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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRISH AFFAIRS

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Invisibles Conspiracy—The Dynamite Conspirators—The Pope and the Parcel Post—The 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-sided 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, regarding Irish paper emigration.

Orders were received at Aldershot to-day to send troops and police to the Carrigan Camp, Ireland, instantly.

Farnell will speak at Dublin during the Whitechapel process against the emigration policy of the Government.

Dublin, May 10.—At a meeting of the Irish National League it was announced that \$540 had been received from America. A communication from Redmond, now in Australia, stated that he hoped to send £1,000 monthly while there.

Boston, May 10.—The steamer "Phoenician," which arrived to-day, brought 821 evicted tenants from Glasgow, Blackhead and Londonderry. Over 800, principally large families, were assisted. They go to Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia and Montana.

New York, May 10.—Through his private secretary, Cardinal McCloskey denies the statement of the correspondent of the London Standard that the Pope sent a communication censuring the Cardinal for receiving the President of the Irish National League.

LONDON, May 11.—To-day Sir Aasheton Cross (Conservative) called attention to the surrender of the Cuban refugees at Gibraltar. Mr. Wolf (Conservative) attacked the policy of the Government, which he called weak and cringing.

Sir Charles Dilke denied that Spain acted in such a manner as to give England the right to demand the return of the Cubans.

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

The Attorney-General supported Sir Chas. Dilke's views.

Mr. Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said it was hoped that Mexico would soon be liberated, but that the tone assumed by the Tories was not likely to favorably influence the case.

Dublin, May 11.—Matthew Brady has been committed for trial on a charge of threatening the foreman of the jury who convicted his brother Joe, Kingston, Healy and Gibney, charged with conspiracy to murder Peole, were arraigned to-day and committed for trial. Healy was bailed in £100, but bail was refused in the cases of Gibney and Kingston.

LONDON, May 11.—To-day all the dynamite conspiracy prisoners, except O'Connor, whom the Crown is unable to connect with the others, were committed for trial on a charge of treason felony. Lynch, the informer, was committed on a charge of misdemeanor. 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 26th street. The officers who arrested Dr. Gallagher testified to having found in the prisoner's clothes an order for admission to the House of Commons. A policeman also stated that although Curtin, when arrested, 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, conspiracy to damage public utility, and unlawful possession of nitro-glycerine. Counsel Smith protested that the evidence failed to connect Ainsburgh with the crime. The trial of the dynamiters has been fixed for the 28th June at the Old Bailey, though it is expected that it may be postponed, as Dr. Gallagher intends to summon witnesses from America.

New York, May 11.—Daniel McSwyny, a naturalized American, who was imprisoned in Ireland for fourteen months as a suspect, arrived today. His object in visiting America is to obtain relief for the starving people of Donegal and see if he can obtain satisfaction from the British Government for his arbitrary imprisonment.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The first meeting of the executive council of the Irish National League of America will be held at Detroit on Monday.

Dublin, May 12.—Kinsella, who confessed that he was concerned in the murder of Lord Leitrim, was arraigned today. His story is not believed, and it is thought that he is a lunatic. The judge was about to discharge Kinsella when the latter said he was afraid that he would be shot. He was therefore remanded.

The Poor Law Guardians in the West of Ireland are making vigorous progress in arrangements for the removal to America and the Colonies of the starving poor. Mr. T. D. O'Sullivan, May 13.—Mr. T. D. O'Sullivan, M.P. for Waterford, speaking at a meeting of the Irish

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 puppy.

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 McCaffrey consented, and afterwards Mullett and Curley were obtained. The authorities have reason to believe that "Number One" was the emissary of the same man. Tynan and Brynes were together at Nice and Cannes.

The Post says Earl Granville has received from Errington précis of a conversation with Cardinal Jacobini on the affairs of Ireland.

Liverpool, 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 Archbishop Crooke'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 emigrants, assisted by Government and Tuke's Committee embarked yesterday for Boston.

Nearly all the tradesmen in Dublin have received a circular formed in "Analysis of the special joint on eighteen trials under the Crimes Act." Enclosed with the circular was a slip containing the words, "Woe to you if you have any goods of these juries; for you, and likewise they, will have the blood and suffering of innocent people on your heads." The slip is signed "By Hook or Crook." The circular has caused a sensation.

LIMERICK, May 14.—At a meeting of the National League here yesterday, a resolution was passed denouncing the Government, and the Arrests of Bent and Crimes Acts. William O'Brien, member of Parliament, charged the Government with pursuing a policy of revenge. He adjured the Irish people to maintain courage, patience and union, and remarked that there were already signs that their desires would be eventually attained.

PARIS, May 14.—A despatch to the Journal Catholique says the Pope has addressed a strongly worded letter to the Irish bishops desiring them to forbid the clergy to participate 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 with Governor Butler. He says no demand has yet been made for the extradition of his clients and that they will not be surrendered if extradition is demanded.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS IN PARIS.

aying up French Charity—Loy Nurses among with Students while the patients are Dying.

