Mr. Scoretary Burke, induce me to send you a special report thereof. When the verdict of gullty was rendered the prisoner stood at the bar, a hectic flush on the cheek, the only sign betraying his emotion. Bowing slightly when Lesn, George: Thomas, Charles White and called upon he paused for some seconds before he replied. Altering his position and placing his hands on the bar he began in a low and singularly mild voice the remarkable speech that will be read with intense interest. "The most extraordinary characteristic of the address," says a was a touch of pathos in his voice. . He

wittness of the scene, "was the soft and inchensive tones in which the bitterest invectives against the Judge were uttered, Looking straight at his Lordship, be attacked him with having delivered a biased and unreasonable summing up. At times there eald: -I say distinctly I am not guilty of the charge I am accured of, and I have some re marks to make, which I did not determine to eay until I heard His Lordship's charge to the jury. The verdict is merely what I had to expect from the biased and unreasonable charge of the judge—the outcome of these trials, pictured to my mind during the whole period of my imprisonment. I wish to say a few words as to how I was identified. At the time I was identified, and Miss Jones came up to the prison to identify me, there were twolve or fourteen of us brought out into the vard, and I was pointed to and ordered to go and stand in the centre. I saw upon another occusion, when a person came to identify us, a warder directed to stand at the rear of the men who was to be pointed ont... Joe Mullett. These things, I sek, are they rea... sodable? I have not spoken to my counsel over this matter. There are several matters which I stould mention. There are other people to be tried-those people who are for trial will, of course, meet the same end as I. Yes, the same fate as I expect. Not that 1 fear death. never courted death. Before God, was not at the polo ground on May 6, or io the Park on May 5, at all. You will have to be very cautious about believing informers. There are other men to be tried by this court, and I ask you to be very cautious. I do not pray for mercy. I expect none from the British Government. They are my avowed enemies. I never said anything to Peter Carey about the carman Kayanagh. say this standing, as it were, on the brink of the grave. As to Emma Jones, she did not see me in the park that evening. Your Lordship has said that I had time to go from Burke's public house to the park, taking the plut of whiskey with me. You analyzed the evidence carefully on my behalf, and pointed out the defects in it, as you say, minutely and carefully to the jury. You repudiated the evidence to a certain extent. On the other hand while referring to the evidence of the informers you put them all together and said : "If you believe their words you will find the prisoner guilty." Such was your remark. You did not point out their defects or their contradictions. As far as that matter is concerned, I candidly admit that I was sworn into the Fenian organization twelve years ago From that to the present time I worked confidentially in the organization. I was let into a good deal of their secrets. It was the first oath I ever took, and that I will bring to and Oil Co., are several other oil companies. my grave faithfully and truthfully. I would not be the means of deceiving my fellow-men-no; not if I had a thou-sand lives. I would lose them all before deceiving them. No person could number of men within ten yards of the tank corn s my character, moral or otherwise. The Attorney General was pleased, of course, and it hurt me much, when he said that I might bring the pint of whiskey to my house, and that my wife and father-in-law could have drunk it there. I may tell you that I was not a whiskey drinker, and was not drinking it that night. I drank port wine when I was out. My wife is not in the habit of drinking. You may take away my life, but do not take away my character nor my wife's either. James Oarey; oh, James Carey! You say, my Lord, "If he is telling the truth." He is not, my Lord. There are many gentlemen in court at the present time, as well as the prisoners up at Kilmainham, who know that previous to his turning informer he told my fellowprisoners that I had turned informer. Then I suppose when he heard that I turned informer he said to himself: "I ceeded to the gaol and found the priwill nail Curley, anyhow." Such is the case. I cannot biame the jury, because, if I news had an immediate effect on him was sitting in the box, and any of you here on this seat, and heard such a charge that you (the Judge) had made, advising them what to do, and it I was the greatest Nationalist, and any of you gentlemen were sitting on this seat, I should feel myself bound to find a verdict of gulity. In your charge on the previous trial of my poor fellow man, Brady, you said: "I will draw your attention to a most important fact: You will find Curley, Carey, Kavenagh, O'Brien and Smith closely associated together in Mr. Little's public house, associated for the purpose of carrying out their foul designs." Now, my Lord, if smith comes up again on the chair, I ask my learned counsel to cross examine him on these matters and to ask if Carey was ever in Little's public house. 'As I said before, the the republic is comparatively quiet, although jurymen have convicted me of this dreading there is a rumor that the town of Sr. Maro is murder; but I may say-as sure as that good God is over me-a rifle, a revolver, a dagger, a sword or a knife, was what I never carried to the Phouix Park with the intention of

firing a shot or striking a blow, let alone

against Lord Fredirick Cavendish or Mr.

it, and, gentlemen of the jury, there is one

thing certain, although you have found a

verdict of guilty on the evidence of

perfured men, I pray may the Lord

in the next. I say I have no ill-will against

any of you. As I said before, if I was in

your place, and it was my brother that was in this dock, I would find a verdict of guilty, owing to the way that the learned Judge on

the bench has analyzed the evidence given

in my favor and ibrushed gently over the evidence of the informer.

organization; he was sworn in in the Invini

cibles, and sworn in that chair. I myseli

took an oath not very long ago, and I violat

ed that oath to save the informers who sat in that chair, which has pierced me in my lin-

prisonment. Yes, Mr. Curren there knows it. I tried to save them. As, I said before,

The

Barke.

Nevertheless. I was found cuilty of

The execution is fixed for the 18th of May, and before leaving the dock Durley, turned to his counsel and thanked them for their attention to his case. On leaving he looked up toward the gallery, and said in a clear, firm

### THE "GRAPPLER" DISASTER.

. SEVENTY LIVES LOST. San Francisco, May 7 .- The white men known to be saved from the steamer are Japt. Jagger, John McAllister and engineer Steele. Those lost were pilot Sidney Franklin, John Smith (mate), Donald MoPhail, Duncan Mo-William Bowe. Those supposed to be lost are: - E. B. Hall, Lambert G. Viviane, O. Bush, Johnson Bobinson, Bradford Cardman, Silas Lane, Charles Lord, Henry Hallenkamp, A. Detrelck, C. Groescheng, David Brown, Henry McClecick, William Smith, O. Fredericks, and six Americans, names unknown, engaged to work for Turner, Berton & Co's cannery. A considerable freight for the cannery was shipped and \$1,000 worth of sliver goods. Several Chinese firms had large shipments aboard, also one hundred and thirty empty barrels, each capable of sustaining a man, but the confusion created by the China men prevented their being used. The "Grappler" was uninsured.

THE JERSEY CITY FIRE. TREBIBLE CONFLAGRATION -SIX LIVES LOST --THE PIRE STILL BAGING.

JERSEY CITY, May 10 .- Toore are thirtyeight tanks in all, and the deck of several tank boats and one hundred feet of trestle work is also burned. A fireman hastened to the scene, but could do little, and several persons narrowly escaped injury. The people in the vicinity are moving out of their houses, and dauger to shipping is anticipated. Thus far 500,000 barrels of oil are destroyed.

Later.—The works are the most extensive in the country. About half the property is now destroyed. One of the large tanks was first struck and was exploded by lightning. The burning oil poured out like an angry river and flowed down the avenues between rows of enormous tanks. Soon the flames communicated to three huge tanks, and they exploded simultaneously with terrific force. Fragments of iron were burled for half a mile. The burning oil scattered in all directions. The storehouse, engine-house, oil and water pump-houses, sunken tanks and machine shop soon succumbed and the whole eastern side works is a seething mass of flames. Despite the fremendous heat and blinding smoke the firemen are working valiantly in hope of checking the flames, but it now appears as if the whole vast works will be destroyed. It is feared the flames will reach the prope ty of this neighborhood. The loss is already one million dollars.

11.30 a.m.—The fire is still raging. The Esgle Refinery is in danger. If the wind continues in the southeast the remaining buildings may be saved. The railroad is on fire, and some of the oil tanks were saved by shoveling dirt on them. Bix lives are lost but no bodles found.

JERSEY CITY, May 10, 1 p.m .- The fire is now under control. It is thought the loss will exceed one and a half millions. When tank No. 7 exploded, a workman was carried two hundred yards through the air, and landed on his back unconscious. Becovering, he gazed in the direction of the tank, and through the smoke and flames espied a fellow-workman lying in a heap in the agonies of death. Twelve large tanks, eighteen cars, six barges, a dredger, three docks and five brick buildings were destroyed. The quantity of oll consumed is unknown. Among the losers, besides the Stand-The firemen at five o'clock made partially successful efforts to prevent the flames spreading. Tank number seven then exploded with a terride report. The chief officer and a were saved almost by a miracle. Joseph Jenkins, foreman cooper; George Davis, en gineer; Henry Kegler, laborer; William

### Curry, boller maker, are missing. A CONSCIENTIOUS PRISONER.

Dublin, May 10 .- Joseph Mullett, indicted with complicity to attempt to kill juror. Field, to-day was placed on trial and refused to plead declaring that the comments of the English press prejudiced his case. He also refused to accept the counsel assigned by the Court. The trial by order of the Court procoeded.

### ROMAIN CHABOT

ARTHABASKAVILLE, Que., May 10 .- After receiving the intelligence that the sentence of death against Romain Chabot had been commuted the Deputy-Sheriff prosoner much prostrated. But the glad he began to weep. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning. A few minutes before he had been at the window of the gaol watching with painful curiosity the work of the man engaged in erecting the scaffold, which was nearly finished. He persists in saying he is not guilty. At the time the long expected news reached him a photographer was at work taking the prisoner's photo graph.

### THE HAYTIEN REBELS.

HAVARA, May 10.—Advices from Hayti are conflicting. The true situation appears to be that Miragonne, which is defended by about 700 rebels, holds out against six thou. gand Government troops, while the rest of in srms in favor of Gao. Piquant. Bix hundreg fuzitive inhabitants of Miragoane reached Port au Prince on a Norwegian barque. They state that the resels blew up the bildge at Miragoane with dynamite, killing two hundred and wounding a like number. A boat with four men which ran the blockade has arrived at Kingston, carrying letters to Gen. Boxelais, askuring him that the force in Miragoane can ree st a siege for four months.

### THE GOVELNOR GENERALSHIP.

NEW YORK, May 7 .- The Times' London despatch says: It is now decided that the Marquis of Lorne shall re, urn to London in December. Lord Dalhouste will probably succeed bim as Governor of Canada.

### FROM NORWOOD, ONT.

Nonwood, On May 9 .- A murder wa committed this morning on the Onterio and Quebec Ballway at the Italian camp Asphoinformer, I suppose, has taken three caths. He has taken three unlawful oaths. He was sworn in in the Fenian del. A dispute arose between two Italians about the cooking of some beef-for breakfast. They agreed to fight it out. Angelo Carmimno stabled Demenico Altaylo in the breast with a sharp stick, killtog him instantly. The murderer escaped with about \$250.

> If The Regilah are to-day the nation whose dress controls the habits of the civilia d world, rust as the French were 150 years ago, the Italians 200 years ago, the Spanish 800 years ago and, a little earlier, Venice.



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The Lonob Government is building stubt new ironofeds, two of which will carry solton guns—heavy enemy to s'nk the English naval "jumbo," "Inn. wible." The cost of these vessels will be \$2,200,000 cach.

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WEDNESDAY..... MAY 16, 1883.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. MAY, 1883.

THURSDAY, 17 .- Of the Octave. Montreal founded, 1642. FRIDAY, 18 .- Of the Octave. Ember Day.

SATURDAY, 19 .- Of the Octave. Ember Day SURDAY, 20 .- Trinity Sunday. Epist. Rom. xi. 33-36; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 18 20; Last

Gosp. Luke vl. 36 42. MONDAY, 21 .- St. Antoninus, Bishop and Contessor (May 10.)
Tuneday, 22.—St. John Nepomucen, Martyr.

WEDNESDAY 23.-St. Paschal Baylon, Con fessor (May 17). Cons. Bp. Kalp, Wheeling, 1875.

THE third volume of the Dominion census, containing the agricultural statistics, has fast been issued. In 1881 the number of scree soccupied in the five Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick TWAS 41,091,789 to 36,046,401 notes in 1871. The land improved during the last decade was over 3,500,000 acres, or a total of 20,838,-316. The number of acres under crops was 14,309,938 to 11,820,358 tn 1871. Thera were 6,135,639 acres in pasture to 5,240,786 in 1871. The gardens and orchards counted 392,749 acres to 274,674 in 1871.

· CARDINAL MCCLOSKY has had to trouble himwelf a second time to again deny the reiterated statement of the London Press, that the Pope had sent a communication censuring his Eminence for having received the Presithent of the Irish National League, and endorsed the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. The Convention is evidently a thorn in the Government's side; it makes them feel uneasy. But it is a poor policy to seek justification and protection in systematic misrepresentation and to bolster oup their rule by unblushing falsehoods.

TIMOTHY KELLY was evidently doomed from the first, and, by hook or crook, the Crown had resolved on taking his life. In his first two trials, only the Judge and the prosecutors pronounced him guilty, but the two juries were not of the same mind as the occupant of the judgment seat, and the accused was sent back for a third trial. In this trial, which was concluded yesterday, twelve true men were found to form a more submissive jury than their two predecessors : and the result is exactly what was expected from a burlesque on justice : Kelly was declared guilty, and was duly sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June next.

A blue book, just issued from the Land Courts in Ireland, shows that during the month of December, 1882, there was a total of 1,538 cases in which judicial rents had been fixed, 696 of which were in Ulster, involving an acreage of 15.472. The tenement valuation of this was £11,402 5s. 10d., the former rent £14,023 63. 91d., and the judiolel rent £10,992 8s. 10d.; in Leinster The cases were 316, acresge 9,653, tenement valuation £5,140 193. 6d., former rent £7,636 158. 71d, and judicial rent £6,047 3s. 3d.; in Connaught the cases were 240, acreage 5 475. tenement valuation £2,402 10s. 6d, former rent £304 17s. ld., and judicial rent £2,703 58. 7d.; and in Muneter the cases were 386. acreage 16,558, tenement valuation £8,826 5s. 7d., former rent £13 718 983. 04d., and judicial rent £11,131 4:. 81d.

THE English Government has been openly mocused by several members of Parliament of at tampering with the detectives, police and witnesses, and of resorting to the meanest and pettiest to crush out life and liberty in Ireland," and no denial of the charge has been forthcoming. The action of the Lord Lieutenant in commuting the death sentence mi Delaney, who pleaded guilty to complicity In the murder of Cavendieb and Burke, gives a strong additional color of truth to the accusation. We clearly foreshadowed this result at the time Delaney was hypocritically sentenced to death, and it is now a matter beyond question or doubt that Delaney's plea of guilty and his accompanying declaration of the guilt of Brady and Kelly, who is now on his third trial, were purely the result of a compact with the Crown. Mr. Harrington M.P., did not exaggerate when he informed the British House of Commons that " such a condition of affairs could not be possible in any other civilized

Turne is one woman in Massachusetts who has undertaken the unclean task of defend ner, and without the active support be sent to the Irish Episcopate."

Towkesbury almahouse. Her name is Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, and she is a member of world, would have been able to materially in these points. All these statements are a heap the State Board of Health. This woman says that in the last two years she visited the institution "twice-without giving any previous inotice," and found scrupulous neatness severywhere, beds seemed good, bread and food also, and she heard no complaints." "I have been several" times assured," she continues, 'that Towkesbury is the best managed institution of the kind in the country. We doubt very much if her visits cr the assurances she received would leave the same favorable impression on her mind, as regards the treatment of the inmates of this simehouse, if she had to be subjected to the skinning process and had her hide sent to the tenners—the same as several unfortunates had—to be turned into soft kid for the To bring around this desirable result in matron's boots and driving gloves.

THE tide of immigration into the Dominion is running very high at the present moment, but, strange to say, not one in a hundred of these immigrants ever think of pitching their tents and seeking their fortunes in this Province of Quebec; and what is still more strange, but little effort is put forth by the local Government to secure any considerable or fair share of the immense numbers who land in our provincial harbors; they are allowed to page on and go and build up Manitobs, Ontario and the Western States. And this inaction of the Administration is all the more to be regretted that the Province can offer unsurpassed inducements to immigrants to remain and settle on our lands. There are no finer agricultural lands in the Dominion than those in the Eastern Townships and in the region of Lake St. John, as also in the immense Ottawa Valley. Into the hands of the Lieut. Governor of We are losing a golden chance to populate | Nova Scotia advising him of a projected the Province with a desirable class of immi- | Fenian uprising and attack. There is quite grants, and while Ontario and Manitoba are a little fintter in town and the correspondents advancing in wealth and numbers, Quebec of the Associated Press have struck a bonanza. lags behind in both.

GLADSTONE'S Government suffered another signal defeat yesterday (May 11). The Inland Revenue Bill was before the House, and the pivotal clause of the measure—the collection of income taxes-was under consideration; its passage was warmly advocated by the Premier's followers, who were confident of success. The Irish National party again held the balance of power between the Whigs and the Tories, and they used their strength with damaging effect against the Ministry, whom they forced into a minority, thus bringing about a clear defeat on a question of governmental policy. This is another gratifying victory for the Irish people and their representatives who have become convinced that all Gladstone's professions of good will towards them were false and untrustworthy, and who have in consequence devotedly wished for his downfall, which threatens to be effected at no distant day. The Premier's tailure on the Affirmation Bill greatly weakened his Ministry with Parliament and with the Ecclish people, while his refusal to pass any remedial he Irish party to offer him opposition from routed. Besides, the Irish people desire the speedy extinction of the present Ministry for the reason that it would give them an opportunity to better their representation and to double the strength of the National party under the leadership of Parnell. It will, therefore, be no matter of great surprise to come to grief.