The letter of Cardinal Guibert to the President of the Republic on the subject of the abolition of hospital chaplains has provoked a reply from the *Republique Francaise*, which shows that the Catholic Church in France has lost nothing by the defeat of Gambettism and the death of its chief. The Archbishop of Paris laid stress upon the pious origin of many of the hospital foundations. This argument is one of little weight when addressed to persecutors of religion. But it was followed by one more conclusive and more telling. His Eminence argued that the suppression of 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 hiring nurse is not an attractive person, especially when she succeeds those who worked for God and heaven.

Terrible scandals have already shown the fallacy of the system; and revelations, concerning which a Catholic writer thinks it expedient to say as little as possible, show that the women chosen to tend the sick are unfit for any serious work. Their characters are unsteady, and their conduct in the hospitals has been a mixture of cruelty, impurity and immorality. A Paris doctor, who professes to be a Rationalist, has already expressed the impotence. The nurses have danced with medical students while their patients were dying downwards. The food and delicacies have been eaten or given to relations; and, in several instances, patients have died of neglect, or have been killed by some mishap which might easily have been avoided. To all this the *Republique Francaise* answers that the question is one of sacred trust. It accuses the Archbishop of sacrificing the spiritual interests of his dioceses to petty details of administration. This absurd system of defence is caused by the disgust felt in all European nations towards a spurious Republic, which is never happy unless when fighting against the Christian order of society. But the sophisms of modern Jacobins are no longer effective. Even Protestants and some freethinkers see that hatred is at the bottom of these acts of aggression, and that this hatred is chiefly directed against the idea of God. Happily, the attempts of the God-haters are always frustrated by Providence. The same stroke of the pen which takes away the miserable stipends of hospital chaplains—cannot stop unpaid ministrations. The only danger about the abolition of hospital chaplains is that it is the abolition and villainous act of refusing to send for the priest, even when he is asked for by the patient. This is done in order to increase the statistics of those who die what is here called "of civil" death; and who so, save the eternal privilege of a civil funeral.

THE DUBLIN TRIALS!

Third Trial of Kelly!

EXECUTION OF BRADY.

DUBLIN'S "BLOODY ASSIZES"

Six Capital Convictions Secured in One Month's Sittings—The Special Commissioners of the Crown Briefly Referred to the Case of Kelly—Execution by Hanging of Kelly.

DUBLIN, May 9.—Timothy Kelly, charged with participation in the murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, to-day found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The judge summed up strongly against the *alibi* 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 innocent.

DUBLIN, May 12.—People begin to breathe freely. The termination of the "bloody Assizes" is regarded as having come. It has often occurred—and not at all since the Special Commissioners for the trial of agrarian murders in 1847—that at one Commission, covering only just one month in its course, there should be six capital sentences for murder. It cannot be urged that justice, if slow, has not been done. It is insisted beyond all dispute that four of the convicted men should have been hanged. Kelly and Curley and Fagan and Kelly are regarded as beyond all hope of Executive clemency. Delaney, who pleaded guilty by compact with the Crown, has had the conditions fulfilled so far by the commutation of the death penalty. Any moment may bring the execution of the five remaining men. Kelly and Curley are regarded as beyond all hope of Executive clemency. Delaney, who pleaded guilty by compact with the Crown, has had the conditions fulfilled so far by the commutation of the death penalty. Any moment may bring the execution of the five remaining men. Kelly and Curley are regarded as beyond all hope of Executive clemency. Delaney, who pleaded guilty by compact with the Crown, has had the conditions fulfilled so far by the commutation of the death penalty. Any moment may bring the execution of the five remaining men.

THE DUBLIN TRIALS! showers about time the execution took place. Brady rose at 6, and at 6.35 Canon Kennedy, of St. James' Church, and Father O'Reilly, administered the Sacrament to the prisoner in the prison, O'Connell. All three remained praying until the arrival of Marwood, the hangman. Brady submitted quietly while his arms were being pinioned, and walked slowly and unflinchingly to the scaffold. The black flag, indicating that the execution had taken place, was hoisted over the prison at three minutes past 8. Almost immediately a hoarse and concerted shout was heard from a distance coming toward the prison. The police, however, prevented the vehicles approaching. There had been reports that after hanging, Brady's friends would endeavor to excite the people to a demonstration by parading an empty hearse through the city. Brady was visited by his mother last evening. She was heard to exclaim: "Mind, Joe, no statement." Brady smiled, and replied: "Don't be foolish; do you think I am a fool." It is stated his mother threatened to die with her son if he gave the Government information. A wreath of flowers was received by Brady, to which was attached a 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 fell 9 feet, and death was instantaneous. Brady was dressed in the same clothes he wore during his trial. It is estimated that the crowd outside the Jail 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 raised, "Hats off," and every head was uncovered. The crowd shortly afterwards dispersed quietly.

DUBLIN, May 24.—The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Brady's death was caused by rupture of the spinal cord. A jurymen 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 vertebrae of the neck were crushed to pieces. Marwood said he never hanged a criminal who gave him less trouble or anxiety, or displayed a calmer or more unflinching front.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

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 Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Toledo. The other prelates present were Cardinal Pava, Archbishop of Compostella, the Archbishop of Sevilla, and the Bishop of Cadix. Senor Alexandre Fidal 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 Pava, who then addressed the meeting, 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 earnestly endeavored to banish the attempt of the powers of darkness. The allocation of Cardinal Moreno urged the members to be hopeful, and united. Their chief bond of sympathy would be the blessing and encouragement of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the united blessings of the Bishops of Spain. With these they might 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 Cross, has asked Brother Irilde, the Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools to allow the Brothers to become practical members of the Society of the Red Cross, the object of which is to tend the wounded during war, and to prepare artificial 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 endeavors to lessen the evil effects of war without distinction of race or creed. The answer of Brother Irilde is worthy of the Superior of a Brotherhood which signalled 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 earnestly 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 vowed to accomplish, and which is the formation of an intelligent, peaceable, laborious, and above all, Christian working classes. But if ever, which may God avert, the society for the relief 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 war." When it is added that the Council Municipal have already decreed the confiscation of the mother house of the Christian Brothers in the Rue Oudinot 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.

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EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

So Edith stood surrounded by a guard of devoted hearts, the church and barn. The physical and mental growth of this girl was fair to see. It was like the slow, sweet unfolding of a rose from the bud, with its baby lips pushed through the green to the rich and graceful beauty of the bursting flower. That morning look, which belongs to the eyes of ingenuous youth still shed its calm, clear lustre over her; her hair had darkened in tint, so as to be no longer a shadowed gold, but a gilded shadow; and she shut up like a young palm tree, slender, but with the rounded, vigorous strength of an Atlanta. She had that perfect health which makes one's existence a delight, and she was perfectly happy, for all she wanted was affection. Friends she took as a matter of course. She did not think much about them, but loved them quietly, as people do who never wanted for friends. It is need or the fear of losing which develops intensity of affection. What she did think of was: How does the wind blow and the sun shine? What are the names 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 curiosity and love of the marvellous and beautiful took this direction, and therefore her delights did 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 not like those she saw, and that some of the noblest of earth, persons excelling in rank, wealth, learning and virtue, had been devoted 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 also loved and revered, 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 enthusiastically 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 bird flies to its nest. Father Basile instructed her thoroughly, particularly in controversy. She must be able not only to defend herself when attacked, but to attack, if necessary. As yet, of either attack or defence she 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 a faint enough to keep fresh her love and gratitude 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 Cleveland 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 chirp to her prancing Thistle-down, 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 staff that would have been aimed at the Church. One marksmen, however, was not dashed 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 stringent qualities of the gentlemen's character. "Why, mamma," Hester Cleveland said, "he 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 Basile 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 myself from any further conversation with him then or in future. 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 crabbled old ministers in the world in comparison to mamma's own baby? Nothing at all! Come, Mellicent, and see how intelligent his expression is when I speak to him. He looks right in my face. "I do not see how he could help it, if he looks any way, since your face is within an inch of his nose," remarks Mellicent dryly. Hester had at this time been a year married, and was triumphantly, but 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 Cleveland was to her the most wonderful man in the world, and as to Major Cleveland's youngest son, words could not express his perfections. Their house was, in some occult way, finer than any other house whatever, their furniture had a charm of its own, their acres had peculiar qualities which rendered them more valuable than you would think; their very bread and butter had an uncommon flavor which distinguished it from the bread and butter of less fortunate mortals.

The Cleavelands remained in Seaton the first winter after this baby's birth, greatly to the joy of Hester's family. The winter passed rather heavily for them, and it was a pleasant break in their daily life. Hester's horse broke into the arena, with a great jangling of sleigh-bells, and Hester's party, of five smalling, out from her hands behind them. Even Clara, who was so sure she was in the glorious work of putting the last finishing touches to her first novel—a novel actually accepted by a publisher, and to be brought out in the spring—even this inspired person would start up at that cheery sound, and run down stairs to chat with her sister, and embrace her nephew, if he were of the party. But there were times when no one could come to them, and they could not go out, but were as close prisoners, as though walls of stone had been built up around them. One night, as well as the next, the Battle-as-in-a-solitary-country, hope in one of those old-fashioned, down east snow storms. One could see them, gathered 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 sliding 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 fair star of whiteness becomes a thin white veil, then a 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 plain. 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 grow over the trial; some, scarcely less agreeable, 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 vast lily-flower that has curled 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,
"We're coming to thee for an earl;
"And the poorest twig on the elm-tree
"Was ridged inch-deep with thee."
One such snow in Seaton fell all day quietly, and all night, with a rising wind, and the next morning they woke in chaos. There was no up and down out of doors, but only a roundabout. There was a whirl, and a whiteness that dimmed off into grayness; there were no fences nor posts; a ghost of a pyramid stood where the barn had been; what had been trees were white giants coming toward them, apparently. They opened their windows to brush away the snow that piled up on the sill, 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 Edith catching snow flakes 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 poles, 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 coat, and slyly dropped a snowball down his back; even Mellicent forgot her dignity so far as to sit down in a bank, which enthroned her very prettily. Carl thereupon called her Mrs. Olin, and Mellicent 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 sore-throat stand between me and all that I hold dear 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 room, and presently Mrs. Yorke wraps a scarlet mantle about her, and goes with a little shiver, almost to the door, and calls out in the sweetest little blue-calls: "Come in, children, come in! You'll take cold." "Mother looks and sounds like an oracle 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 starlike 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 Pattons, who have developed into clever scapegraces, are pushing each other into drifts at the back door, and pretending not to hear Betsy's stern calls to them to come to their work. When she appears at the door with her hands all ready to administer summary chastisement, they clutch 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 back. Patrick 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 leaping 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 hens. That evening they had music, Mellicent played brilliantly, and Clara sang them an old folk song: "Who patters as late as our gyle-window?
"Mither, it's the cauld eldest.
"Come in, come in, quoth the canny guide."
"An' warm thae frozen feet."