### EXTREMES MEET!

At the recent banquet given in honor of Gen. Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, Commender-in-Chief in the English army, took occasion to ventilate his opinions on the relative importance of moral influence and physical force, while replying to the toast "The Army." His views and sentiments on these points are very similar to those entertained by O'Donovan Boss, and are an interesting illustration of how extremes meet. The Duke said :- " I account for the cordial recention given to this toast by the conviction of commercial men that the security given by our forces was the basis of their commerce. They heard much of moral influence in these days, and I am all for moral influence. But what did moral influence mean? It meant physical force at the back of it. [Cheers.] I do not advocate physical force at all times, but it is well to be prepared to use it when the occasion requires."

Why that is just what O Donovan has been preaching right along. It was very injudicious of the Duke to publicly teach the doctrine that "moral influence means nothing except physical force is at the back of it." And this sentiment was cheered by the illustrious gathering. Has the Dake wittingly let the world into the secret that England remains obstinate and obdurate because "moral influence not backed by physical force" has no effect on her?

### AFFILIATING THE IRISH SO-

CIETIES. The Montreal brauch of the Irish National Land League held its final meeting yes | Dublin'), had an audience with terday afternoon. During the three years that Pope. .. Now it the Archbishop had an this branch has been in existence it has for- andience with His Holiness, there was no warded to the leaders in Ireland over six thous- necessity of His Grace sending an explanaand dollars to aid the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for their political and We are next told "that the Pope informed national rights, while it has, on the other the Archbishop of certain grave resolutions hand been the means of collecting thousands | His Holiness had taken regarding the agitafor the starving poor of the old land. This tion in Ireland, especially one condemning record is all the more creditable and honor- the clergy for promoting the Parnell testiable as the Montreal Lesgue performed its moulal fund, and it is believed," adds the work in an ucostentations man- j cableman, "that the resolutions will shortly ing the infamous management of the notorious of these citizens who through their Evidently the wish is father to Bev. Father Barry, pastor of the parish which the American Union. Before the Union each and their smiting the minions of Bome,

greater prosperity and success in the the hought with the English Press on crease those results to a point commensurate of nonsense, without a color of truth in them. with the members and wealth of the Irish The Holy Father has taken no grave resolupopulation of the Canadian metropolis. The work of the Land League, however, will of the Irish people, the desires of the Irish henceforth be carried on on a broader basis. and will be governed by the programme of tional party. And as for that "resolution conthe National Convention of Philadelphia. demning the clergy for promoting the Parnell The Land League will thus be merged into fund," it is decidedly rich and refreshing. the National League of America, which will comprise every Irish Society without regard to object; the only condition of smillation being that each Society subscribe \$1 per annum for every member in good standing. This would entitle a Society with a member ship of less than fifty in number to one representative at the annual convention or to two representatives if the membership is over fifty. Montreal it was resolved at yesterday's meeting to appoint a certain number of committees to wait on the different Irish Societies, to lay before them and explain the programme adopted at Philadelphia and to represent to them the desirability and importance of affiliating with the Irish National League of America, and of forming an executive or governing body in this city to be composed of representatives elected from the different societies. It is to be hoped that, in the interests of union and effective work, this plan or project will meet with the favor and approval of the Irish societies of this city.

THE HALIFAX FENIAN SCARE.

After Ottawa comes Halifax. The echoes of the breaking of that whiskey bottle on the steps of the Parliament buildings, which had been magnified into a dynamite explosion have scareely died away, when a letter is put As soon as the contents of the aforesaid letter leaked out, these correspondents run down to the harbor and spy a whole Fenian fleet gently skimming over the distant horizon and steering directly for the fortified harbor of Halifax. They send the news broadcast over the world that the waters are filled with torpedoes, and nothing but danger is in store for any vessel passing in or out of the harbor. After an absurd scare had been created and a credulous public hoaxed, a reporter pays a visit to the commander of the troops, Sir Patrick Macdongali, and asks His Excellency what he intended doing for the protection of the Haligonians from the Fenian fleet and the torpedoes. Sir Patrick informed the scribe that he had seen no Euspicious vessels hovering around the harbor, and that none had been reported to him. And in consequence, he added, no special instructions have been issued to the officers or the men regarding the taking of precautions for the protection of life or property and that it was not anticipated that any events would occur to alarm the public. The Lieut Governor did not keep his wits together so well as the commander, as His Honor actameasures for Ireland, and especially his re- ally detailed last night two policemen of the fusal to consider the amendments to the Land | city force to watch over the Government Bill, which Mr. Parnell proposed, have forced House, the Provincial buildings and other noints. On such a long beat these all points till his Whig following is finally two must have had no difficulty in finding easy and comfortable corners for a soft nap. Two policemen against the Fenian Navy The sight must have been rich! But even two were more than was required seeing that there was very little navy. It is to be hoped, however, that Halifax, unlike Ottawa will not telegraph to Toronto for sourteen see Gladstone's Government prematurely detectives, and to Montreal for an extra one. The Haligonians should be spared that expease. It is stated that Sir John Macdonaid was the perpetrator of the joke in sending "the letter of warning" to the Lieut. Governor, and that the source of his information; which has been so alarming on paper, was no other than a detective who had been down to the recent Convention in Philadelphia, and who it appears picked up this item of news of a Fenian attack on Halifax and sent it either to the Governor General or to the British Government. The one hundred and one live reporters and press correspondents who attended the Convention will no doubt be deeply mortified when they learn how badiy they were "scooped" by Sir John's

> ARCHBISHOP CROKE IN ROME At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the cable informed us that Archbishop Croke had sent a communication to the Papal Secretary of State, maintaining that his conduct in relation to the agitation in Ireland was perfectly regular, and that his object was not to stimulate revolt, but to obtain for the people right and justice. To this the cableman added that the explanation of the Archbishop is not deemed satisfactory at the Vatican. If he had said that the explanation was not deemed satisfactory at the Court of St. James, there might have been the whole piece of news stands, it is a mere inbrication. We had only to wait one hour to find the English correspondent stultifying himself, for at the end of that time we find him relating that the Right Bev. Dr. Croke (whom he calls Archbishop the tory communication to the Papal Secretary.

tions which would conflict with the interests Bishops and the demands of the Irish Na-This animosity towards Archbishop Oroke and the attempts to bring him into disfavor can be easily understood, when it is considered that just before he left Ireland for Rome. His Grace handed in to the Treasurer of the the contributions at his diocese. This was too much to forgive the patriotic Archbishop, as it was too much to let Cardinal McCloskey's endorsation of the Irish National League pass unprotested without sending His Eminence a manufactured rebuke from the Holy See. England would do well to open her eyes to the folly of her course and the inout the lawful and peaceful efforts of the people.

HIGH LICENSE FEES. The temperance cause has some very persistent advocates in the Western States. In many places the sale of spirituous liquors is absolutely prohibited by statute under heavy penalties; but as traffic in the lighter beverages, such as lager, wine and ale, is permitted, the sale of stronger drinks goes on under the cover of the beer and wine. The friends of the temperance cause, finding it almost impossible to secure conviction for this violation of the prohibitory law, prepared another scheme which may prove more effective in restricting the use of intoxicants, and which it is thought will furnish an honest solution of the temperance prob-This scheme consists simply lem. in making the license fees so high as to put it beyond the reach of the majority of saloon keepers to procure a license, and thus force them to close down. Thus in villages where the licenses were low, ranging from \$50 to \$10 they will be quadrupled and more in some instances. In towns and cities where licenses were bought for \$250, the saloon kespers will now have to pay from \$1,000 to \$1,600. This high license wave has swamped on an average from forty to fifty per cent of the saloons and it has been found that those who had to succumb were the most offensive and dangerous of the liquor dealers. This high license movement has been the sorest blow dealt these men, and they feel it much more than strict prohibition. But it is in Minneapolis that the greatest disgust exists among the liquor men. A committee of the common council had reported in favor of fixing the license at \$1,000. when the leader of the Aldermen, friendly to the salconer keepers, facetiously proposed that it be made \$2,000. This was an attempt to throw ridicule on the movement of the is credited with the promise that the country fought over again in Montreal, the result temperance people, and the proposal, intended for a joke, created hearty laughter among the saloon men in the gallery; they thought the principle of high ifcense had been reduced to an absurdity. The motion, of course, was voted down. The same member, pleased with the effect of his joke, undertook to repeat it by moving that the license be When the Provincial Treasuler, Mr. Wurfixed at \$1,500-and he laughed again. But to his unspeakable horror and disappointtele, unfolded his plan to swell the revenue ment the Connoll took him at his word and adopted the motion, and we are told that the trade, commerce and banking of the province, joker was carried out in convulsions. It is he was met by one general outcry against the now expected that there will be but very little | proposed measure. He was informed that drinking done in Mignespolis for the next any legislation in that direction would be twelve months. This high license movement | held unconstitutions), and that the collection will tend most directly to decrease the drink- of the tax would be most sternly resisted by ing habits of the people, for in the first place, the business community, whose interests the saloons will neither be so numerous nor | would be affected by it. Mr. Wurtele was convenient, and in the second place, the price in want of money, and he paid no of liquor will be doubled and tripled, so that heed to either warnings or protests, and

all friends and advocates of temperance.

THE CHINESE PLAGUE. When San Francisco rose in its rage against the Chinese and strung them up on the nearest lamp posts, New York was among the first to and to sympathize with the victims of unrea-New York could not see why the people and time it is now learning by a sad experience The intolerance and abhorrence of the West towards the Chinese are beginning engaged in other pursuits within the Prosome sense or truth in the statement, but as to be understood, for the celestial scourge has vince. It was confidently expected that the been brought home to an alarming and banks would get the better of the Treasurer disastrous extent. The evil of Chinaism has taken deep root in the American metropolis, and the poison of the unholy importayouthful and virtuous portions of the population. I'hese heathens have settled in a neighborhood occupied by the poor and to force his project, violated it. The Courts one vast den of corruption and immorality. the management of the Chinese, who have case was rendered on Saturday last by Hon: iniquity. The most horrible practices are in all its bearings, and in a most exhaustive carried on, and scenes which are a disgrace to plague spot. The police seemed to remain idle spectators of these orimes, until the islatures to those of the different States of will emulate their defence of Derry

upon every mother, father and brother to raise their hands against this terrible scourge, for and convert our peaceable neighborhood into a hothed of orline and debauchery. They are destroying the daughters of respectable parents by an organized system, and Father Barry says that in his capacity as priest of the parish he could point out a hundred little girls who have been ruined in jects specially enumerated in the Act, while Fund some ten or twelve thousand dollars, as these opium dens within a year to the Federal authority were assigned the Some of these girls are mere children, and most general and exclusive powers, amongst greatest secrecy. The girls are induced to poss of the constitution bearing on the case justice of her policy towards Ireland. When can easily be made. Once in the dens they be imposed within the limits of the responsible heads of the Catholic Church are coaxed into trying a pipe or two of opium. It Province and whether it was an enside with the people, against their rulers, A few repetitions of this are sufficient to there must be something terribly rotten in make the girls victims of the opium habit, Federal Government. The Hon Judge ruled the State. The situation cannot be remedied and then their self-respect, moral courage sgainst the contention of Mr. Wurtele and by misrepresenting the action of these dig- and will disappear. They then become regunataries, no more than it can be by crushing lar habitues of the houses and ruin is the natural result. Pale, haggard and tremthe alleys, afraid to face any one they know. After giving this description of how the children of Christian parents are trapped by these pagans, Father Barry exclaims with fervid indignation: "Is this right? Is it not shameful that these lecherous wretches are permitted to debauch the daughters of Ohristian men and women in the very heart the exclusive right to prevent the estabof New York city? I don't care whether a man professes religion or not, his cheeks must burn with anger and indignation when he is confronted with these facts." He also bore testimony to the fact that he had seen richly attired ladies, whose appearance indicated refinement, visit the opium dens regularly, and added that "one would be surprised to see the class of people who go there." A community under these demoralizing and brutalizing influences of the Chinese is more sorely afflicted than if a veritable plague was try. present in its midst. The abhorrence of these creatures cannot be too strongly marked, for the evil which they have generated is one that will tend to spread with a most destructive rapidity, and that will never be entirely uprooted. There is a powerful argument in these facts against the importation of the Chinese, and Canada should not wait to feel the dire effects of their presence to enforce their exclusion. The Canadian people will rue the day when these heathens were invited into the country on account of their cheap labor, just as the curse of American fathers and mothers has gone forth against them for the ruln and degradation they have brought to virtuous and Christian homes.

time only will tell.

### THE BUSINESS TAX DEFEATED.

by means of a business tax levied on the he who would formerly have the price of he forced his messure through the Legisthree glasses, will have to content himself lature. The first monetary institutions with one. With these results, fancy license to be proceeded against for the enforcement fees have something to recommend them to of the collection of the tax were the Molson Ontario, Merchants' and Toronto Banks. These banks opposed the tax on the ground that under the Act of Confederation passed in 1867 by the Imperial Parliament it is provided that the Dominion Parliament shall exercise exclusive legislative authority over loudly denounce the authors of these outrages. all matters concerning the regulation of trade and commerce, banking, the incorporation of sonable violence. The people and Press of banks and the issue of paper money, the raising of money by any mode or system of taxa. Press of San Francisco should so fisrcely and tion. It was moreover pointed out that strongly object to the presence of the pig-tails. | the tax sought to be imposed result d What the East failed to understand at the in a partial, unjust and illegal discrimination against persons and corporations engaged in banking, as respects persons and corporations in the legal fight, for there was not the elightest doubt that the position taken by the former was just as unassailable as that held tion is creating painful havoc among the by the latter was untenable. The defendants stood upon the broad ground of the constitution, while the plaintiff, in attempting working classes, and they have turned it into | have settled the dispute and have satisfied every expectation declaring the banks to be Whole streets contain nothing but the lowest | in the right, and the Provincial Treasurer opium dens and disreputable houses, all under to be in the wrong. The judgment in the become insultingly aggressive in their Justice Bainville, who deals with the subject and argumentative manner. In the course of

comprises this neighborhood, has called pub-State made its own laws and imposed taxes without any outside interference; since the lic attention to the evil, aided by the Catholic Young Men's Association. He has called Union the States have preserved exclusively all the rights which were not expressly taken from them by the general Constitution. It the idea is insupportable, he said, that these is herein that lies the great difference between Dagen barbarians can carry on their horrible the American and Canadian Confederation orgies right in our midst, corrupt our children Acts. Before the Confederation the Provinces were like the States, respectively independent, and had full power to make separate laws; but since the confederation the various provinces, on being merged into one body, the Dominion of Canada, were allowed to control and exercise authority only over certain subthey are nearly all of respectable parents, who which were the regulation of trade and comseem to know nothing of what is going on, merce, banking and the incorporation of for the whole thing is conducted with the banks and taxation by every mode. This ex. visit the opium shops, partly through led to a fair and irreversible solution of the curiosity and partly through promises of questions at issue whether the tax latge amounts of money, which they are told was a direct one; whether it could coachment on the powers and rights of the pronounced the tax to be one of an indirect nature inasmuch as it was imposed on the franchise and not on the property of the bling after their debauchery, they bank. In the second place the Court held burry around the corners and into that the tax went beyond the limits of the Province, as the operations of the Banks were not confined solely to this Province, but extended all over the Dominion, a circumstance which deprived them of a local character. Finally the judge ruled that the tax was a clear encroachment on the powers and rights of the Federal Parliament, which alone had lishment of banks, and consequently was the sole governing body that bad the right to regulate the exercise of the franchise by either making it free or subjecting it to taxation. The ultimate conclusion of the Court accordingly was that the tax was ultra vires and unconstitutional. This decision will be hailed with general satisfaction, as it will relieve the commercial community from an additional burden which the Provincial Treasurer unjustly sought to impose on the coun-

### ORANGE EBULLITIONS.

Mr. John White, M.P., who championed the ill fated Orange Bill in the House of Commons, was the recipient of a congratulatory address and the participant of a bountiful repast, tendered him the other evening by his fellow Orangemen of Ottawa, as an expression of their heartfelt admiration of the noble stand made by him in defence of their rights while the Incorporation Bill was before Par-

The occasion was not characterized by

the same amount of blood and thunder effusions as formerly; there was, however, a ltttle fierceness, intensified no doubt, by the memory of the recent nuwillingness of the House Let our Government take cognizance of the | to pet them on the back. Thus, District Masfact and dread the result, that widespread im- ter Jos. Clarke in proposing the health morality and debauchery are too great a price of Brother White, M.P., expressed his for Chinese labor. Sir John Macdonald belief "that if the Boyne would be dian Pacific Railway has been built. Will it brother Clarke! You do not seem to realize not then be too late? Will Sir John guaran- that the rival positions have been considertee that the evil will not take root and spread ably reversed since King William died. You beyond redemption? As with all things, are very foolish to expect that there could be any repetition of the Boyne. Such threats coming from a leader of the Orangemen would be very harmful if they were not too ridiculous and impossible to carry out. The address to Brother White asserts that "the great principles of which the Orange Order is the exponent are eternal and must prevail." It will be a bad thing for the peace of the next world if they carry their principles into eternity, the prospect of a perpetual clashing of interests is by no means' encouraging or inviting. The address asserted rather too much on this score just as it did when it said that "Orangemen had been ever ready to grant to the Boman Catholics such messures as they deemed necessary for the freedom of the exercise of their religion and the education of their children; and that they have elected in many instances, Catholies in purely Protestant constituencies." We only wish that we could bear testimony to such tolerance, but the historical facts are not in accord with the contention. When Oatholics wanted their rights, they had to take them in spite of the Orangemen. The Orange feeling got the best of Orange sense in the following passage of the address. After subscribing to the principles of the Bevolution of 1688, it says that "we will teach our intolerant maligners that our sainted ancestors did not shed their hearts' blood in vain at the battle of the Boyne. To us the memory of the heroes who defended the walls of Derry, and who smote the minions of Rome at Aughrim, shall be as an exemplar, and we will emulate their deeds, not in shedding blood, but by the arts of peace in demanding our rights. We will give our support only in favor of those who are willing to emancipate us from the thraidom of Rome. We shall ever remember that we are Protestants first." Brother Clarke has not given any reasons why he should dub as "intolerant maligners" those; who relate notorious facis about the Orange Society. Falsehood or calumny are not required to injure it ; its own very record contains truths far more damaging than any lies that could be invented. Then we are to be taught that their sainted ancestors did not shed their hearts' blood in vain at the Battle of the Boyne. Well, will not that be an interesting lesson to learn? But suppose that the lescivilisation are daily witnessed in this his judgment, the learned judge compared son cannot be taught, what will be the consethe rights and powers of our Provincial Lag- quences? Brother Clarke tails us "We

the first of the body of the first statement

not in shedding blood, but by the arts of peace;" a la bonheur, the " minions of Rome" can stand the "arts of peace," but it is oubtful if they would submit to having Hochelaga. their blood shed. Prudence is very often the better part of valor, and it is pleasing to the fact. What the Canadian people will be sugar. surprised to learn is that Orangemen are the is to have somebody willing to emancipate them from the thraidom of Rome. That is a very strange position for Orangemen to be in, but we doubt if Rome is cognizant of the fact, and fully appreclates the prise it holds in bond. There is a good deal of nonsense in this "thraldom business;" they ought to go into some other line. As to their resolve uthat they will ever remember that they are Protestants first," nothing can be said, as we suppose the resolution is based on the prin-

ciple of God before country.