When Mr. Yorke read: *Has thou entered into the house of the snow, or hadst thou beheld the treasures of the hail?* etc., he glanced at Carl, and smiled. She had known that he was looking at her, and was pleased that he should. Carl had a particularly pleasant way of looking at his cousin which she felt as if a flower may feel the sun. It was as though they were talking together without words, and he knew her thoughts without the trouble of 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. I was going to speak to a king, I should think; 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 calm 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 Mellicent 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 Christ, I lie down to sleep!" Mellicent 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 during 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 dazzling 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 sly 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, fling up into the air, and fight their battle over again in the sky, that wild legend that Kaubach painted on canvas. "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 Basile 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 faltered. "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, forgetting herself; "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. Reading 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 Mellicent 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 thundered!' as to talk about one throwing thunderbolts? I do see 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 Phobus 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 shining eyes. "Why, Edith," he said, "you're going to be a poet!" She shook her head, and hung it a little bashfully. "No, I am not. But King David was a poet." 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 conversation. The assertion that Americans, and especially New Englanders, commence all acquaintanceships and all social conversations with an atmospheric exordium, has become a classic, and to mention that on any given occasion the weather was the subject of conversation is to intend to be facetious. But let us question the good sense of this mockery. Are not the countless phases of

the many-sided weather as noble as beautiful, as profitable, and as harmless as copious conversation, as ninety-nine out of a hundred things which people do talk about? Is a dull or a wicked speech, a dull or a wicked look, a fashion, a horse, your neighbor's character, a caucus, a candidate, even a song, or a bit of weather on canvas, a finer topic? Ah, the weather!—skies of infinite changes, imaginable palette; in which the painter's imagination dips its brush; calm, nature holding her breath; winds, the nearest to spirit of all created things, gliding the aerial chemists of light, showers, overflowing spray from mountains suspended in the air, fogs, the asperities of the skies; fogs, filmy veils which fill the king's men cannot tear aside; droughts, continents in a fever; cold, the horror of nature, at which the small streams stiffle and die, 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 apostrophe, it can be said of the Yorke, 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.
CARL 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 eloquent. 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 polishing 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 palaver. 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 map 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 astounded to realize at this moment that he had been going over the Waverley novels again, when he should have been reading the papers and keeping the state of the nation in view. His embarrassment was relieved by a loud shout that rose from a crowd collected in front of the hotel. The gentleman for whom this applause was intended took no notice of it, except by an impatient shake of the head. He slipped a little from a tumbler at his elbow, and calmly lighted a cigar. The shouting ceased, and the Seaton band—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 Dodsworth'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," groaned the hero of the hour. "I've a great mind to be 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're 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're embarked in this sort of thing, you 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 balcony. "My dear friends," began the speaker in silvery tones, "words fall to me to express the feelings which move my heart when I listen to this generous welcome." (Applause.) "Well for you that they do," parenthetically Mr. Yorke. "Your approval honors you more than it does me," resumed the senator. "For what am I but the mouthpiece by which you speak as the thunder-cloud speaks by the lightning? The mass of the people gather the truth, and it is their fire which informs the leader, and incites him to utter it forth. They are the—(immense applause.) "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 your 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." (Tempests of applause.) "That always takes," remarked the senator to his companion. "Spires are trumpets." "My friends, to-night I am but a voice to you, 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 thank you for your kind welcome, and wish you one and all good-night."

"What do they think a man is made of when they call him out to speak in a fog thick enough to slice and butter?" grumbled the senator, getting into his chamber again, and dropping the curtain between him and a second burst of music from the band. "Mr. Yorke praised his eyesight mightily, and pulled out his handkerchief. 'What glorious things have you heard of Seaton, and where?' he inquired. 'I was not aware that it was famous.' The senator finished the contents of his handkerchief, and wiped his mustache carefully. 'I have heard that it is an infernally cozy little hole,' he answered. 'I don't care about coming here, but it was in my planning programme.' Mr. Yorke took leave, and went homeward very slowly. He was disappointed and depressed, and nature seemed to sympathize with his mood. The road was muddy, and in the thick fog and darkness he could scarcely see the path at the side of it. When he 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 presuming 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 Loozians!" 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 torment 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." The next day Mr. Yorke and his 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 express thus their admiration for success. For this man was the very embodiment of worldly success. Wealth and honors had come to him, not unsought, but without toil, and with little deserting. 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 yes or nay. His expression was one of pleasant excitement and self-complacency, such as a man like him may naturally feel in such circumstances. 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 Know-nothing trade, with the usual appeal to the passions instead of the reason, and the old hackneyed abuse of the clergy. Mr. Yorke rose like a tiger, "Come, girls," he said quite audibly. "I can't listen to any more of this trash." His daughters followed him quietly; but their seats being prominent, they could not get out without exciting attention, and the first to see them was the speaker. He faltered a little in his speech, and a faint color rose to his face; but he recovered himself immediately, and waved his hand to stop the blazes that were beginning to rise. But he felt the deflection. He knew well that he was a politician, 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 moment after. "Charles Yorke was always a honker," 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 practicing, 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 leave 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 tastes and extracts too pure and high in tone. Major Cleveland 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 Cleveland said. "A strong speaker!" exclaimed his father-in-law. "He is rank, sir!" 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 creep into their practice; 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 ladies 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?"