Brother Wnite's reply to the address was comparatively tame and fist throughout its greater portion and was specially offensive. He complained that he had received no support from Catholic members in favor of the Grange bill, "excepting from friend Hawkins, whom every Orangeman should respect." Speaking of societies and their secrecy, he said: "No church or society under the sun was so sacret as the Roman Catholic Chursh. One of its members could take a life, 19b, destroy or commit any crime and then go to his pricet and confess it without fear of the law being informed." It can be easily understood how Mr. White makes a grievance of one of the most glorious characteristics of the Church, the inviolability of the confessional, as he is totally ignorart of the doctrine in regard to the Secrement of Penance. We do not purpose going into a secret society, because, of the secrecy of the the priest from being forced to divulge the penitent's sin. Mr. White should study up the subject before giving his opinion on it. Not to be out of harmony with his fellow Orangemen, the hon, member thought that over again in Montreal, it would be with the same results." This is a protty speculation gathering of excitable men. In the mean | Confirmation by His Lordship the Bishop. time we repeat our belief that "the results would be the other way." Mr. White concluded his speech by "likening the Conservatives at the present day as being between the devil and the deep seathe Roman Catholics and the Reformers." Not being able to cause an injury, this spokesman and champion of the Orange Society hurls an insult at the entire Catholic population of this Dominion. The Catholic prople can afford to ignore and scorn the opprobrious comparison and to leave Mr. White and his following unopposed in their absurd bigotry and ridiculous bitterness and animosity.

rived in the country up to the 1st of May are considerably in the advance of the same period of 1882. The number of arrivals in April was 17,486, and for the three preceding menths it was 20,646,or a total of arrivals from the let of January to the 30th of April of 38,132, as against 33,441 arrivals during the corresponding period of 1882. Of the 38,132 persons, however, who arrived in this country, no iese than 15,877 passed through to the United Status, as against 18,038 out of 33,441 immigrants for the same period of 1882. Thus we have 22,255 actual settlers as against 15,373 for the same time last year, or an increase of 6,882. The prospects are that during the present and coming months the returns will show a much larger increase over the previous period either of 1883 or 1882.

Ten number of immigrants that have ar-

The rumor about withdrawing the last of the Imperial troops from Halifax and leaving Canada to take care of itself with its new standing army of 750 men, has again been revived. The Toronto World, who bungers after independence considers the action of the Canadian Government in providing native troops, to be an important step in the peaceful evacuation of Halifax, and says: " We trust that the recent Fenian scares got up by the flunkey populations of Halifax and Ottawa will not have the desired effect. The abandooment of Canada by Britain is now a fact, but the removal of the last British soldier from our soil will make that fact plain to everyone, and be our best safeguard against all Feulan attacks." Our contemporary is quite

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

The N. Y. Trabune's Washington special says: It will be strange if one of the first results of the present Irish American agitation is not a new extradition treaty with Great Britain. It is more than likely that the two governments are now engaged in secret negotiations upon that subject. The present trentyls the oldest existing of the treaties of the U. S., and the first ever adopted by our Govtrament with the exception of the article in the treaty of 1794 which expired in 1806, without any law having been passed by Congrees to carry it into effect. The obstacles which prevented a revision of the treaty thus far have been chiefly of English making. Conspiracy to murder is included in a number of treaties with Great Britain with other Powers, but thus far it is not named in any treatles of the U.S. The U.S. now has treatles of extradition with thirty-one foreign countries. In twenty of these political offences are expressly excluded from the application of the treaty, but no attempt is made to def ine such offences.

HANDBALL.

-A cotton factory is to be erected at

-M. Narcisse Venne, of l'Assomption, P.Q. has collected this spring from two small note that the Ottawa Orangemen are aware of maple trees in his garden, 45 lbs. of maple

-Mr. Bellerose, boat-builder of Sorel, is building a ferry boat to run between Montslaves of Rome, and that their greatest desire real and La Tortue in opposition to the present line.

-Mr. John O'Brien, of St. Louis of Mile End, has hanged to Mr. P. Reynolds the sum of \$25 for the Irish Relief Fund. The names of the subscribers will appear later on.

-The St. Jean Baptiste Society will give a grand concert in Nordheimer's Hall on the 25th instant, in ald of the widow of Mr. Chevalier de Fournier, who participated in the troubles of 1837-38. Mr. L. O. David will deliver a lecture on the rebellion of 1837, and the musical part of the programme will be executed by some of our prominent eiti-

FIRST COMMUNION SERVICES AT MOUNT ST. MARY CONVENT.

At Mount St. Mary Convent on Tuesday, May 8th, twenty-nine of the pupils received their First Communion. A large number also were Confirm d by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The Rev. Canon Leblanc officiated on the alter.

BELIEF RECEIPTS.

The Irishmen of Ingersoli, Ont., have collected \$140 for the Belief Fund, which they have forwarded to Archbishop McCabe. The people of Letterkenny have sent to the Treasurer of the Irish Bellef Committee here the sum of \$52, collected by Mr. John Gallegher of that place. "A friend," of Burritt's Rapide, also sends \$5.

FIRST COMMUNION DAY AT ST. ANN'S CHUBCH.

About two hundred and fifty children assembled at the St. Ann's Church at 7 O'clock on Friday morning, the occasion being the theological discussion on the question. It is receiving of their First Communion. The something new to hear the Church called a Bev. Father Hogan said Mass, and afterwards gave Holy Communion. The ladies choir of the Month of May were also present, and sang confessor. Why, the civil law itself protects the following pieces: - Quid retribuam Domini -Dei vivi - and Beni Jesu mi. The solo parts were rendered by the Misses Scaplan, Collins and Sheridan. After Mass the Ray. Father De Repentigny, under whose charge the children have been, gave a suitable instruction to the little ones. The Confermation " if the Battle of the Boyne is to be fought service took place this afternoon, His Lordship Bishop Fabre being present. Ald. Donovan acted as god-father and Mrs. Bailey as same results." This is a pretty speculation god-mother. The proceedings came to a for a worthy legislator to indulge in before a close after instruction on the Sacrament of

SILVER WEDDING.

SILVER WEDDING.

On Tuesday evening last the Tansey House was a scene of joyous festivity. The auspicious event of the twenty-fifth auniversary of the marriage of the proprietor, Mr. Bernard Tansey and his estimable wife had brought a large number of relatives and friends to congratulate them on the joyous occasion and wish them many years of continued happiness and prosperity. The happy couple were the recipients of many presents including a silver tea service and many articles of beauty and value. Dancing was the reference supper was spread before the guests. Mr. H Tansey, Jr., read a charmingly worded at services to his parents on behalf of his brothers and sisters. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Tansey, was proposed in an eloquent speech by Mr. Curran, Q. C., M.P., and heartily responded to in a near little speech. Speeches were also made, in reply to various toasts, by Ald. Tansey, P. J. Coyse, Ksg., Assistant City Attorney, W. Wilson, Esq. Honorary President E. S. B. Club, &c., but the feature of the evening was a poem by Mr. Cloran, which created great merriment. Dancing was resumed and kept up till an early hour, when the guests left with many a happy wish for the Golden Wedding to consisting of & pleces of silver, are very elegant, both in design and workmanship, and rev valued at nearly \$500 Mr. Tansey was congratulated by many of his friends to-day.

By ANN'S T. A. & B. SOUETY.

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

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

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society took place on Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended. The meeting opened in St. Ann's Church after Vespers, when a very interesting lecture on "Temperance" was delivered by the Rev. Father Lyan, S.J. The rav. gentleman, in the course of his remarks, showed plainly the existing difference between the human longue, in its intemperance and rancor, and that of the divine longue. It is needless to state that his eloquent remarks were listened to with wrapt attention. The pledge was afterwards administered by the Rev. Father Whittaker, director of the Society, to a large number, when the members adjourned to the St. Ann's Hall, where the Rev. Father Whittaker occupied the chair, and introduced to the members the Rev. Father Ryan, S.J., who again addressed the members on the subject of "Temperance" from a philosophical, the elected and regulage and regulage as and regulage and regulage as and regulage and regulage and regulage as and regulage and regulage and regulage as and regulage and to the members the Rev. Fatner Ryan, S.J., who again addressed the members on the subject of "Temperance" from a philosophical, the ological and practical standpoint, showing the difference as seen by the human reason and by means of faith. The reverend gentleman illustrated his remarks by a comparison between Pagan philosophy and Christian faith. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the reverend gentleman for the interest he has taken in the welfare of the society, and also for his labors in the recent mission, held in the parish. The rev. father made a suitable reply, during which he acknowledged the vote of thanks tendered to him, and congratulated the society on their rapid increase of membership, and hoped they would still continue to increase in numbers. The reverend clergymen then retired and the chair was occupied by Mr. P. Flannery, when some business of a routine character was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned until Sunday rext.

DEATH OF MR. MARTIN TRACEY, J. P. We regret to announce to day the demise of Mr. Martin Tracey, J P, for many years a respected citizen of Montreal. He breathed his last on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at about three o'clock, at the ege of 67 years. The deceased had been in delicate health for some time, and for the past few days his death was hourly expected. His death will be regretted by a very large circle of friends and acqualatances.

The funeral took place on Friday morning from his late residence on McCord street, and was largely attended by his numerous friends, acquaintances and representatives of the city. The pall bearers were the Hon. Mr. Mcrofer, Messrs. Jas. McSbane, M. P. P., Michael Farmer, John Power, O. J. Devlin, Denis Mc-Carthy, Wm Brennan and Michael Leahy. The chief mourners were his son in-law, Mr. Killoran, and his three nephews. The cortege proceeded to St. Ann's Church, where a year. Today over 1,800 people ex SS. " Polysolemn High Mass was chanted, the Rev. Father Whittaker being the celebrant. The church was deeply draped in mourning for the occasion, and the full choir of the church were also present. After Mass the funeral cortege reformed and proceeded to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where the last mournful rites took place. The casket was a very handsome, one, and was decorated with many floral tributes. The funeral arrange-ments were under the oars of Mr. P. D ran,

results :- President, A. O. Decary ; lat Vice- tion to place with respectable farmers in the President, P. Leclero (re elected); 2nd Vice. Cobourg district. They are an admirable ac-President, Joseph Contant; Secretary, Joseph Letellier (re elected); Assistant Secretary, O. of respectability and frugal habits. The bal-Beauchamp; Ocrresponding Secretary, G., ance of the party are chiefly agricultural labor-Darvesu; First Treasurer. A. Gosselin; ers and membanics, who are nearly all bound Second Treasurer, John Long; Collector, for Western Ontario and Manitoba where it is Pierre Gosselin; Assistants, Messrs. John their intention to settle. In conversation Thompson, Joseph Corbeil, O. Gosselin, N. with some of the more intelligent of the party Ethier and A. Major; Marshal, A. Bourdon. Committee—Eastern division—Joseph Con- far with the appearance of the country, which tant, P. Prudh'omme and C. Beauchamp. Centre division-P. Leclerc, J. E. Valois and G. Darvean. West division-A. O. Decary and G. Constantineau. The Treasurer's report was then read, showing that \$1,748 60 had been expended on the poor families of their society during the past three months. The society has now a balance to its credit of \$9,000 and owns property to the value of \$10,000. There are 823 members on the roll.

"ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE !"

Don't imagine, gentle reader, that this item is going to end up with a patent medicine advertisement. However remarkable the heading may be, it is literally—aye, and physically correct. The expression so often heard that some individual who was in dollcate health "had one foot in the grave," was brought practically home to the writer one day last week, in the following way: A young man named John Madigan, a plas. terer by trade, was obliged some months the Rev. Pastor, Father Dowd, in reference to ago to have one of his legs amputated, and the annual Irish Catholic pligrimage, was after the operation had been performed he was read and received due attention. not expected to live. He recovered health and strength, however, so much so that last week he was able to attend the juneral of a deceased friend. When out in the cemetery he remembered that when his lex had been cut off he had given orders to have it placed in the vault there. He immediately resolved | The Society had decided to hold an excursion "to kill two birds with one stone" and superintend the interment of his leg. The lost limb was buried with all due solemnity, the owner following it to the grave. In the vart. ous walks of life he may now he truly said to have "one foot in the grave."

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. The finel meeting of the Montreal Branch of

The final meeting of the Montreal Brauch of the Irish Land League was held on Sunday afternoon to consider what sters were to be taken in view of the section of the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. C. J. Doherty, President of the League, occupied the chair, and there was a fair Previous to the general meeting the chairman

attendance.

Previous to the general meeting the chairman called the Executive Committee together to draft resolutions to ley before the Society. He reviewed in brief the work of the convention, and explained that in accordance with the report of a committee of seven, appointed to discuss the matter the Irish Land League had been merged into the Irish Land League had been merged into the Irish National League. The tree being dead, the branch must necessarily pass out of existence. The question before the meeting now was whether they should go on as they had been doing or affiliate with the National League. The convention had left to each society full power to act as they chose, the only condition of affiliation being that each society subscribe \$1 per annum for every member in good standing. This entitled each society, if less than fifty in number, to one representative at the convention to be held annually, or two representatives if the membership was over fifty, but in no case could a society have a larger representation.

Mr. Purcell suggested that they send a circular to each Irish society in the city, asking shem to send representatives to a general meeting to arrange for a union of all the societies to form a central branch of the Irish National League in this city. This would be a truly representa-

could see out of the difemma would be to have their society on the same footing as the others, and, like them, elect a member to the Board.

Mr. Donovan then moved, seconded by Mr. Connaughton, that the Treasurer be instructed to settle all debts and realize the assets, the balance to be forwarded to Dr. Webb, the Central Treasurer of the League.

This raised the question as to whether the society existed or not. If it did, whether it was a branch of the Land League or the National League. The opinion was generally expressed that it was a branch of the Land League until it had changed its identity by formal resolution. It was finally decided to continue under the old constitution until arrangements could be made. onstitution until arrangements could be made

constitution until arrangements could be made with the other societies.

Dr. Guerin then moved, seconded by Mr. Cloran, that a committee of twelve be appointed to wait on the different Irish societies, in sub-committees of two each, to lay before them and explain the programme adopted at Philadelphia, and represent to them the desirability of affiliating with the Irish National Society of America and forwards and expensive or expensive or system.

delphia, and represent to them the desirability of affitiating with the Irish National Society of America, and forming an executive or governing body in this city, to be composed of representatives of the different societies.

A general meeting was then called, when the above motions were put and carried unanimously, the nomination of a committee being left in the hands of the chairman, who made the following assignments:—St. Patrick's Society and St. Patrick's T. A. and R. Society. Messrs. John Lyons and H. J. Kavanagh; Young Irishmen's L. and B. and Irish Catholic Nenefit Societies, Messrs. Cloran and Buchanan; St. Ann's T. A. and B. and St. Ann's Y. M. T. Societies, Messrs. Donovan and Redmond; St. Bridget's T. A. and B. and St. Bridget's Y. I. Societies, Messrs. Purcell and Wall; St. Patrick's National Association and Catholic Young Men's Societies and Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Messrs. C. J. Doherty and Dr. Guerin; St. Gabriel I. N. League and St. Gabriel Temerance Societies, Messrs. Connaugton and Keyes.

The meeting then adjourned.

Keyes.
The meeting then adjourned,

Patience is genius. Count no the failures. Keep heart and try again. Failure after tellure comes upon us, and it is then despondency comes and urges us to give up. Corns came soon after the early budding time of youth and bung on as firmly as the love for the aimighty dellar. In vain experiments we nearly chipped and burned our feet off. Fortunately as a very last experiment we commenced the use of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Perseverance re-

HOLD ON; HOLD FAST.

warded, for our corns disappeared as by magic. We can cheerfully testify that it is the only ours remedy for corns. Try it, friend, N. C. Polson & Co., prop's, Kingston.

THE IMMIGRATION WAVE. The influx of emigrants from Europe continues unabated, and the prospects now are that the population of this vast Dominion will be awelled to unusually proportions this nesian" and "Oregon" arrived at the Bonaventure depot. The first train to reach the city came in at 6 30 s.m., and was followed by another at 10.30, and still another at noon. The strangers were to be seen in all directions in the city today, and, judging from their outward appearance, are of a very superior class. Many of them are young men, the sons of wealthy Scotch and English farmers, who are in route to the Northwest to seek their for-HANDBALL.

If a meeting of the Montreal Handball and Racket Club, held in the rooms, 53 St. Antoine and were coarried out in a most satisfactory further, Aid D Tansay in the chair, the folloying smallers were elected officers for the ensuing feet; - President, Mr Thos Buchanan; let Vice President, Mr Thos Buchanan; let Vice President, Mr Thos Buchanan; let Vice President, Mr Mc Mullin; Treasurer, Mr Artaur Eurke; Surray, Mr Bomerville; Committee, Messre; Curray, Hendilton, P Dinahan, M Downes, I Stinson, W Ryan, M Kelly, D, Shelan and B Connaughton; The clubuntend to issue, oher segment of the coars of Mr. P. D ran, and were oarried out in a most satisfactory manner.

ST. JOSEPH SOUIETY.

The annual meeting of the St. Joseph Society was held on the 9th inst, the President, M collects and as a proof that they are well equipped it might be mentited that attached to one of the trains were not less than five baggage cars full of their cleaves and the state of the sum of the state of the Northwest to seek their formand and were carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

ST. JOSEPH SOUIETY.

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ST. JOSEPH SOUIETY.

The annual meeting of the St. Joseph Society are well equipped it might be mentioned that attached to one of the trains were not less than five baggage cars full of their discussion.

A. O. Decary, in the chair, Aiter routine busically are to young girls brought out by a constant of the states of the states of the states of the Northwest to seek their formation of the states of the Northwest to seek their formation of the states of the states of the states of the sta

The second of th

quisition to the country, being young women it was learned that they were well pleased so to them presents many novel characteristics, and were very hopeful of succeeding in the land of their adoption. They also inform d our representative, that Canada as field of emigration was increasing in popularity among the denizens of the large cities and towns as well as in the rural districts, where but a few years ago Canada was terra incog-

CATARRH.

CATARBH. - A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise iree on receipt of pilce. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, 13-**t**f

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. B. SOCIETY. The regular monthly meeting of the above boclety was held on Sunday afternoon, inst., in the St. Patrick's Vestry and was very largely attend-An important communication from The resignation of Mr. J. Coffey, Assistant Secretary, was accepted, and Mr. John Callaguan, jr., elected to replace him. Messis. Jas. Connaughton and J. P. Tansoy were elected to replace Messis. Callaghan and Gunning on the Committee of Management. at an early date, which, judging from past efforts, will be a success. Messrs. B. Emerson, James J. Coetigan, John Callaghan, je., A. Brogan, N. P., and P. O'Donoughue were appointed to represent the Society on the committee for the pligrimage to St. Anne de Besupre, which will be held towards the latter part of July.

SHAMROOK LAOBOSSE OLUB.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club have arranged for a match with the St. Regis Indians on the Queen's Birthday. The first competition for the McNaught medal, for long throwing, will take place before the match. An extra medal for accuracy in throwing will also be competed for. The McNaught medal is to be competed for by every club belonging to the Association and will be won by the person making the longest throw of the season.

ST. CECELIA SOCIETY.

ST. CECELIA SOCIETY.

The second annual concert of the Societe St. Cecile, in aid of the organ fund of the Gesu, was given on St hast. In the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College. The attendance was very large, and much appreciation of the efforts of the talented amateurs who had sindly proffered their services, was exhibited. A very select programme had been prepared, and was ably carried out. "Gallia," a solo and chores from Gouned, was very ably rendered, with Mits Donneily as soloist. A plano concerto was given by Miss Coderre, and elicited well merited applause. The programme concluded with a selection from Massenet, entitled "Narcisse." with Miss Compton rendering the part of "Narcisse." and Miss A. Doncet the part of "Nymph." Of both these young ladies, especially the former, we can only speak in the highest terms of praise. Both rendered their respective parts very well, and the selection was highly appreciated by the andience. Great credit is also due to Professor G. Couture for the efficient manner in which he directed the orchestra

THE FEAST OF PENIECOST.

The Feast of Peniecos: was observed with unusual solemnity at St. Ann's yesterday. Grand Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father DeRepentigny, assisted by Fathers Kiernan and Whittaker as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir rendered the celebrated Mass of La Hoche, with I'eni Creator of Lambellote, with great success. The Rev. Father Byan, S. J., afterwards accorded the rulpit and delivered a most impressive sermon, taking for his text, from the Gospel of the day, "If you love Me, you would indeed be glad. Decause I go to the Father," St. John, 14, 28. He went on to prove that gladness was the natural and essential fruit securious."—If Tim, iii, 12

the Gospel of the day, "If you love Me, you would indeed be glad. Decause I go to the Father," St. John, 14, 28. He went on to prove that gladness was the natural and essential fruit of all the glits of the Holy Ghost. We should be glad even in adversity, because we expect our reward from God in Heaven, where there is no more sorrow, no sadness, but everlasting rejoicing and a kinders.

At the evening exectless of the month of May the Rev Father De Repentingy continued his series of instructions on the acven glits of the Holy Ghost. His subject was the fourth glit, the glit of Fortitude. He went on to say that fortitude is a gift by which we are disposed to perform the works necessary for our salvation, and to remove all the obstacles in our way. He showed the difference between the virtue of fortitude and the glit of fortitude. He want on the first this gift of the Holy Ghost made us brave all dangers, natural and supernatural; and gives us the assurance of certain victory. He said the effects of fortitude were twofold, viz., to work and to suffer. Man was a king fallen from his throne, his work was to regain his lost crown. The means he had are the Ten Commandments; the obstacles to be summonted are the devil, the flesh and the world.

How is wan so weak. "A leaf that is carried gives us the assentance of certain victory. He said the effects of fortitude were twofold, viz., to work and to suffer. Man was a king fallen from his throne, his work was to regain his lost crown. The means he had are the Ton Commandments; the obstacles to be surmounted are the devil, the flesh and the world. How is man so weak, "A leaf that is carried away by the wind," so wave ing under his propensities to evil, to perform that great work. By the assistance of the gitt of fortitude, man has to softer in his body, in his soul. The follower of Christ especially has to suffer from the devil and the world, his special enemies. The history of eighteen hundred years of suffering shows the power of that gitt of fortitude in the Church of God. He showed the importance of this gitt which delivers us from the evil spirit of sloth.

of sloth.

The evening service was brought to a close by solemn benediction of the Most classed Sacrament given by Rey. Father Rogan, assisted by Father Whitaker. The lady choir, who so kindly offered their services during the month of May, rendered some of their chorest pieces. in the most exquisite manner. At the

OHUBCH OF NOTRE DAME the feast of St. Isidore, as well as that of Pentecost, was celebrated. Pontifical High Mass was
celebrated by His Lordship Bisnon Fabre,
assisted by Vicar General Russell of New Orleans. The choir, under the direction of Rev. leans. The choir, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Durocher, rendered Hone's Second Mass with full orohestral accompaniment. A sermon on the feast of Pentecost was preached by Father Levesque, After Mass a meeting of the directors of the Colonization Society took place His Honor Judge Papineau presided, and Chevaller Huguet Latour acted as Secretary. The annual report was read, and showed the receipts during the year to be \$9,000, and after paying all expenses there was a halance of \$104 on hand. The election of exoficto directors then took place, and vesulted as follows:—Mgr. Fabre. president; Mr. R. J. Lefebvre, the Rev. Messrs. Sentienne, Rousseld, Vaillant. Lonergan and Vicar General Marchal; Hon. Judge Papineau, De Bell-feuille, Chevaller Huguet Latour, Messrs. P. J. Copie and Dr. Brisson. After a few remarks by the Rev. Father Labelle the meeting adjourced. meeting adjourced. ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The Feast of Pentecost was Jesterday observed with unusual pomp. At Grand Mass the Rev. Father Dowd officiated, assisted by the Rev. FathersQuinlivan and Toupin as deacon and subdeacon. Baiman's Musical Mass was sung by the full choir. The solo parts were in the hands of Messrs, O'Hara and Rowan. The sermon was preached by the Rev. James Callajhan.

The evening saving was well attended. The

The evening service was well attended. The altars were beautifully illuminated with variegated lights, which shone out with splendur and brightness, casting magnificant rays on the assembled congregation. The Rev. M. Callaghan preached a sermon, of which we give a briegynous :—

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sermon Preached by the Rev. Father Brown in the Basilica of Ottawa, on the 50th Anniversary of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul.

its protector, and of confidence in its fature success.

I said the Society of St. Vincent of Paul has for its object to support the Church. I mean to oppose the enemies of religion and to win salvation for themselves and others. Breitren, we must not be deceived; this world is a regular battlefish—the struggle only ends with life. Every morning sun calls the Christian to arms, and his evening repose can only be under the projection of his shield, the sign of the Cross. The Holy Ghost has said: "The life of man upon early is a warfare, and his days are) he the days off his circling. Job vii, II. Enemies, without, ears within "(ii Cor. vii, 5); and "a man's enemies are they of his own household." (Mich. vii, 6).

Our enemies now are two-fold, exterior and interior, but those of cur own household are the flesh, the lust of the eyes and the pride of life. If tue holy prophets and apostles and all the issaints left the strength of those domestic face, and all, with one voice, bid us work out our sailvation with lear and trembling, if the great Peter fell, and thousands after him, what think we? Can we be surprised to hear the world of the Master, ever ringing in our ears from every pupit and from the lips of every pasior, watch and you? Can we be surprised to hear the trendight the good fight and thus imitating those of whom St. Paul speaks, saying: "Retraining themselves from all things that they may resire a corruptible crown, whilst ours is an incorreptible one."

Wonder not, my brethren, to see so many working at their salvation with the greatest care, scrupniously faithful to all their religious datles—monthly coafe sion, daily prayers, Sunday's Mass, good works performed with purel idention. No security is too great where eternity is at stake. No security is too great when every christian way well walk with cumspection, lest we fail, and take every means to secure our crown.

We must, therefore, acknowledge the power of our enemies and the wisdom of those who use every Christian wayon to fight hem.

He would

of us all.

The great means of opposing these enemies within us, that three fold just of our heart, is too practice of three opposite virtues, parity, poverty and humility. If we really wish to be secure these three virtues must be practiced by all and every one, in monasteries as in monasteries, in the world, as in the world. Men of the world, if you fear hell, live pure and holy lives. If riches abound as to type, heart on them.

worle, if you fear hell, live pure and holy lives. If riches abound set not your heart on them; use this world as if using it not.

Use your goods for the comfort of your families, to facilitate the service of your God and to help the Church and the poor. You will thus be banging your gold on the altar of fod in Heaven, and making friends in that blessed acode to eccive you into their eternal dwellings when all here below shall be taken from you. Use

combine into society to concentrate their ef-forts, so the children of light have over concen-trated their faith and good works by the means trated their faith and good works by the means of societies and pous associations. And who can tell how much there add to the strength of the Church, how many souls have been caved, how much prayer and good work has been offered to God, and how much the public ministry has been assisted by these associations? They are altogether in the spirit of the Divine Founder of the Church. Bence these frequent They are altogether in the spirit of the Divine Founder of the Church. Hence these frequent gatherings of priests, hence these provincial councils of the Church, say chound by our Lord, inangurated by the apost is and ever practiced since "these grand meetings, where to much thought, knowledge and eernest zeal is concentrate", have eyer been a powerful lever for faith and morals. Here, indeed, a bulwark is raised for every man's faith; doctrine is defined with more than prudence, is published with more solemnity, and is made more acceptable to all. But the first of all of these societies was that founded by our Lord Himself, the regular clergy or the teaching body of the Church—the Pope, the bishops and the priesis—theirs to teach, to strengthen and console. Hence, these other glorious societies of priesis, who fed in their plous retreats with prayer, meditation and study, come forth with sanctity and eloquence to confound infidels, to convert sinners, and to inflame the inkewarm. Hence, again, these other religious sccieties of men and women who as ist the clergy in such a variety of ways and carry on such a successful warfare against vice and ignorance. Grand, indeed, it this noble army in battle array. Its most bitter enemies can only admire it. The wicked prophet who had come to curse the house of large! As woody valleys, as watered gardens near the rivers, as tabarnacles which the Lord hath pitched, as cedars by the waler-side"—(Numbers zeiv, b). (Numbers Briv. b).

hath pitched, as cedars by the water-side"—
(Numbers riv, 5).

I leave you to reflect on the beauty of these words, and how apily they apply to the Holy Catholic Churon. Beantiful indeed, it the unity and subordination in these noble orders. At tabarnacles, etc.—yes. Indeed, the Almighty a one could be the author of such a masterpiere. Men have tried, rich monarchs and powerful covernments have exhausted their meats to establish a church, but they all failed disgracefully. To the true sponse of Ohrist above can this prophecy be applied. "How beautiful are the watered gardens," etc. Yes, the Catholic Church is a new Eden for poor fallen man, watered with a fertilizing stream by the blood of Christ, by the blood of so many martyrs, by the preaching of the Word. This beautiful aream, watering the tree of life, was shown to St. John: "And He showed me a river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding from the Throne of God and of the Lamb"—(Epoc.xxil,1), Flowing from the Throne of God's mercy, from the Throne of the Lamb on Calvary," and the leaves of the tree for the healing of the nations."

Grand organization, indeed, to oppose the

not from a distance, saying, behold the beautiful work: of religion; but they carry their light to the very eyes of the worldling, perform their charity in the very presence of their felsow men, bring the light of Christ, by their charities, to the very bed-nom of the siner. No human misery is foreign to them, and by their good deeds they say, lumen Christi; behold the good Samarlian, will you not love him?

whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world, and this is the victory that overcometh over faith."—I. John v., 4.

My Loed, My Bertheen:—We have met together this evening to cell-brate the 50th anniversary of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul. It is not have condinated and this simple, neighborly, heaven-blessed work is done under the protection of St. Vincent of Paul. A more suitable patron they could not have chosen. Our Blessed Lord had sold: "Unless the grain of wheat fail into the ground and det. files fremaineth alone, but, if the aim of this Society is to support the Church against the world. Its means is charity. Its patron saint is, ist. Vincent of Paul.

I need not say that this anniversary is a triumph. A regiment fifty year sin existence, after 50 years of continual and successful warfare, is and decay, but it is a day of gratitude towards its protector, and of confidence in its future success.

I said the Society of St. Vincent of Paul has for its object to support the Church. I mean to oppose the enemies of religion and to win salvation for themselves and others. Brethren, we must not be deceived; this world is a regular battlefield—the struggle only ends with life. Every morning sun calls the Curistian to arma, and his evening repose can only be under the protection of St. Vincent of Paul. A more suitable patron they work is done under the protection of St. Vincent of Paul. A more suitable patron they could not have chosen. Our Blessed Lord had once the protection of St. Vincent of Paul. A more suitable patron they could not have chosen. Our Blessed Lord had once in the fear the protection of St. Vincent of Paul. A more suitable patron they could not have chosen. Our Blessed Lord had the self remained world and decling the parton they could not have chosen. Our Blessed Lord had the self remained in the sald: "Unless the grain of wheat fall into the ground and declined in they could not have chosen. Our Blessed Lord hand:

I need not say that this soll nearly. The life of the min the clay, and

treat for priests on the mission, his Sisters of Charity—all these charities, and many others, aprang up almost at his command. In the saddest epoch of Ireland's history, when the cruelfsword of Cromwell had mowed over the land, when all was death, destruction, confiscation and misery, when it seemed that Ireland had lain down to die, St. Vincent sent his first and most holy children to Ireland, saying: "Go and help to keep the face of lamp still burning in that land of faith—go, and, if necessary, add your blood to the blood so gloriously shed by that heroic people."

St. Francis of Sales, after many years of interconcedivith St. Vincent, said of him: "I have seen and read of many, but I have never seen or heard of a holier and worthler priest than Vincent of Paul.

Such is the patron saint of that blessed portion of Christ's flock fifty years in existence to day. May St. Vincent ever watch over them, and may they see another 5th anniversary, and may they see another 5th anniversary, and may their good works so shine before men that they may glorify their Father in Heaven, and may they themselves shine for all eternity in the glory of their Masier. Amen.

### OBITUARY.

James Young, the celebrated English chemist, is clead.

Mahmond Nedim Pacha, lately Turklah Minister of the Interior, is dead.

Ex Governor Isreal Washburn, Jr., of Portland, Me., died at Philadelphia on May 13th, whother no had gone for medical treatment aged 71.

The wife of Christopher Dorman died auddonly on Saturday at Mt. John, N.B., supposed of heart disease. An inquest developed the fact that she had taken laudenum unaware to anybody.

George Washington Warren, formerly Prosident Bunker Hill Monument Society, President American Colonization Society and well known in historical organizations of the United States is dead.

Basil Hamilton, hookkeeper in the office of the London, Ont., Mutual Insurance Co., dropped dead in his father's honge on May 11th. He had been ailing for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was heart disease.

The Rev. Father Birs, 76 years of age, for many years retired from the ministry and lately residing at Varennes, died this morning at 11,30 at the Notre Dame Hospital. He had been alling for some time. He was a member of the Scalety of One Mass.

General Grant's mother died in Jersey City Fir Thomas Bernard, grandson of the last British Governor of Massachusetts, is dend.