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PARNICA & OIL
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The Best External Remedy for
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Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns
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ODDS AND ENDS
The best way to make a name is to have an aim.

Most of the sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., can be cured in less than two weeks by Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

When the clock strikes 1 there is no legal redress.

AYER'S Hair Vigor restores the original color by its stimulating action on the roots, produces a vigorous growth, and gives the hair that beautiful lustre which results only from a strong, healthy condition.

These 400,000 opium-eaters in the United States.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by the patronage of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that they 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 Bay, a Turkish officer, claims to be 120 years old.

Those who disdain sensation and stupefy 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 destroying physical sensibility.

The lady of the house—The Queen of Aesthetics.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM when properly passed into the blood, brain and nerve produce the most wonderful effects.

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 town Were soon well again—

A baker who lives in Duluth, Went crazy one night with a tooth, He rubbed the gum boil, With St. Jacobs Oil, It cured him and this is the truth.

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

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newswick, N.B., writes: "Mrs. Anslow was troubled with Lumbago, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil 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."

The atmosphere around a beer saloon is always muggy.

Jos. Thomas, M.D., Hall, P.Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric 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 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."

Biernacki is trying whether he can outright the American hog.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Liver Pills. Dyspepsia 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 1743 by a cutter of Sheffield, England.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. B. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds 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 Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Horsford's Acid Phosphate gives strength where there has been exhaustion and vigor in place of impaired vitality.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering their attack less frequent and less vigorous, and for restoring the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases, Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessing in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout which had assailed persons previously and at the prime of life.

British exports for April show an increase of 489,000.

THE GLITTERING ATTRACTION OF \$150,000 OPEN TO ALL.

For the next three or four weeks war, politics, speculations, railroad, grain, 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 prize of \$150,000, enough to make any man emperor three times and open his eyes.

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

HUMBLED AGAIN. I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, ceased to do so, until I got her some. I concluded to be humbled 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 for eight months since. I like such humbled, as—H. T. St. Paul, —Pioneer Press

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.

(Continued to The True Witness.)

We might adduce thousands of similar facts recorded in the history of every age of Christianity, but the few that we presented are quite sufficient to establish the truth of our assertions, namely: that the rule of faith, founded on private inspiration is arbitrary, doubtful, and calculated to actual 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 essentially 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 primitive 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 Revelation, the Church and public instruction are altogether useless, since each one is sufficiently 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, and 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 philosophical rule of faith, it possesses none of the marks required to constitute the genuine rule of faith. Instead of being an infallible guide in a matter of greatest importance, namely, our eternal salvation, it is very uncertain, it is false, it is unable to point out the truth in any controversial point. It is neither universal nor intelligible, for there is no one who can say with certainty that he is inspired. Hence the philosophical 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 satanical 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 enlighteneth 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 lustre, like the diamond under the action of the sculptor's chisel. Every new examination to which it is subjected, only served to render more obvious its divine origin and celestial beauty, which never fades, beauty that St. Augustine styles "ever ancient and always new."

To delineate this supernatural structure we need not 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 attacks of its enemies, which will not fail to disclose to the general gaze certain shades of celestial beauty that otherwise would not realize for God all the glory of which it is susceptible. We shall, therefore, proceed to test it most rigorously 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 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 any single point with the Catholic rule of faith? to which we reply most positively and emphatically, that perfect harmony exists between them in all things, and not one single instance can be pointed out to show wherein they disagree; we furthermore assert, and will prove that the Catholic rule of faith alone, is founded on the entire revealed word of God, and that it is the only rule of faith which guarantees to the Bible its divine character, its sanctity and dignity.

The enemies of the Catholic Church have done all in their power to show that she hates, 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 text.

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 hideous bearings to every lover of truth and justice. It is a positive fact that the devil endeavors 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 in his malice, he conceals them under the garb of novelty, for no sooner is he discovered under one form than he quickly retreats under the shade of another, and Protestantism, 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 siege to another, for, should it cease to do so, it would necessarily die. It has never undertaken to vindicate itself by any positive means, for the simple reason that it has no such means, hence its existence is made up of negation in denying the Catholic doctrine. By this deceit it imposes upon simple honest minds until they discover its measures, when they quickly abandon it. It is to persons of this class that we wish to address ourselves especially; for we naturally wish to address persons who are fully determined to save their souls.