Madame Loranger, wife of the Hon. Mr. Jus-tice Loranger, died Tues my May 8th in the 36th year of her age The deceased ady was daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Laframbolse. Of an amiable, kindly disposition, and order, the late Madame Loranger had endeared order, the late Madame Loranger had endeared herself to a very large circle of friends, and her early demise will cause deep sorrow in the circle of which she was so honored a member. Madame Loranger leaves seven children, to whom and their bereaved father we extend our sytopathy in the great loss they have sustained. sytopathy in the grent loss they have sustained.

William Lee, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, is dead. The Von. William Lee. D.D., was the son of the Rov. William Lee, rector of Emily, born in Ireland in 1815, and was educated at the Endowed School of Clonnel and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was elected Follow in 1839, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1857, and Archbishon King's Lecturer in Divinity, 1863. Ho has written "Three Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical History."

An Examination of the Remarks of the late Professor Badon Powell on the Sludy of the "An Examination of the Remarks of the late Professor Badon Powell on the Study of the Evidence of Caristianity," a serman on the consecration of Archbishop Trench, and "Strictures on the Recent Attempt to Deny the Succession of the Hierarchy of the Church of Iroland from the Ancient Irish Church." Dr. Lee was best known by his celebrated "Donnelan Lectures" for 1851, on the "Inspiration

### nelan Lectures" for 1851, on the "Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, its Nature and Proof." PERSONAL.

nelan Lectures

Bay Father Monge of Quebeo will officiate during the summer season at the immigration station, Grosse Isle.

Archbianop Croke of Cashel has written a letter of condolence to M Eugene Veuillot, in which His Grace pays a tribute to the virtues and strong faith of the deceased.

The marriage of Count Pecci, nephew of the Holy Father, to Mdile. Bueno will take place in Paris. Moneignor de Rende, the Papal Nuncio, will give the nuptial benedic-

Hon. Mr. Anglin was presented with an address on the eve of his departure for Toronto by the Catholics of St John, N B, and Portland in St Malachi's Hall last evening. His Lordship the Bishop of St John presided The address referred in highly complimentary terms to the hon gentleman, to which he suitably replied The Hall was completely filled, als the prominent and influential Catholics of the city being present.

The Very Reverend Father Game, Superior, General of Les Clercs de St Viateur, arrived in the city on Friday last, and will be during his stay the guest of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Coteau St Louis. The object of his visit to America is to inspect the branches of the Order on this continent, of which there are altogether about thirty. After leaving Montreal he will proceed to Joliette, the headquarters of the Order in Canada.

Mr. John C. Fleming the well known journal.

Order in Canada.

Mr. John C. Fleming, the well known journalist, formerly editor of The Post and lately on the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe, arrived in the city today from Ottawa, where he has been correspondent of The Post and Charlottetown (P.E. I.) Herald during the session. Mr. Fleming is in fairly good health, though suffering somewhat from close attention to business in the Reporters' Gallery of the Commons. Haleaves this evening for Prince Edward Island. To assume the duries of editor of the Herald of that province. We wish him bon voyage and is prosperous career in his new sphere of action. prosperous orreer in his new sphere of action

sembled congregation. The Rev. a price is preached a semion, of which we give a brie gynopal:—

Christ left mankind a twofold legacy—His Spirit was given on the first Pentecost and His Mother, on the Hill of Calvary. Ineffable is the action of the Holy Ghost: He is like a Sun in the firmament of Christ's Church, and his a perennial fountain in the garden of His spouse. The Riessed Virgin claims our respect and condidence. She should be invoked, and particularly during the issue of the tree for the healing of the manual for the Catholic Church and for the Lish race. Always has she taken a psculiar interest in the children of St. Fatrick.

The choly in the evening was composed of the Children of Mary, whose sweet, musical voices resounded in harmonious swestness throughout the sacred edifoes.

St. John: "And He showed mea river of water of tife, clear as crystal, proceeding from the St. John: "And He showed mea river of water of tite, clear as crystal, proceeding from the Imposer, of the Epoc.xxil.]). Flowing from the Throne of God's meroy, from the Lamb on Calvary, "and the session of Parliament, believes of the tree for the healing of the nations."

Grand organization, indeed, to oppose the world; but the members of St. Vine mounts have been estipsed by the confused datalis of the beautiful the mountains in management of the Mary, whose sweet, musical voices resounded in harmonious swestness throughout the sacred edifoes.

The choly in the evening was composed of the Children of Mary, whose sweet, musical voices resounded in harmonious swestness throughout the sacred edifoes.

The choly in the evening was composed of the Children of Mary, whose sweet, musical voices resounded in harmonious swestness throughout the sacred edifoes.

The choly in the evening was composed of the Children of Mary, whose sweet, musical voices resounded in harmonious swestness throughout the sacred the cnemy. They shine which can alone ensure victory.

GATION GOING ON.

To the Editor of THE POST : DEAR SIR, ... It will be remembered that in January last there was quite a flutter in the piano trade over a fraud said to be perpetrated on a customer by a certain plano house of toms authorities as yet keep dark on this imthis city. The compisint was that a pur-portant point, but the experts called in to exchaser had tought a new Steinway amine the plano delivered to Mr. Heward as plano, for which he paid \$500, and that an a New York Steinway, and for which he paid old and comparatively worthless instrument had been delivered to him; this, after several months delay and many excuses, was taken back, and another which turned out equally bad sent to replace it. The customer, again complained, but, receiving no redress, he called in experts, who, it is said, condemned the piano and gave the opinion that it was not a Steinway at all. Upon this the dealer was served with a protest, which brought one of the firm to Montreal, to prevent legal proceedings. He, as the story goes, expressed very great regret and sympathy with the purchaser, said it was the fault of Mr. Blyth, their agent, and promised, if he would keep the matter quiet, that he would personally select a first-class Steinway piano in New York and This pacified the parhave it sent to them. ties, and for the fulfilment of this promise they waited until some time in December, but the plane not coming, they again applied to the head office in Toronto; having had enough of the Montreal house. An was shortly received that a piano was just received beautiful at the Custom House, from New York, and would be sent shortly. The purchaser, by this time, was growing cautious, and asked for the number of the plane, which was furnished. "A burned child (it is said) dreads pianos, \$131. the fire." The fact of a plano intended for Montreal being sent to Toronto for entry served to increase his suspicions. He told a friend he had his doubts about it, and would write to Steinway in New York, to ascertain if piano No. 46,526 was a genuine article, and really made by they were led to suppose was an expensive him. His friend, however, dissuaded him from this course, intimating that it was quite | cheap German article. His apologists say that likely Steinway was a party to the transac- | for some time past the trade and musical pubtion, and even if he were not, he would try i lic have been neglecting Steinway, and giv-to shield his agent. The better way, said his ing the preference to the planes of Weber. friend, would be to apply to the Custom House | Steinway is compelled either to lower his and find when plane No. 46,526 was entered and where it came from. Through an officer of the Custom House in Montreal, he made the enquiry, and the reply was: "The plane you enquire about was entered on the 19th of July last, and was imported from Hamburg, in Germany." This, be it understood, was the pisno that one of the partners had promised should be personally selected in New York. Of course there was a row, which brought one of the firm to Montreal to stop legal proceedings. Offers of settlement matter by drawing up the following petition were made to the aggrieved party, but not before he had given a full statement of the whole business to the press and to several When it got into the press the firm saw the danger of exposure, and moved vigorously to cover it up, not by denying the transaction, but by inducing the parties who made these very serious charges to modify injure them financially. The following is the or retract them. In this, however, they were only partially successful, for the Montreal of the Minister of Customs :correspondent of Music and Drama having received all the particulars of the matter from the gentleman on whom the fraud was perpetrated, had written a full account of it to that paper, which was copied into some of the Montreal and Toronto papers. Most of the papers had been requested to say nothing about it, and one of them was induced to retract, in Montreal, at least it was kept very quiet. Not so, however, in New York, where, for some time, a suspicion had been entertained that the house of Steinway had been supplying the American trade with German planes. Not knowing all the facts regarding their Canadian agent's transactions, and being pressed for explanations, the Steinways published a statement admitting the fact that they were supplying Nordheimer with planes partially made in Hamburg, but stating that these planes were just as good and cost them as much to make as those manufactured in New York. The question of course, very, naturally came up, " if they are as good and cost you as much money, why ship them to Canada by Ham-burg?" As this question is unanswered, the inference is that Steinway planos, like wine, are improved by a voyage around the world. To the question, "How many of these Hamburg pianos bearing your name have you imported into the United States?" Steinway reply, "none, the Customs duty is so high they cannot be imported into the United Nordhelmer to import a high priced piano at States, besides being intended for a humid a reduced value; climate they are not fitted for the United States." How then, eays the New York paper, can they be fit for Canada, whose climate is much dryer than that of the United States? of A. & S. Nordheimer, or their agents, trad-"On but the duties," say they, "being thirty ing in Quebec under the name of Sichel and per cent into the United States excludes Company, were protested, and their stock Now let us see if they were not about the same, or even higher into Canada. Suppose this Hamburg piano value of pianos imported by them to be lower imported on the 19th of July last, which | than the price actually paid for them; has caused this expose, was entered at \$200 (and this is far above the average cost of German planes) the Canadian duty would be, specific \$30, ad valorem 15 p c., \$30, Cost of importing the same instrument into the United States, 30 p.c., \$60. Not much difference, is there? We will take the other statement by Mr. Steinway, that these planes are partially made in New York, shipped thence to Hamburg, finished there, and again transhipped to Toronto, and are of the same material, of as good workmanship, and cost as much money as those made in New York." Let us examine this statement; the freight from New York to Hamburg would be, say, £2 (\$10, Boxing plane, \$3 Freight from Hamburg to Montreal, £3 (\$15), zinc lined case £2 (\$10). Freight from Montreal to Toronto, \$5. Shipping charges, say, \$2-total, \$45. The freight on the same plane, shipped direct from New to import Hamburg planes at \$200, and sell York to Toronto, would cost \$4. Difference in favor of direct shipment, \$41, so that if as their New York instruments, at \$500, but they were of equal value the Hamburg Plano for a foolish attempt to bring the wrath of the in favor of direct shipment, \$41, so that it below they were of equal value the Hamburg Plano should cost \$41 more than the New York instrument. Now every che knows that the Candian seems of the Steinway planos are men who will save every one they can both is 'reight and duties, and yet Mir. Steinway has the audacity to declare that the value of their planos sent from Hamburg of Toronto list the same as those sent by them direct from New York Taking the well known obtancter of the manufacturers and their agents for intrudices into consideration, how are we to account for their sanding these planos on a pleasure trip to Burney at an expense of \$45 and a loss of six or eight weeks time, when they could be sent direct from a week! The Custome duties can make no difficance in favor of Hamburg's there was not something crocked, because from Hamburg's continuous and New York planos are of the same value; of the propose planos on a pleasure trip to Burney's and New York planos are of the same value; of the propose planos are found to the well known objects to gain, would play said the well known objects to gain, would play said the work of the propose fisher than the well and the well known objects to gain, would play said the well known objects to gain, would play said the well known objects to gain, would play said the well known objects to gain, would play said the well known objects to gain, would play said the well known objects to gain, would play said the well known objects to gain, would play said the planos are of the said the well known objects to gain, would play said the well known objects to gain, would play said the wel

THOSE HAMBURG STEINWAY PIANOS burg, when he could get it from New HOW THE MATTER GOT BEFORE York direct in an few days for \$4: Let us see if we can get, at it, some other way. THE GOVERNMENT AN INVESTIGATION GOING ON. plane from Hamburg, nor Messrs. Nordheimer, who entered it for duty at the Toronto Custom, House on the 19th of July last, has condescended to inform us of the value at which, it was entered, and the Ous-\$500, declared it was not worth \$200. Now, granting that the plane entered in Toronto on the 19th of July, which was intended to replace this one, was valued at \$225, we get the following result of the Hamburg plane:

Cost of p'ano ..... \$225 Duty specific, \$30, ad valorem 15 p.c. \$34.... Freight and charges from New York to Hamburg and back to Toronto ....

> Total cost,.....\$334 Sold for \$500. Bealized over cost, \$166.

Now the cost of a New York Steinway, such as Mr. Nordhelmer was finally compelled to deliver to Mr. Heward, is from \$350 to \$400, and if entered in the port of Montreal would have to pay duty on that valuation, let us take the average figures, say it cost .... \$375 We have duty specific, \$30, ad valorem

\$56..... Freight (no charge is made for casing in New York).....

Sold for \$500. Realized over cost, only \$35. Difference in favor of seiling Hamburg

Now, if these figures are correct, or even approximately so, it leads to the inetitable conclusion that if Mr. Steinway tells the truth, there has been a fraud practised on the Government, and if he does not tell the truth there has been a fraud on the public, because they have been paying full prices for what New York piano, and were only getting a prices or lose his trade. The Hamburg importations, if they had not been exposed, would give him a great advantage over a formidable rival; by this time, however, Steinway has found that however he might impose on the Americans who call trickery of of this kind smartness, he cannot so easily dupe the Canadian people.

When this transaction became known some of the trade, who had suffered from this kind of competition before, made a move in the to the Minister of Custome. It was signed by the leading piano firms of Montreal, and was sent to Toronto for signature by the plano men there, but the party who undertook to get it signed reported the Toronto piano dealers were afraid of Nordheimer, as he was connected with the banks and might petition which, however, is now in the hands

To the Honorable the Minister of Customs:

"The petition of the undersigned, persons engaged in the manufacture, importation and sale of planes and musical merchandize in the Dominion of Canada, sheweth:---

"That whereas it has transpired from a recent discussion in the newspapers that a number of the Steinway Planos imported by the firm of A. & S. Nordheimer, of Toronto, are entered at the Toronto Custom House

from the Port of Hamburg, in Germany; "And whereas the firm of Steinway & Sons have declared these planes to be of equal value with, and similar in every respect to those finished in and imported direct from New York, and the said firm of A. & S. Nordhelmer have declared that the said planos are involced to them and actually cost the same and are sold at the same prices as those made and finished in the New York factory ;

"And whereas your petitioners have reason to believe, and are informed, that the said planes are passed through the Toronto Cusfom House at a considerably lower price than those invoiced direct from New York, whereby not only is a loss sustained by Her Majesty's Customs, but a great and real injury is done to competing plane dealers in this country, by enabling the firm of A. & S.

"And whereas further, it can be shown by the records of Her Majesty's Oustoms, that in the year 1872, or thereabouts, the same firm seized, by reason of attempted frauds upon Her Mejesty's Customs, in representing the

"Now your petitioners do humbly request that you will be pleased to inform yourself of the truth or otherwise of the said report, and to ascertain whether in fact the said pianos bearing the name of Steinway & Sons, and entered at the Toronto Custom House from the port of Hamburgh (and particularly an upright plane entered on the 19th of July last and numbered 46,526, and another upright plane, numbered 46,185) have passed through your department at a lower invoice price than those entered from New York, and to take such steps as may further seem right to you for the protection of your pelitioners' interests

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."
This petition, not being yet presented for the causes stated, was allowed to stand, and there the matter would probably have stood, and the Nordheimers could have continued them with the convenience of the Steinways

MANUFACTURING: TESTIMONY.

THE CLARE CONSPIRACY.

Sharp Crown practice—The personal henor of n witness triumphs—The jails of Counties in Ireland regarded as "model hells."

DUBLIN, May 11.—The Clare conspiracy to

Miltown Malbay districts, and instead of leave policemen-cot the city force detailed ing the conduct of the prosecution to local for that duty, besides the regular the informer, after many adjournments of the dependent witnesses. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Mr. Olifford Lloyd has improved the occasion. A respectable witness, Mr. P. K. Sullivan, Daputy Postmaster of Ennis, was forced into the case. His official position caused him to be looked upon as one who might be used without protest, and accordingly evidence of a harmless character in reference to Mr. Patrick MoInerny, one of the prisoners and against the accused. At the last hearing of thon (next Monday) sternation at the revelations, with an accomgeneral system of manufacturing testimony.

prejudice against the prisoner. Yesterday I cabled to you the prudent retirement of Judge Lawson to the corporation protection of the Court of Appeals Provincial Assizes. announce another official obstacle taken from the pathway of the prisoners' peace. The visiting Justices and existence becomes almost intolerable. The prisons most remarkable for vigor were those selected for the ernor has now resigned his position in conseprospects of an official inquiry into his sys-

THE CONVENT SCHOOLS OF CANADA. [JOAQUIN MILLER in the N. Y. Star]

tem of prison discipline.

I want to call the attention of parents to Order. 1 do not know that they are better than those of the Sacred Heart, to be found all through the United States, but they seem to be so much chesper and simpler, more severe and old-fashioned, perhaps, I should say, that I like them better. And I think many a ing about the harbor entrance was dis poor man, like myself, who cannot well afford | cussed with some degree of excitement by high priced schools, will thank me for the thr public. It was accertained that there bit of information I can crowd in this para- really was a foundation for the rumors, it be-

dom of the hills and was so lawless, soon Mother Superior down. As to the cread some Protestants have of their children becoming Catholics, I can only give my ex-perience here for the information and guidance of others. I am not myseli a Catholic, nor do I profess any particular creed; although I think I see some good in all. But holding with that eminent Englishmen-that man is a religious snimal"—and knowing in my own heart that religion is as strong an element for good and is as necessary to the perfection of a soul as is the sontiment of love. I desired that my daughter should be years of reflection, she should choose her own religion. After a year or so, of observation and reflection she chose to be a Catholic. But so far from her being persuaded or influenced to this, she was put on a long probatien. And even then I had to give my written permission before she could be accepted. Pardon this detail; but it is important for all to know these facts.

And now I come to the practical part and then, in round numbers, it is \$100 a year for startling. And it is because it is so cheap, sisters seek no commercial advantage or profit at all. They only want to make expenses. And as they pay out nothing to speak of for rent or for teachers, and dress and live plain and simple, their expenses are very light, indeed; and so it is that they can afford to take a girl and keep her at echool for \$50 the half year.

Of course there are other incidental expenses, such as washing and so on. And then a young lady, as she advances in yours and culture, will require a bigher order of instruc-

THAT "FENTAN" SOARE.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF HALIFAX May 8 .- Owing to the receipt by the Lieut.-Governor! of a startling letter of warning from Sir John Macdonald a number of special policemen were sworn in this afternoon for service about Government . House, the provincial buildings and other points. Last night the provincial and post murder, case grows in importance; new are Last inighted the provincial and post rests have been made in the Orusheen and office buildings owere watched by two

attorneys, the Castle has assigned Queen's night watchmen kept in those places. Besides counsel and the chief Crown Solicitor for this policemen on duty at night throughout Munster to watch the proceedings Tubridy, the city have been cordered to take no "relief" early in the morning between the inquiry, remains still uncorroborated by in- hours of one and two or two and three, as customary for them to do, and those who. Special Government: Megistrate, and Mr. W. F. Purcell, B.M., are the instructions, to remain on their bests until presiding Judges. Now, Clare is a six c'olock. The cause of the selection of traditional field for sharp Orown practice, and Halifax as the spot for Fenian action is eviwent off duty at three a.m. are, until further dently owing to its prominence as a military station. From what can be learned as to the source of the information which has alarmed the authorities, it jappears that there was a detective at the recent Land League Convention at Philadelphia who had instructions to report anything of importance, and it is affirmed that this detective communicated to his private friend, was so manipulated in the the Governor General or to the British Govwritten dispositions as to make it tell severely ernment that the day of Brady's executhe case Mr. Sullivan, disregarding the signal for a combined attempt to reverge Post Office situation and only mindful of whenever and wherever the opportunity personal honor and justice, exposed the whole might offer. In an interview with a reporter matter, to the sad discomfiture of the Crown to-night General Sir Patrick Macdougall, prosecutors in general, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd Commander of the Forces, stated that the and Mr. Purcell in particular. There is con- contents of a letter received by Lieutenant-Governor Archibald were almost the same as panying satisfaction at the exposure of a telegraphed last night, but the statement said to be contained in the communication that There are many Clifford Lloyds in Ireland | two suspicious vessels had sailed from Bosust now, and Mr. Purcell does not stand ton for Halifax, he denied having been made alone in his blind obedience to power and aware of it. He stated that circumstances that occurred a short time ago had led him to order an extra sentry on guard at the large powder magazine in Point Pleasant Park but further than this there had not yet been -away from the ever-recurring risks any strengthening of guards there or at other presiding in Criminal Courts at places in the city. The reporter mentioned I have now to the fact of torpedoes being believed to be carried by vessels referred to, when Sir Patrick replied that lining of the harbor jails of counties in Ireland are regarded as with these dangerous explosives might be model hells; in metropolitan prisons there undertaken almost at any time without deis some show of humanity, but once get tection. Even now, he said, the harbor may within the grasp of county Governors and be full of torpedoes, and we not know it, as parties might already have placed them in position without being observed. On being asked whether suspicious vessels had been suspects of the Coercion and Orimes Acts; observed hovering around the harbor lately, and one of the establishments enjoying a bad he answered that none had been reported to eminence, where all had the reputation of him. He stated that no special instructions cruelty, was the jail of Limerick. The Gov- had been issued to his officers by him regarding the taking of precautions for the protecquence of complaints of that cruelty and the | tion of property or life, and it was not anticle pated that any events would occur to alarm the public. Lieutenant Adamson, at present in command of H.M.S. "Tenedos." in absence from the city of Commander Pane, was also visited to-night, and he, too, denied the report that orders had been issued on his ship for these plain but perfect schools of the Loretto extra look-outs or other precautionary

Halifax, N.S., May 10 .- The interest attaching to the Fenian scare has been abating somewhat, but to-day a report that suspicious vessels had been hoveri ing an actual fact that at least one mysterious Four years ago I took a little girl of mine | craft, a steamer, had appeared at the mouth of from Oregon and put her in the Loretto Con- | the bay, acting in an unusual manner, and de vent School at Guelph, Ontario. She was a parting without entering the harbor. About way ward little thing, quite without culture, three o'clock this morning a signal was holstdiscipline or any idea of obedience; then she ed on the citadel staff for a steamer reported was all shaken up with the ague; and the to the eastward. She was made out by the long journey made her quite itl, too. But signal officers at Sambro to be brigantinethe place is so high and dry and entirely rigged, but her name could not be dishealthy that the child soon became strong covered, as she did not approach sufficientand healthy and hardy. In the whole four ly near to the signal station. She came years I have not paid over \$10 of doctor's towards port from a southeasterly direction, bills. And this girl, who so liked the free- passed on to the westward and an hour or so later returned and seemed to hover at the became one of the most patient, industrious | mouth for a short time, apparently undecided and well disciplined children in the world. whether to come in or not. She then turned All by kindness, too; not one hard word about and put to sea again, without having was ever apoken to her, so far as I made any signals. This curious action of a know. And she from the first was in steamer is very unusual, though there have fove with these gentle teachers all, from the previously, but not recently, been one or two similar cases.

THE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE MURDERES Sr. John, N.B., May 9 - William Hughes, the colored man found guilty on his own confession of murdering his wife on the 13th of February, was burg in the jail yard at 8 o'clock this a m. He died without a struggle Hughes slept soundly last night and rose at six o'clock retreabed after his slumbers. He religious. And I desired, too, that, after some ste a hearty breakfast, and soon afterwards Rev. A S. Newnham and Rev. W. A. Holbrook, Church of England clergymon, agrived and engaged with the doomed man in prayer. Hughes lisened to the reading of the death sentence without emotion and announced himself Reedy. He walked calculy to the scaffold erected in the juil yard, displaying not a sign of fear or nervousness. At eight o'olock he was placed under the beam, the cap was the purpose of this item—the cost. Briefly, promptly pulled down over his face and the signal was given, and in a few seconds the board and tuition! This nominal sum seems murderer was swinging in the air. He died startling. And it is because it is so cheap, peacefully. Death was caused by stranguso good and perfect in all respects that 1 pub. | lation at the end of eight minutes, and lish it to the world. You see these gentle a minute later the body was cut down. After the formal inquest the body was removed for builat in the almahouse cometery. Hughes made no statement today, having on previous occasions fully acknowledged that he was guilty and that he Jeserved punishment. The execution was witnessed only by the coroner's jury, the jail officials and representatives of the press and passed off without a hitch. A crowd collected in front of the jull, but they could see no part of the proceedings.

THE BATTLE CREEK ACCIDENT.

PARITAMENTARY NEWS. IS IT A HOAX?—NO EXTRA PREGAUTIONS TAKES | VES CANADA LOAN TO BE REFUSED—THE REOR-ALGAMEATION OF THE INICH PARTY OF A HEW

LONDON, May 8 .- M. Trevalyan, the Irish Secretary, has recommended that the Govern ment reject the proposal of the Northwest Land Company of Canada asking for a loan of £10,000,000 in exchange for the settlement of Irish families, unless the company greatly

modifies its terms
Arthur O'Connor has submitted to the Irish Parliamentary party a proposal that the party tions, each charged with the especial care of some one particular Governmental question, with a view to making the party influence better felt on every question bi general interest coming before Parliament. Mr. Parnell favors a reorganization on this basis.

Rew Advertisements.

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RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia. Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS,

SPBAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES. RURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

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MENT, a gustanteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralga,
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use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental
Expression, 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 Spermatorrheea caused by over-exertion of the brain,
self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box conisins one month's treatment. 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 55
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Rue Rivole, 41.

MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so doe 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 emblers shines and overshadows my sleeping moments.

Yours in X,

Bro. JOACHIM.

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

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemics 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 Upon leaving we were presented with a cross: it is kent on a bracket in our chamber, and in the Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness 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 a 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, Crucificated the areas of Character and the areas of Character and the areas of the statuettes.

we are now manniacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Criteria, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also 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.

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 come agree, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possessing of one gives in the silent bour a set in inchit.

of one gives in the silent hour of the night.

\$1.00 each for Crosses.
\$2.00 for Cruslikes; 9-inch figure.

\$3.00

Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen. Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

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Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings Four Times Annually,

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize, as there are no BLANKS, The three highest prizes amount to 7 200.000 Florins. 15,000 " 20,000

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium or not less than 200 orins.

The next drawing takes place on the lat. JUNE. SUT

And every Eond bought of us on or before the 1st of June, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars, will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

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ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Coppert. I Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

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NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 28 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorised to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

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tute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Puris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Luryngitis; Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write. enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reltable references to 173 Church; street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal P. Q

LORD DUFFEBIN'S MISSION NOT A FAILURE.

LONDON, May 9.-The report that Lord Dufferin was recalled to London because his mission in Egypt was a failure is denied.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate reliet and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUOINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a doce 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

COUNSEL FOR THE DYNAMITE CON-SPIRATORS.

London, May 9 .- Edward George Clark and Wm. Bowen Rowlands have been engaged to defend Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead, the dynamite conspiracy prisoners.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here. but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grout.
To Heney, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt.
Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists
throughout Canada. throughout Canada.

RESIGNATION.

Dunin. May 8 -The governor of Limerick iall has retired from office, it is supposed on account of complaints of the barsh treatment of imprisoned suspects.

A ROOM OF WONDERS! 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 Savicur, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messre. J. B. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page three is worth reading. 28 ti

O'Donovan Rossa has received a letter from Portemonth, Eng., saying that two men chosen by lot are coming to New York to accaseinste him

DEOLINE OF MAN Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Benewer." \$1.

### A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -OF-

HOUSEHOLD USE —IS THE—

### COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-gredients, 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 four and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

### HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Mecessa-

ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Laver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bossels.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF: They are confifidently recommended as a newar-failing remady
in a case is lists that constitute in failing the
Lve. dames, has become impaired of weathered
Lve. dames, inside the mineral of the case of the confidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

Sores and Ulcers!

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

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Cxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at ls. 14d., 2s., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, netween the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

A Lending London Physician establishes an Office in New York, for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.

From Am. Journal of Medicine,

Dr. Ab. Meserole Gree of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cared by him. He has published a worken this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his venderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their expects and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB, MESEROLE, No. 26 John St. New York.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO., (Late SENEGAL FRECHON & Co.,) No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET

QUIRCH ORNAMENTS. All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every lescription, Barred Vases, Altar Wines, and Cassocks made to order.

Be careful in addressing your letter. 22 cow

### NOTICE.

CHURCH TO BE REMOVED.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, Sist May next, for the removal of St. Finnan's Church, Alexandria, Glengarry Co. Ontario, from where it stands at present, to a site on the adjoining school lot. The undersigned will not be bound to accept

he lowestor any tender. REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL, Alexandria P. O , Ontario. Alexandria, April 25th, 1883.

## DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

Removes hair from the face, neck 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 Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feat marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemiate of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 18 G High Holborn, London, Englan

# GOLONIZATION

--IN--MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOLA CATROLIC COL. NIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU

ST. PAUL, MINN. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL No. 2540 Superior Conrt. Dame Aurelle Verdon, of St. Jean Espitiste Vilege, wife of Amable Frigon, of the same place trader, bas instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

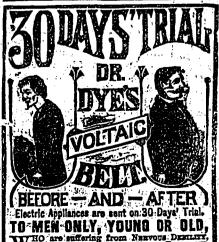
Montreal, 18tu April, 1883.

T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.

375 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**ADVERTISING** 

Contracts made for the paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS. McCormick Block, Chicago, 115.



WHO are suffering from Newvous Deschirt, V. Lost Vitalitt, Laux of Nexve Force and Vitalon, Wasting Whakelesses, and all those diseases of a Personal Nature resulting from Assess and Other Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Vicola and Manifold Gualanties. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlettree, Address. VOLTAIO BELT CO., MARSHALL, MISH,

Carried Market Control of the Contro

PETTY TYRANNY

CARTER'S LONDON, May 9.—Reports of National

CURE

rangene, yet carter statute laver means quanty valuable in Constitution, 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 simost 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 others do not.

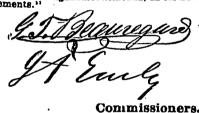
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



**CAPITAL** PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisians State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, mirness, 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." tisements."



INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over Half a Million Distributed

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

GRAND PRONUNADE CONCERT, during which will take place the 157th Grand Monthly AND THE Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 1883,

Under the personal supervision and Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louislans, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. Rotice—Ti kets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.



100 Approximation Prizes of \$200....\$20,000 100 do do 100.....\$20,000 100 do do 75....\$7,600

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For information apply to M. A. DAUPUIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 3) 5 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.G.



ME FOR BILK, WOOL, OR COTTON, TOR DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RACE RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Creen, Bluc, Seavlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Bluc, Seal, Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have neve used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or sond us 10 cents and any color wanted sentpost-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a Sc. stamp.

**IGOLD** and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint, Artists' Black. For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamontal work Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only locts, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ILL'S MANUAL THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK

of SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enormous sale of 310,000 COPIES in the U.S. and Canadas. THE 37th EDITION—just out of press; contains (in addition to the vast amount of Information, useful to everybody in every country,) a digest of the Canadian Laws, Legal Forms in everyday use, Statistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of forms that combine to make a volume also dress of forms that combine to make a volume also. dreds of forms that combine to make a volume also dreds of forms that combine to make a visual solutely necessary to every one in the Dominion Rold only by subscription. AGENTS Wanted EVERT WHERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers. Lakesida Building, Chicago, Ill., U.S., A., Ask any Book Agent for HILL'S MANUAL

England's Policy or Iriab Persecution Intensified by Chagrin—Iriah Leaders in Parliament account the Govern-ment of Tampering with Witnesses— Emigration Urged by England as a Panacea.

League meetings in Ireland armoy the Government greatly, and statements made by Mr. Harrington, M. P., T. D. Sul-livan, M. P., and other Irish leaders, and published in this morning's papers show that agitation is to be carried on more persistently than ever, if that were possible. The Government is openly accused of tampering with the "detective, police and witnesses, and resorting to the meanest and petitest devices to crush out liberty in Ireland.", Harrington especially says that the system of Government interference is malignant, spliteful and malicious. While Englishmen and Americans could not well be prevented from contributing to the Parnell Fund, the Administration is charged with intimidating Irishmen from making such contributions. Detectives are accused of bribing confined prisoners with money and whiskey to secure evidence and manufacture evidence, and to procure informers to swear away the lives of innocent men. They make definite accusations on this sub. ject, and locate times and places, especially at the Galway Jail.

The population of Ireland, according to these reports, is fiseing, as fast as it can raise money, to other countries, and English rulers are encouraging by money, argument and official influence such wholesale emigration as a panacea for all Irish ilis; even the Foreign Minister officially witnesses such departures and encourages them by speeches.

Harrington is made this morning to say that "such a condition of affairs could not be possible in any other civilized country." Sul-livan says emigration is the "darling panaces," and such statements are dally reported and

FLIES AND BUGS. Files, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough, on Rata," 15c.

**NUMBER ONE'S MOTHER.** She Repudiates the Statements in the Alleged Interview Published in the

British and American Press DUBLIN, May 10.—Mrs. E Skelly Tynan, Kingstown, the mother of Mr. Patrick Tynan, supposed to be the mysterious "Number One," writes as follows: - "Please correct the report which appeared in last week's Times, stating that I was afraid my son was "Number One." I never made such a statement. What I did posi-tively affirm, the reporter very imperfectly presents to view. I know nothing whatever sbout either my son's actions or whereabouts. I have no reason to toink he was in a conspiracy; and can offer no opinion on it, or guess what has been his course of conduct. know nothing about him at all. It is but just to represent fairly what I state respecting my son, of whose alleged proceedings I have learned only through the newspapers." This is how lies are manufactured out of whole cloth by English correspondents.

RALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880. I know Hop Bitters will bear recommends. tion honestly. All who use them confer up-on them the highest econiums, and give them oredit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulress, I shall

have never before done with any other

J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

continue to recommend them-something I

BRITISH CATTLE TRADE. LONDON, May 8 .- Lord Carlingford, Lord President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture, to dev refused the request of the deputation of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, that he should endeavor to secure an enactment prohibiting the importation of cattle from countries where infectious diseases exist. He promised that the present powers of the Government to prohibit the entrance of infected animals would be stringently exercised. One of the objects of the deputation was to obtain fresh restrictions on the importation of American cattle.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba.

> MR. HARRINGTON, M.P. FROM JAIL TO PABLIAMENT.

On Friday, April 13th, Mr. Harrington took his sest for Westmeath. The young member was led to the table by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, amid the lusty and pro-longed cheers of his compatriots below the gangway. Though only released from prison on the previous Saturday, he did not seem much the worse from his confinement, and looked strong and ruddy. However, it is tolerably safe to predict that he will take more kindly to the well-up-holstered benches of Westminster than the stone benches of Westmeath gaol. After the usual formal introduction to the Speaker he took a place on the Irish tices in which the press and people of the benches beside his brother journalists, Messrs country had expressed the merits of H. B., others to congratulate him was the senior to make money on the credit and good name the course of the evening spent a consider-able time in close converse with the new member. Mr. Harrington is likely to be a "Hops" were used in a way to induce people member. Mr. Harrington is likely to be a decided acquisition to the working strength to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. of the party. He has the reputation of being All such pretended remedies or ourse, so a good speaker on platforms, and will doubtless take an early opportunity to make his cially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with

RPP'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' blile. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist avery tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal abaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tina Gilb.