AS A GENERAL THING LADIES WHO make any pretensions 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 MURRAY'S 'ECLAIR' WATER IN THE HANDS. It is removed redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic and have long since discarded the use of all others. 110 6

THE CONSPIRACY. A DENIAL.—U. S. CONSULAR INVESTIGATIONS.—THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—IMMIGRATION.—THE 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 conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Folger says: no application has been made to him for the dismissal of Capt. E. O'Meara O'Connell, 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 paper 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 increasing immigration to the United States, and wholesale emigration, aided by Government, 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 districts in Ireland 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, and that 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, 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 asserted 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 unlikely that the Government will shortly commence 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, and is almost unobtainable, and the unsettled political state of the country forbids the hope of capital being forthcoming to extend manufacturing interests. With great unanimity the consuls 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, guardians of the poor or associations are sending papers 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 papers to the United States. No doubt, he says, many will find their way there by the aid of friends 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 on 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 27 each to cover the cost of passage and outfit. 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 selecting the channels through which the charity is to be administered.

The Consul at Cork says a story has been current there that the potatoes sent to Ireland by the United States steamer "Constellation" three years ago went begging for somebody to eat them. They were not thought as good as the Irish potatoes and some were returned to Queensland and exported to the United States. The Consul says a high authority informed him that there was no actual distress 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 to minister to fictitious distress in Ireland. The Consul at Belfast says no exceptional distress appears to exist or is reported existing among the people in that district. Consul Barrows says that so far as his knowledge extends there is very little unusual destitution in the vicinity of Dublin, or in the counties directly westward across 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 published accounts of the distress and destitution are not exaggerated.

The consular agent at Sligo writes that there is no doubt that real and very great distress exists along the western and northern seaboard and in some inland 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.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

MIRRELL DISCHARGED.—A DENIAL.—U. S. CONSULAR INVESTIGATIONS.—THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—IMMIGRATION.—THE 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 conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Folger says: no application has been made to him for the dismissal of Capt. E. O'Meara O'Connell, 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 paper 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 increasing immigration to the United States, and wholesale emigration, aided by Government, 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 districts in Ireland 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, and that 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, 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 asserted 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 unlikely that the Government will shortly commence 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, and is almost unobtainable, and the unsettled political state of the country forbids the hope of capital being forthcoming to extend manufacturing interests. With great unanimity the consuls 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, guardians of the poor or associations are sending papers 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 papers to the United States. No doubt, he says, many will find their way there by the aid of friends 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 on 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 27 each to cover the cost of passage and outfit. 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 selecting the channels through which the charity is to be administered.

The Consul at Cork says a story has been current there that the potatoes sent to Ireland by the United States steamer "Constellation" three years ago went begging for somebody to eat them. They were not thought as good as the Irish potatoes and some were returned to Queensland and exported to the United States. The Consul says a high authority informed him that there was no actual distress 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 to minister to fictitious distress in Ireland. The Consul at Belfast says no exceptional distress appears to exist or is reported existing among the people in that district. Consul Barrows says that so far as his knowledge extends there is very little unusual destitution in the vicinity of Dublin, or in the counties directly westward across 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 published accounts of the distress and destitution are not exaggerated.

The consular agent at Sligo writes that there is no doubt that real and very great distress exists along the western and northern seaboard and in some inland 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.

CURLEY'S SPEECH FROM THE DOCK.

A new contribution has been made to that annual of Irish patriotism, "Speeches from the Dock." The singularity and strength, as well as the boldness without bravado, of Curley's utterance 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. Secretary Burke, induce me to send you a special report thereof. When the verdict of guilty was rendered the prisoner stood at the bar, a hectic flush on the cheek, the only sign being called upon to be passed 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 witness of the scene, "was the soft and inoffensive tones in which the bitterest invectives against the Judge were uttered. Looking straight at his Lordship, he attacked him with having delivered a biased and unreasonable summing up. At times there was a touch of pathos in his voice. He said:—

I say distinctly I am not guilty of the charge I am accused of, and I have some remarks to make, which I did not determine to say 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 twelve or fourteen of us brought out into the yard, and I was pointed out and ordered to go and stand in the centre. I saw upon another occasion, when a person came to identify us, a warden directed to stand at the rear of the man who was to be pointed out—Joe Mullett. These things, I ask, are they reasonable? I have not spoken to my counsel over this matter. There are several matters which I should 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 I fear death. I never courted death. Before May 6, or 10, I was not at the polo ground on May 6, or 10, at Park on the 5th, at all. You will have to be very cautious about holding 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 Kavanagh. I 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 plot 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 my grave faithfully and truthfully. I would not be the means of deceiving my fellow-men—no; not if I had a thousand lives. I would lose them all before deceiving them. No person could point the finger of scorn at me in reference to my character, moral or otherwise. The Attorney General was pleased, of course, and I hurt me much, when he said that I might bring the plot of whiskey to my house, and 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 Carey; 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 to his turning informer he told my fellow-prisoners that I had turned informer. Then I suppose when he heard that I turned informer he said to himself: "I will nail Curley, anyhow." Such is the case. I cannot blame the jury, because, if I 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 if 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 guilty. 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, Kavanagh, 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 ask if Carey was ever in Little's public house. As I said before, the juryman have convicted me of this dreadful murder; but I may say—as a rover, 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 Phoenix Park with the intention of firing a shot or striking a blow, let alone against Lord Frederick Cavendish or Mr. Burke. Nevertheless, I was found guilty of it, and gentlemen of the jury, there is one thing certain, although you have found a verdict of guilty on the evidence of perjured men, I pray may the Lord make you suffer in this world for giving contrary to your conscience and giving this verdict. You may suffer in this world for it, but may you expect Heaven 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 brushed gently over the evidence of the informer. The informer, I suppose, has taken three oaths. He has taken three unlawful oaths; he was sworn in in the Fenian organization; and sworn in in the Invincible oath, and sworn in very long ago, and I vowed that oath to save the informant who sat in that chair, which has pleased me in my imprisonment. Yes, Mr. Curran, there were three oaths, and I say, as I said before, there is one thing certain, whether it is a miscarriage or otherwise. It is a miscarriage, but meantime I prefer to die.