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantian out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Habumatism, Chronic Diarrhox, Chronic Dysentery, Ch. Iera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spline and Lamo Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders and here MAKE HERS LAY are worthings trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing or earth will make hens tay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I teasp'n-ful to I pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for S lotter-stamps. L. S. Johnson & Co., Euston, Mass.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.



TRILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken 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 SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal. Price 25c. 51 tr

Sick Headache and Billousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.



MRS. LYDIA E. PINKIIAM. OF LYNN. MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Wasknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female com-plaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation, and Ulcerotion. Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in

an early stage of development. The tendency to can

change of Life.

cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its uso.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating Headaches, Kervous Prostration General Debility, Steeplessness, Dep. 550 and Indi-That'feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its usa.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in

harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Moss. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mai: receipt of price, \$1 per box for either Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pample

ict. Address as above. Mention this paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAN'L LIVER PILIS They cure constitution, billousness, torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box Sold by all Bruggists. The

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the no-Sexton and T. P. O'Connor, where he was and in every way trying to induce suffering seen holding an impromptu levee. Among invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting member for Newcastle, Mr. Cowen, who in of H. B. Many others started nostrums put matter what their style or name is, and espein their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterteits. Bewsre of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

> DROVINGE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2701. Dame Adeline Daniel, wife of Joseph Perrault, of the City and 1 istrict of Montreal, shoemaker, has instituted against her said hurband an action for separation as to property.
>
> T. & C. C. de LORIMIER. Attorneys for Plaintiff.
>
> Montreal, 25th April, 1883.
>
> 89 5

AMBER SUGAR CANE MACHINERY.

NEW PARAGON SCHOOL DESKS Lakeside Building, Chicage, Ill., U.S., A. and Ill., U.S., A. and Ill.) by grocers, labelled—"James Epps and Il



Ayers FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep three, as may seem discoved. By its and this hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, atimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, ander which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

unsurpassed in its excellence.

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DisTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 1987—In the
Superior Court for Lower Canada. The
twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. Demoiselle Philomene Dalpe dit Pariseau,
spinster, Alle majeure et usant de ses
droits, of the City and District of Mentreal, in her quality of heir of one-eighth
of the immoveables of land substituted of
three-eighths, and usufructed of the immoveables, abandoned (delaisses) under
and by virtue of the wills and testaments
of the lates Louis Dalpe dit Pariseau and
Cecile Rouseau, the said wills and testamments received at Montreal before Mire.
Content, Public Notary, the eleventh of
December, one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-eight, and also as executrix
testamentary to the terms of the said wills
and testaments; Francois Kavier Dalpe
dit Pariseau, of Kew York, in the State of
New York, one of the United States of
America, Joiner; Alphonse Dalpe dit Pariseau, of fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of
America, clerk; Louise Dalpe dit Pariseau,
wile of William Henri Tetreault, of the
City and District of Montreal, teacher,
and the latter part to these presents to
suthorize his said wife. The said Francois
Xavier Dalpe dit Pariseau, Alphonse
Dalpe dit Pariseau and Louise Dalpe dit
Pariseau, legatees in property Legataires
particuliers en propriete, each for oneeighth and appeles for three-eighths to the
substitution created in and by the said
wills, the said william Henri Tetreault in
his quality of curator duly appointed to
the said substitution, Plaintiffs, v.-. Alfred
Dalpe dit Pariseau, heretofore of Montreal, and now of Brooklyn, in the State of
America, in his quality of helr of oneeighth and appears by the return of Joseph
Boucher, bailif of this Court, on the write of
the Raid Defendant, by an advertisement
to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal,
called La Tribuna. and twice in the English
language, in the newspaper of the said upon the SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dis-

default. (By order). HUBERT. HONEY & GENDRON, P.S.O.

Sawing Made Easy With the Monarch Lightning Saw!



LETTER FROM BISHOP LOGUE OF BAPHOE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
The following is a letter from the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Baphoe to Father Cadigan, P.P. of Onelow, Que., soknowledging the receipt of fifty-six dollars (\$56), being the amount of a collection taken up in St. Bridget's Church, North Onslow, on Patrick's, Day for the Irish

LETTEREBERRY, 23rd April, 1883. My Dear Father Cadigan,-

ed themselves into a new organization, the Irish National League, preserving the aims of I have duly received your very kind and sympathetic letter with the accompanying its predecessors, enlarging its scope and gathering within its lines the entire populadrait for \$56. I beg to thank you most sincerely for both. I beg also to thank your warmhearted Irish flook who have so fit! honored the feast of our National Apostle by an act of genuine charity.

It is well for our poor destitute people that they find sympathy among those of their own mony of devotion of a sea-divided race to its race and faith. Were it otherwise their case distressed kindred, with the other Irish Ameriwould be hopeless. English statesman give can Societies, entered the convention for the them a choice between the poor house and purpose of uniting all the elements of the the emigrant ship. English charity seeks other fields for its exercise. Though I make | their countrymen at home. The convention no distinction of creed where I find real want, I believe I could count on my fingers - all the English Protestants from whom I have received any aid for the people. We have received very large contributions from England and Scotland for the relief of distress, but they were chiefly made up of sums collected in Catholic churches from poor Irish workmen. The United States, where so many of our people have found a home, supplies our chief means of providing for the wants of our poor sufferers. You and your good people are among the few who have sent aid from Causda, but I believe if the real state of the people were known we should have had liberal help from our countrymen in Usnada also.

I fear the condition of the people will go from bad to worse during the summer months. At present all the resources of the people and all the junds supplied by public charity, have been exhausted in the endeavor to get down a crop; but how the people are to be kept alive till the crop matures is a question of which we must leave the solution in the hands of Divine Providence.

Please to convey my heartfelt thanks to your good people, assuring them that the poor sufferers for whom they have shown such sympathy shall not fail to pray fervently for them and for their institutions.

Praying that God may bless you and your charitable parishioners, I am, dear Father Cadigan,

Yours most faithfully, MICHAEL LOGUE.

### **OIRCULAR**

ADDRESSED TO THE IRISEMEN OF THE COUNTIES OF CABLETON, RYSBELL, LANARK, RENTREW, PRESCOTT, OTTAWA, PONTIAC, AND ARGEN-

OTTAWA, May 8tb, 1888.

Min,-At a public meeting of Irishmen of this city, held on the 7th May, for the purpose of co-operating in the movement to present a testimonial to Charles Stewart Parnell, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

1. Moved by P. Baskerville, M.P.P. seconded by the Bev. R. M. Barrett, O.M.I. supported by the Hop. Senstors Howlan and O'Donohoe, and

Resolved, that this meeting of Irishmen and their descendants, called to aid in the national movement for presenting Charles Stewart Parnell with a fitting testimonial for his eminent services to his country, hereby endorse heartly the noble declaration of the Bishop of Waterford, that the critical usture of recent occurrences renders imperative such a demonstration in favor of Mr. Paruell. The malevolent charges levelled by incincation against him of complicity in the murderous outrages which have appalled all civilized anciaty, in ose on the Irish psopie the two fold duty of first repelling indignantly such foul imputations, and secondly, of expressing, in an unmistakable manner, their unabated confidence and faith in the wisdom of the constitutional policy so energetically and successfully pursued by Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. 2. Moved by J. L. Dowlin, seconded by

Mr. Martin Bsttle, and Resolved, that a subscription list be immedistely opened, and kept open for four weeks and that the Rev. M. J. Whelan, P.P. of St. Patrick's is hereby appointed treasurer of the

fund. 3. Moved by Mr. Martin Battle, seconded

by Mr. John Cassy, and Resolved, thad an opportunity be afforded to the Ir shmen of the neighboring counties to unite with us in this national tribute, and that the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, with the Tressurer of the Fund, be authorized to issue a circular soliciting their

contributions. In discharge of the duty thus placed upon them, the undersigned request that you will kindly (xert yourself in taking up subscriptions in your vicinity, which, with your own, please forward to the Treasurer at your earliest convenience, as the list closes on Saturdsy, 2nd June.

J. A. MAOCABE, Chairman. F. B. LATCHFORD, Secretary. M. J. Whelan, Treasurer

ralee

-ine

VINDIOTIVE LAW IN DUBLIN. M'CAFFREY'S PUNISHMENT FOR PLEADING NOT GUILTY.

DDBLIN, May 14 .- After Mullett's sentence Yesterday the court adjourned on the stated understanding of bringing up for trial the prisoners charged with conspiracy only. The Judge was on hand at the appointed time today, and the jury were promptly in attend-

Edward O'Brien, Thomas Doyle and Edward McCaffrey were arraigned for having conspired, combined, confederated and agreed to kill and murder certain persons named in the adiotments. There were several counts

ving the charge in formal verbal terms. VEL. 'en and Doyle pleaded "guilty." McCaf. nt in a plea of "not guilty," to the frey p. disappointment of the Crown counmanika i here is where the sharp man has been released. nes in. The Attorney-Genzel. 42 practice cox for General, Mr. Murphy, QO., eral, the Solfon l Anderson, Crown Solicitor, anti-Mr. Banasa for several minutes, at the wheld consultation Taffrey was again ordered end of which E. 斑, ponderous indictment. to stand forward. A licity in the murder charging him with com he Phonix Park on of Thomas H. Burio in Saturday, May 6, 1982 38 read, and the rgs. In a loud prisoner was put to his plate. voice he said not guilty.

Clerk of the Crown Have your or counsel concerned for you? Priconer-No, sir; tha proceediles. upon me unexpectedly. I ack for time to pare, or that counsel may be assigned to the o Judge O'Brien, after conference with core ale for the prosecution, ordered the prisoner to the put back, the trial to be postponed to n ext week and a new jury panelito he kumbin

meanwhile.

Darsoit May 14 The Executive Connell of the Irish National League of America, met here to-day and issued an address to the Irish American Societies and all the friends of Ire-land. "It says the Convention of the Irlah race assembled at Philadelphia has passed into history. The Land League having been forcibly suppressed in Ireland, the Irish people are still rising intellectually above the force and tactius of their oppressors and form.

Irish race in America more efficiently to aid

solemnly organized the Irish National League

of America, and thus inaugurated the most

compact cohesive and inspiring movement

of time for the promotion of an object at once

humane and political. That object is the

restoration of self-government to a people

whose poverty-frequently descends to famine,

and is always on the verge of it. It is not

due to the soil, but it is the result of the

blind viciousness of a hostile foreign

power, which, annually draining out the

naturally created capital, maintains a sys-

tem of terror and lawlessness, ruinous of peace

and a fatal barrier, in the way of industrial

and social development. The substitution, by

legitimate means, of national self government

for this coercive and destructive force is the

that they may be supplied with a plat-

form, rules of organization and liters-

request that all societies belonging to the

League and intending to join it, shall meet

on the evening of June the 5th for the

purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the

convention and suggest that in addi-

tion appropriate addresses on the plat-

form of the Irish National League of Ire-

land and the platform of the Irish

National League of America be read.

We earnestly appeal to the men of our

race, not members of societies, conscien-

tionsly to consider the critical condition

of their kindred in Ireland. The plat-

form of the Irish National Lague is one

upon which all ressonable men of Irish blood

from the earliest dawn of the reballion in the

American colonies to the latest hour of

American independence their statuch and

Transpirer to remit to Aifred Wabb, or such

other designated tressurer or trustees, £1,000

as frequently as that sum is received by him.

Smaller sums, however, shall be remitted, if,

in the judgment of Mr. Parnell an emer-

gency arises requiring more frequent remit-

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

pal McCabe, President of St. Patrick's Liter-

leader. Among others present were

Father Whelsh, Father Sloane, Father

Barrett, Mr. Baskerville, M.P.P., Messrs.

Egleson, Sterre, Battle, C. Higgins, W. J.

the Paruell fund

Rospital since her return to Ottawa she saw

she could do for her the

OTTAWA, May. 11.

OTTAWA, May 8.

talwart allies. The Ocuncil directed the

to be issued in future by means

ture

tion with the exception of a foreign garrison Ontario produced 7,213,024 spring wheat and its beneficiaries. The Land Lesgue of Am-20,193,067 winter wheat, 14,279,841 barley, 40,209,929 pate, 1,598,871 rye, 9,484,872 beans and peas, 841,649 buck wheat, 8,096,782 corn, 18,593,996 potatoes, 33,856,721 turnips, 6,479, erica whose glorious, if brief, career shall be forever remembered as the splendid testi-222 other roots, 2,038,659 tons hay, 173,219

grass.
It is now formally settled, Parliament will be prorogued next Friday.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHERS :

Dear Sir,-During the past few days we, the Catholics of St. Malachie d'Ormetown, have been greatly favored. Through the zeal and untiring efforts of our worthy pastor, Rev. N. E. Demers, who had two beautiful paintings, viz., Immaculate Conception and St. Joseph with the Infant Jesus, size 5x11 feet, hung in our Sanctuary. Both highly adorn our little Ohapel and reflects much credit on the able gentleman, the Bev. Mr. Harel, of Montreal, who portrayed and delineated suca beautiful specimens of art. We have also the Table of St. Malachy, patron saint of the parish, which was prepared by the same gentleman, and bung for our Ohristmes festival last year.

chief aim of the Irish National Land League. Our Divine Lord, in the distribution of His The Council, in compliance with the duties imposed upon it, requests all Irish American many choice gifts, favored us more highly in granting us a good Forty Hours Devotion. benevolent, temperance, military, literary, social, patriotic and musical societies, re-To day terminates the holy exercises of this grand fete, and, assuradly, it was a success. It presented in the Convention, or desirous was gratifying to witness the devotedness and of affiliating with the Irish National plety with which some seemed to be infiam-League of America, to immediately send ed. At intervals old age, as well as youth, was to the Secretary, at No. 81 Clark street, Chicago, their full name, with time and seen to be silently wending their way to the little village chapel, to adore and reverence place of meeting, name and Post Office address, their President and Secretaries, the Lord of Hosts. Our worthy pastor, who descrees commendation for his zeal and energy in promoting our spiritual interests, as also his conferes, Revd. Messes. Woods of Huntingdon, Archambault of Hinchinbrooke, of which the closest union between this Valade of St. Stanislans, and Gagnon of St. country and I reland will be constantly main-Louis, were much pleased to see such a goodly tained. Each society will continue its number of the congregation approach and special work under its own name, but as the partake of the Bicssed Eucharist during those members of the Irish National Lesgue will days of grace. each be designated as branches thereof we

The music, under the auspices of the Revd. Meesrs. Valade and Demers, P.P., was truly

grand. St. Malachie d'Ormstown, May 13, 1883.

### SCOTCH NEWS.

At Edinburgh, on Saturday last, before Sheriff Rutherfurd, Catherine Mortimer or Mackay, a widow, living in Bakehouse Close, was convicted of failing to educate her daughter Agnes, ten years of age; and as she would not consent to allow the girl to be sent to an industrial school, the sheriff ordered the woman to be imprisoned for five days.

can honestly stand togother. Its method is one by which all can work vigorously and The committee have resolved that a part of efficiently together. Its object is sanctioned any surplus available from the receipts of the forthcoming gathering at Stamford Bridge by the bighest morality and the experience of mankind demonstrates that it may be Grounds, on 14th May, he voted to the Lord schieved by persistent, determined and united Mayor's fund for the relief of the destitution effort The sympathy of our American in the West Highlands, and on account of the countrymen we extnestly invite for urgency of the case they have already conthe just claims of our country whose tributed £25 to that fund from the balance is people 'n America and Ireland have been hand.

> A contingent of the Salvation Army has made its appearance in Westray, one of the Orkney Islands, and the members have greatly surprised the islanders by marchine through the islands to the strains of accordions and tambourines and the customary hallelojah choruses. The Salvationists oli belong to the fisher boats that have come from the south to prosecute the cod fishing.

On Monday morning a miner named Robert Simpsou, residing in Armandale, was accidentally killed in No. 5 Pit, Woodend Col. liery, belonging to Coltness Iron Company (Limited). Deceased was engaged at his usual work when a large stone, supposed to Weigh about eight tone, suddenly fell upon A meeting of representative Irishmen of him, killing him instantaneously. This is Ottawa was held lastnight in the St. Patrick's the second fatal accident at the same colliery Hall, in response to the summons of Princi-

within a week. On Monday a man named Wm, Littlejohn, 23, laborer, residing in Berryhill, was killed Society, the object being to take part in the national movement of raising a instantaneously while engaged at his work at testimonial fund for Parnell, the Irish the screen at Meadowball Colliery, belonging to the Glasgow Iron Company. He was en-Senators Howlan and O'Donoboe, Rovde. gaged shifting a full waggon, and had just got it in motion when he attempted to pass through between the full and an empty wagbuffers of the two waggons. Lynch. After Mr. McCabe hud explained

the object of the meeting, Father Whelan The first distribution of meal, cats and po. was elected Treasurer, and Mr. Baskerville tatoes among the destitute of the parish of headed the subscription list with twenty-five Portree was made at Portree on Monday. dollars. The committee appointed to There was a large number of applicants from in Ot- all parts of the parish. The committee, aftawa is important enough to serve ter ascertaining the condition of each applifor all Canada if the people wish to show their | cant, were enabled to give one bag of pototoes appreciation of Parnell and his services, and to each of the 66 persons; 2 boll (three Father Whelan is just as good a treasurer as | bushels) cats to 35; and } boil of meal to 39 Father Walsh. Henry Grattan, for services according as they prefered either. The disrendered, was voted one hundred thousand tribution goes only a short way towards rehe accepted. There is now no trish Parlia- of applications received. The Lord Mayor ment, but there is an Irish people. of London is to send 60 tons of potatoes to of London is to send 60 tons of potatoes to An anecdote is related of the Princers be equally divided among the parishes of ou some urgent want which must be filled Louise which does her honor. In a visit Portree, Snizort, Kilmuir, Duirinish, Strath We quote Coltness \$22; Gartsherrie, Summer. Rer Boyal Highness made the Catholic and Sleat.

In the Tain Sheriff Court on Tuesday, proof was led in an action of damages for a young woman in a sad state from paralysis, and on questioning her found that some time breach of promise of marriage, at the instance ago her husband was arrested for a serious of Mr. Donald Munro, metchant, Nigg, against crime, was tried, found guilty and sentenced Miss Helen Sturt Anderson, Cromarty. All to three years, which so affected her that she | the arrangements for the marriage were comwas permaturely confined, the result being pleted, notice of it being given to the paralysis. On the Princess asking what registrar and the names duly posted up. Miss poor Anderson said she did promise to marry purwoman begged that her husband might suer, but that she afterwards declined doing be released. Her Royal Highness, deeply so, as she heard that he was so drunk one moved, told Dr. Grant, who accompanied her, night in an botel in Oromarty that he was to see the Minister of Justice in the matter lying on the floor all night with a rug thrown and use her name. This was done, and the over him to keep him from catching cold, and also because he was abusing her character and telling lies about her. She had no The third volume of the census has been love for him; she only pitied him. She issued and confains a good deal of useful in- never said that she would marry him in his formation, which, however, is of so unwieldly stockings should he have nothing else, and a nature as to prevent it being condensed she never promised to stock a farm for him. Into a mere report. Just fancy, there is over She had letters from him, but she; burnt them, five hundred pages of solid figures; it would as they were not worth keeping. Pursuer take a lifetime for one man to analyze and in his evidence, said that defender often told classify. Ontario, of course, takes the lead him she was fond of him, and he was fond of In industries, as it does in everything save her. The marriage day was fixed, and at her fisheries and those connected with request he went for the registrar and had the marine employments. Nova Scotla has the papers made out. He falled in business, but greatest number of vessels and largest ton- she knew that quits well before she agreed nage, being 1 960-411,929. Quebac comes to marry him. She promised to take a farm next. Ontario has 266,485 proprietors, own- for him. Her conduct in stopping the maring 23,209 981 acres ; Quebeo 175,731, pro- riage greatly injured him. Such a case would prietors, owing 18 600,878. Ontario has 473 . injure anyone, were it only to see the matter 906 horses, 116,392 colts and fillies, 23,263 in the newspapers. He bad felt pervous orking oxen, 782,243 milch cows, 896,661 since, and could not also at night. (Laugh-orker homed cattle, 221,163 sheep, 53,087 tor.) The further hearing of the case was adjourned. Damages are hid at £500.

odits and fillies 49 237 working oxen, 490,087 The central body of the Parnell Land miles cows, 490,119 other horned Lesgue of New York has enrolled itself cattle, 277,801 sheep, 47,256 swine. Prince Edward Island is, in proportion to size,

the largest yielder of sgrioultural produce. It produced last year 588,814, bushels of wheat, 119,363 of harley, 3,538,219 oats, 90,548 BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled buckwheat, 2,603 of corn, 8,042,191 potatoes, 1,198,407 turnips, 4,200 other roots, 143,791 tons of hay, and of grain and clover 15,247 bushels, which is good for an Island having persons have been endeavoring to paim off Electron and Electric Oli for the genuine DE. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On. Beware of these similar named articles. If their origin. an area of little over a million acres. ators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like hon-The yield of Quebec Province was 2,018,994 bushels of wheat, 1,751,639 barley, 19,990,205 cats, 430,242 rye; peas and beaus, 4,170,456; 2,041,670 buckwheat, 6,961,016 potatoes, 990, 838 turnips, 159,043 other roots, 414,046 tons

est men, give them a name of their own, and therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oll is on the front of the wrapper, and the signa-ture of Northeor & Lynas, the proprietors

### Finance and Commerce

for Canada on the back.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITHERS OFFICE. TUESDAY, May 15, 1883.

The money market is unchanged. Call loans on stocks are made at 6 to 61 per cent. Commercial paper is 7 to 8 per cent. according to quality. Sterling sixty-day bills between banks 83 to 83 premium, counter 9 to 9g premium, demand 9g to 9g premium. Ourrency drafts on New York were also weaker at \$to \ premium.

Today in New York stocks were weak

Canada Pacific stock opened at 62 and sold down to 614. St. Paul and Manitobs sold 128, 127, and then at  $127\frac{1}{4}$ . Money loaned at

31 per cent. The local stock market was extremely dull. scarcely any business being accomplished this morning. Considering the trifling demand the market was fairly steady. Dake of Manchester Northwest Land stock closed a little higher at noon at 73s bid, 76s asked. Other stocks presented no changes of importance.

Stock Sales .- 2 Montreal 202; 4 do 2021; 15 Merchants 1251; 6 Molsons 1241; 15 Dundas 821; 150 Pacific Railway stock 621; 10 Bichelien 791; 30 do 791; 68 do 79. Afternoon stock sales-125 Montreal 193,

175 do 1981, 94 regular 2021, 24 Merchants' 1251, 20 Richelieu 791, 100 Gas 1742. This afternoon the stock market was very dull and closed steady. In New York this p.m. money closed at 3

per cent. Canada Pacific at 617, and St. Paul and Manitoba at 127.

New York, May 15, 1 p.m.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 913; O S 643; D & H 1093; D & L 124; D & Bg 49; Eric 352; pfd

76; H & St Jo 43; pfd 94; L 8 109; L & 49; M O 93; M O P 103; J C 772; N P 50; pfd 87; N W 132; pfd 150; N Y C 120; P M 41; Rdg 54; St P 97; pfd 103; Rt P, M & M 127; U P 95; W U 82; N.Y. BANK STATEMENT-May 12.

The weekly statement issued to-day is as fullows:-Loans decrease, \$56,400; specie increase, \$4,252,900; legal tenders increase, \$803,500 ; deposits increase, \$6,626,800 ; circulation increase, \$4,800; reserve increase, \$3,399,700.

BANK OF MONTREAL STATEMENT. The following is the official document out lo-day:—

Balance of profit and loss account 30th April, 1882....\$ 215,403 68 Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1883, after deducting

charges of management and making full provision for all had and doubtful debts,

Two dividends of 5 per cent. \$ 572 192 24

Balance of profit and loss car-

ried forward..... \$ 322,192 24 April, 1883, 2003 per cent, equal to \$400.50 to 3 70, and brau at \$19 to 20. per share.

### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WEOLESALE MARKETS.

The trade of the city has not been much more active this week, the cold, backward season baving quite a depressing effect on the clothing, dry goods and other important branches. The commerce of the port is rapidly increasing, many vessels of the spring the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, trade gon. He, however, got caught between the fiset having reached here. Reports from Chicago and Kingston state that large quantities the following sales: -One tay draft borse of Western grain are coming on to Montreal for shipment, and we look for a large export | \$263 50; one bay horse at \$135; one do. at trade in cereals this summer. Immigrants continue to pour into our ports on their way to Ontario, Manitota and the Northwest, and experienced traders look upon the commercial prospects of the Dominton with increased confidence.

IRON AND HARDWARE, -The market has ruled dull. The from brought by the first Steamers was sold shead, which leaves stocks pounds by the Irish Parliament, half of which lieving the distress, judging from the number | here within former narrow limits. Buyers, in fact, adhere to the old, careful policy, and when orders are given they are based solely lee, and Langioun \$21 50; and Eglinton \$19 Worrants are cabled firmer at 47a 6d. Bar fron has been in small demand with an ocoa-

sional round lot to break the monotony. We quote \$1 90 to \$2 for ordinary quality. On the other side the demand still drags, but prices rule firm, latest quotations being £6 10s to £6 128 6d for bars, £6 178 6d to £7 for boops, and £7 178 6d to £8 for sheets. In this market sheets are quoted at \$2 50 to St. Obarles, there was an oversupply of \$2 75; boops at \$2 30 to \$2 50; and boiler shipping catile, which were offered in greater plate at \$2 65 to \$2 75. Tinplates have re- numbers than the domand could abrorb. without cross specifications, and lots ex store ever, at from 510 to 610 per 1b. live at \$5 25' Cokes are quoted steady at \$4 40, weight, as to quality. Hogs were also Ingot tin is steady at 2310 to 24c. Copper 18 market is quoted at 182c to 19c. Lead is the 200 butchers cattle offered found a slower cobled weak at £12 15s to £12 17s 6d, with sale at easier prices. Choice butchers cattle sales here at 4c. Spelter is unchanged at brought 6c to 61c per lb. live weight, but

LEATHER - Market heavy, with pretty full receipts. Former values are retained in importance in splits is the shipment of a Lambs sold from \$2.50 up to \$5 each. large lot to England where the raine is relatively higher. We quotes—No 1, Spanish sole, 25c to 26; No. 2, 23c to 24c; No. 1 China cole 220 to 230; No 2, 200 to 210; No. 1, Buffalo cole, 220 to 230; No 2, 200 to 210; No 1. slaughter, 270 to 280; English sole, 460 to 480; rough hide for belting, 320 to

Scotch grained 36c to 38; puff, 14c to 16ic; petbole, 12fe to 18of ordinary to choice splits, 220 to 28c, and under juniors 160 to 196. GROCESIES-Thectes market is inactive. Buyers do not appear inclined to purchase at sellers' figures About 400 pages of low grades were sold at from 1310 to 14c. Bloo-

The demand is very large and prices, of last week are fully maintained at \$3 50 to \$3 60 as to quantity and quality. Spices— The market is firm/and fairly active. We hear of sales of black peper at 15c to 16c; white pepper is steady at 26c to 270; cloves, 260 to 280; nutmegs, 60c to 75c, and pimento, 10 to 11c. Balt remains not try to sell them on the reputation of firm and a fair trade is reported. Prices re-another; but as they know their proparations main unchanged. Factory filled 21 40 to have no merit, they resort to the most un-principled means of selling them by getting quarters, 40c to 50c; Sugars and selling them by getting quarters, 40c to 50c; Sugars and selling them by getting quarters, 40c to 50c; Sugars and selling them by getting quarters, 40c to 50c; Sugars and selling them by getting them be selling them by getting them by getting them be selling them by getting them by getting them be selling them by getting them be selling them by getting them be selling them be selling them be selling them by getting them be selling them be selling them be selling them by getting the selling them be selling them by getting them be selling them be se a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We has been more animation in the market this week and sales have been large. Prices have stiffened up an lo in consequence. We quote: -Granulated 880 to 910; crushed, 870 to 910; Paris lumps in boxes, 91c to 92c. Yellows range from 62c to 8c as to samples. Syrups range from 450 to 650 per Imperial gallon. Eruits Assmall domestic movement is reported: . "Valencias are held at 640; currants 60; Sultanas 110 to 1210; Eleme figs 150 to 16c; filberts 8c to 9½c, and Tarragona almonds 13½c to 15c. Molasses are not invery great demand; several small lots of Barbadoes changed hands at from 45c to 47½c.

Trinidad is quiet at 430 to 440. FISH AND OILS .- Prices for the former are nominal. Lake Superior white fish, \$6 50; trout, \$6 50; British Columbia salmon, \$16 50 to 17; North Shore salmon, \$19 to 20. Canned fish have been in moderate request at unchanged rates. Lobsters, \$1 124 to 1 15, as to brand. Oils-The general market is dull, buyers and sellers being several points away from each other. Steam refined seal is held at 95c without important movement, and new to arrive at 70c; pale seal at 74c to 75c. Ood oil is well maintained at 65c for "A" Newfoundland, and 60c to 62c for "A" Hall-Cod liver oil at \$1 70 to 1 75. Raw linseed at 70c to 72c; boiled do. at 72c to 74c

HIDES AND EXING. -The cituation is very similar to that of last week, if anything there is a comewhat firmer tone. Sales of Nos. 1 buff and upper western hides are mentioned at 9c to 91c, and of No. 2 at 71c to 8c. Dry salt hides have been dealt in at 164c to 170 for No. 1, and 141c to 15c for No. 2 Green butchers' hides have remained steady at \$7, \$6 and 5, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

The provision market is steady. The sale is reported of 50 bbls Western mess pork at \$23, and several jobbing lots of Canada short cut were placed at \$24. Lard was firm at 15c to 151c for Western in palls. About 500 been shipped to the Lower Ports and Newfoundland during the past week. Eggs are worth 170. Butter is quiet. A but terine factory is shortly to be started here which will give less chance than ever for farmers to market poor butter. What the trade really wants both for local use and for export, is a fine grade of dairy butter fresh from the factory or churn. At Little Falls yesterday the sales factory cheese were 3980 boxes at 100 to 12%; in bulk, 12%; four hundred twenty-five boxes farm dairy at 7c to 124c; three hundred and seventy-five packages butter at 20c to 23c for dairy. 24c to 29c for creamery. The market dull. Grain.—A lot of 10,000 bushels Upper Canada peas was sold at 98c, and we quote 98c to 99c. A few cars of rye were sold along the line on the basis of 730 to 740 here. A lot of buckwheat was also sold at 53c t. o. b. on the line and a few cars of oats at equal to 400 here. We quote prices as follows: - Canada red winter wheat, \$1 19 to 1 20; Canada white do, \$1 14 to 1 15: Canada spring do, \$1 16 to 1 17; peas 97c to 990; corn 641c to 65c in bond; rye; 73c to 74c; oats 40o; bailey at 55c to 65c. Flour. There being a dimand for the 85. "Tintern Abbey," flour was steady, under fair "Tintern Abbey." fl enquiry. As high as \$5 10 was asked for large \$1,772,192 24 lots of superior. We do no alter quotations, however. Figur is said to be cheap in proportion to the present price of wheat. Sales reported were 125 bris choice spring extra at \$5,100 medium bakers' \$5, 125 spring extra Carried to Best account......\$ 250,000 00 \$490, 25 Ontario bags (spring extra) at \$2 40 with bags, 125 bris superfine \$4.55, 125 do fine at \$4. Oatmost remains firm, ordinary kinds quoted at \$5 50 to 5 75 and granulated Note.-Market price of Montreal stock 30th at \$5 90 to 6 Comment was quiet at \$3 50

### MONTREAL HORSE MASKET.

The horse trade in this city continues to suffer from a lack of offerings, except of poor animale, which are not wanted. Business at College street merket has been slow from the cause just stated, but inquiries bays been brisk enough for good horses. Mr. Maguira expects three car loads of fine driving and working horses from the West in a day or two, which will be effered in this market. At Los been light. Mr. J. H. K'mball reports sold to Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, Que., at \$150; one brown maro at \$160; one fine pair of carriage horses to Mr. Pope, of Ottawa, at \$600; one sorrel galding at \$05; one brown carriage horse at \$375; and one imported thoroughbred Olydesdale mure to Mr. John Clarke, Oltawa, at \$1,550. The lot of thorough breds, which were specially imported by the owners of the Exchange, have been generally admired, several of them in a substantial way, four having already been sold at satisfactory prices. A car load of first class carriage drivers, and hunters was received from th West this morning and will be sold by special auction sale at the Exchange on Thursday next. Another car is expected in a day or two. Dr. McEachran, VS., intends shortly to undertake a journey to the West for the purpose of starting a ranche, and he will take with him some fine horses.

### MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Mesers. Acer & Kennedy's yards, Point mained quiet and unchanged. Round lots of Prices consequently were weaker and to I C charcoals, to arrive, can be obtained at \$5, lower. A fair business was done, how more plentiful, and ruled lower at 740 to barely steady in London at £89 10a, here the 72c per lb. live weight. At Viger Market they were exceptional. Fair to good cattle were in moderate demand at 50 to 530, commoner animals sold at 410, and inferior at 40. every case, but buyers of round lots could ob. Calves, were in fair supply and dull at from tuin better terms. Sole leather is quiet, se \$2 to \$9 each as to quality. Bheep were also is black leather. The only movement of coarce and in request at from 50 to 62c per lb.

> BIRTH: ROOKETT-At St. Julie, P.Q. on Saturday, April 28th, Mrs. M. Y. Rockett, of a daughter.

DIED.

460 to 480; rough hide for belting, 323 to KENT—At Cacouna, on the 6th March last, 340; harness, 255 to 300; waxed upper, 330 after a long and painful liliness, borne with to 370, as to quality; grained 250 to 380; May his soul rest in peace.

Hew - Loverusements

## UST ISSUED mercanil hill miched

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COTTON SHEETING. Our Cotton Sheetings are the Best Value in the

race. Hoavy Washed Twill Sheeting. Heavy Plain Croydon Sheeting.

PILLOW CASE COTTONS. Pillow Cotton in all widths
Heavy Pinin and Twilled Pillow Case Cottons
8 CARSLEY.

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New Checked Persion Lawns in White, Cream, Pink and Blue.
White Brocade Sateens.

New Striped Sateens.
Victoria Lawns.
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India Musins all shades.
Striped Ployag at Mc.

Striped Piques at 10c.

LINENS! LINENS! Fine Irish fronting Linens. Fine Medium Fronting Linens. Fine Heavy Irish Linens.

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DIAPER LINENS, Fine Irish Bird eye Diapers. Heavy Scotch Diapers.

COTTON DIAPERS. Fine Cotton Bird eye Dispers. Heavy Cotton Scotch Dispers. TOWELS: TOWELS!

Loom Towels. Loom Towels.
Loom Towels.
Bleached Huck Towels.
Bleached Huck Towels.
Cotton Bath Towels.
Cotton Bath Towels.
L'nen Turkish Towels.
Linen Turkish Towels.
Our Towels are the best and Cheapest in the

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Heavy Scotch Loom Tabling, Heavy Irish Table Linen Extra Heavy i inch Barnsley. Table Damask. SICARSLEY. MONTREAL

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