THE JERSEY CITY FIRE. A TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.—SIX LIVES LOST.—THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

JERSEY CITY, May 10.—There are thirty-eight 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 danger 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 hurled for half a mile. The burning oil scattered in all directions. The storehouse, engine-house, oil and water pump-house, sunken tanks and machine shop soon succumbed and the whole eastern side works is a seething mass of flames. Despite the tremendous 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 property of this neighborhood. The loss is already one million dollars.

11.30 a.m.—The fire is still raging. The Eagle 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 shovelling dirt on them. Six lives are lost but no bodies 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. Recovering, he gasped 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 oil consumed is unknown. Among the losers, besides the Standard Oil Co., are several other oil companies. The firemen at five o'clock made partially successful efforts to prevent the flames spreading. Tank number seven then exploded with a terrific report. The chief officer and a number of men within ten yards of the tank were saved almost by a miracle. Joseph Jenkins, foreman cooper; George Davis, engineer; Henry Keger, laborer; William Curry, boiler maker, are missing.

A CONSCIENTIOUS PRISONER. DUBLIN, May 10.—Joseph Mullett, indicted with complicity to attempt to kill Jodoc 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 proceeded.

ROMAIN CHABOT ARTHABASKAVILLE, Que., May 10.—After receiving the intelligence that the sentence of death against Romain Chabot had been commuted the Deputy-Sheriff proceeded to the goal and found the prisoner much prostrated. But the glad news had an immediate effect on him and 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 goal watching with painful curiosity the work of the men 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 HAYTIAN REBELS. HAYAMA, May 10.—Advice from Hayti are conflicting. The true situation appears to be that Miragoane, which is defended by about 700 rebels, holds out against six thousand Government troops, while the rest of the republic is comparatively quiet, although there is a rumor that the town of St. Marc is in arms in favor of Gen. Piquant. Six hundred fugitive inhabitants of Miragoane reached Port au Prince on a Norwegian steamer. They state that the rebels blew up the bridge 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. Bonaïde, assuring him that the force in Miragoane can resist a siege for four months.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP. NEW YORK, May 7.—The Times London despatch says: It is now decided that the Marquis of Lorne shall return to London in December. Lord Dalhousie will probably succeed him as Governor of Canada.

FROM NORWOOD, ONT. Norwood, Ont., May 9.—A murder was committed this morning on the Ontario and Quebec Railway at the Italian camp Ashpold. A dispute arose between two Italian men about the cooking of some beef for breakfast. They agreed to fight it out. Angelo Carmanio stabbed Donatello Altavio in the breast with a sharp stick, killing him instantly. The murderer escaped with about \$350.

The English are to-day the nation whose dress controls the habits of the civilized world, just as the French were 150 years ago, the Italians 200 years ago, the Spanish 300 years ago and, a little earlier, Venice.

THE "GRAPPLER" DISASTER.

SAM FRANCISCO, May 7.—The white man known to be saved from the steamer Capt. Jagger, John McAllister and engineer Steele. Those lost were pilot Sidney Franklin, John Smita (mate), Donald McPhail, Duncan McLean, George Thomas, Charles White and William Rowe. Those supposed to be lost are—B. E. Hall, Lambert G. Viviane, O. Bush, Johnson Robinson, Bradford Cardman, Silas Lane, Charles Lord, Henry Ballenkamp, G. Debelack, O. Grossberg, David Brown, Henry McLeod, William Smith, C. Frederick, and six Americans, names unknown, engaged to work for Turner, Barton & Co. of Canada. A considerable freight for the canary was shipped and \$1,000 worth of silver 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 Chinamen prevented their being used. The "Grappler" was uninsured.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

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

The third volume of the Dominion census, containing the agricultural statistics, has just been issued. In 1881 the number of acres occupied in the five Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was 41,091,789 to 36,048,401 acres in 1871.

CARDINAL McLOCKY has had to trouble himself 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 President of the Irish National League, and endorsed the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

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.

A blue book, just issued from the Land Courts in Ireland, shows that during the month of December, 1882, there was a total of 1,638 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 6s. 9d., and the judicial rent £10,992 3s. 10d., in Leinster the cases were 316, acreage 9,653, tenement valuation £5,140 12s. 6d., former rent £7,636 15s. 7d., 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. 1d., and judicial rent £2,703 8s. 7d., and in Munster the cases were 386, acreage 16,568, tenement valuation £8,826 5s. 7d., former rent £13,718 18s. 0d., and judicial rent £11,131 4s. 8d.

The English Government has been openly accused by several members of Parliament of 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 of Delaney, who pleaded guilty to complicity in the murder of Cavendish 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 country."

There is one woman in Massachusetts who has undertaken the unclean task of defending the infamous management of the notorious

Tewkesbury almshouse. Her name is Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, and she is a member of the State Board of Health. This woman says that, in the last two years she visited the institution "twice—without giving any previous notice," and found "scrupulous neatness everywhere, and beds seemed good, bread and food also, and she heard no complaints." "I have been several times assured," she continues, "that Tewkesbury is the best managed institution of the kind in the country." We doubt very much if her visits or the assurances she received would leave the same favorable impression on her mind, as regards the treatment of the inmates of this almshouse, if she had to be subjected to the skinning process and had her hide sent to the tanners—the same as several unfortunate mad- to be turned into soft kid for the hat-maker'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 pass on and go and build up Manitoba, 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. We are losing a golden chance to populate the Province with a desirable class of immigrants, and while Ontario and Manitoba are advancing in wealth and numbers, Quebec 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 failure on the Affirmation Bill greatly weakened his Ministry with Parliament and with the English people, while his refusal to pass any remedial measures for Ireland, and especially his refusal to consider the amendments to the Land Bill, which Mr. Parnell proposed, have forced the Irish party to offer him opposition from all points till his Whig following is finally 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 see Gladstone's Government prematurely come to grief.

EXTREMES MEET

At the recent banquet given in honor of Gen. Wolsey, the Duke of Cambridge, 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 Ross, and are an interesting illustration of how extremes meet. The Duke said:—"I account for the cordial reception 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 at the back of it." And this sentiment was cheered by the illustrious gathering. Has the Duke unwittingly 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 SOCIETIES.

The Montreal branch of the Irish National Land League held its final meeting yesterday afternoon. During the three years that this branch has been in existence it has forwarded to the leaders in Ireland over six thousand dollars to aid the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for their political and national rights, while it has, on the other hand been the means of collecting thousands for the starving poor of the old land. This record is all the more creditable and honorable as the Montreal League performed its work in an unostentatious manner, and without the active support of these citizens who through their

greater prosperity and success in the world, would have been able to materially increase those results to a point commensurate with the numbers and wealth of the Irish population of the Canadian metropolis. The work of the Land League, however, will henceforth be carried on on a broader basis, and will be governed by the programme of the National Convention of Philadelphia. The Land League will, thus, be merged into the National League of America, which will comprise every Irish Society without regard to object; the only condition of affiliation being that each Society subscribe \$1 per annum for every member in good standing. This would entitle a Society with a membership of less than fifty in number to one representative at the annual convention or to two representatives if the membership is over fifty. To bring around this desirable result in 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 scarcely died away, when a letter is put into the hands of the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia advising him of a projected Fenian uprising and attack. There is quite a little flutter in town and the correspondents of the Associated Press have struck a bonanza. 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 Macdonald, and asks His Excellency what he intended doing for the protection of the Halifax from the Fenian fleet and the torpedoes. Sir Patrick informed the scribe that he had seen no suspicious 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 actually detailed last night two policemen of the city force to watch over the Government House, the Provincial buildings and other points. On such a long beat these 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 fourteen detectives, and to Montreal for an extra one. The Halifaxians should be spared that expense. It is stated that Sir John Macdonald 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 badly they were "scoped" by Sir John's detective.

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 some sense or truth in the statement, but as the whole piece of news stands, it is a mere fabrication. 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 Rev. Dr. Croke (whom he calls Archbishop of Dublin), had an audience with the Pope. Now if the Archbishop had an audience with His Holiness, there was no necessity of His Grace sending an explanatory communication to the Papal Secretary. We are next told "that the Pope informed the Archbishop of certain grave resolutions His Holiness had taken regarding the agitation in Ireland, especially one condemning the clergy for promoting the Parnell testimonial fund, and it is believed," adds the cableman, "that the resolutions will shortly be sent to the Irish Episcopate." Evidently the wish is father to the

thought with the English Press on these points. All these statements are a heap of nonsense, without a color of truth in them. The Holy Father has taken no grave resolutions which would conflict with the interests of the Irish people, the desires of the Irish Bishops and the demands of the Irish National party. And as for that "resolution condemning the clergy for promoting the Parnell fund," it is decidedly rich and refreshing. This animosity towards Archbishop Croke 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 Fund some ten or twelve thousand dollars, as the contributions of his diocese. This was too much to forgive the patriotic Archbishop, as it was too much to let Cardinal McCloskey's endorsement of the Irish National League pass unprotected 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 injustice of her policy towards Ireland. When the responsible heads of the Catholic Church side with the people, against their rulers, there must be something terribly rotten in the State. The situation cannot be remedied by misrepresenting the action of these dignitaries, no more than it can be by crushing out 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 problem. This scheme consists simply 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 keepers 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 defeat 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 saloon keepers, facetiously proposed that it be made \$2,000. This was an attempt to throw ridicule on the movement of the 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 license 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 fixed at \$1,500—and he laughed again. But to his unexpressed horror and disappointment the Council took him at his word and adopted the motion, and we are told that the joker was carried out in convulsions. It is now expected that there will be but very little drinking done in Minneapolis for the next twelve months. This high license movement will tend most directly to decrease the drinking habits of the people, for in the first place, the saloons will neither be so numerous nor convenient, and in the second place, the price of liquor will be doubled and tripled, so that he who would formerly have the price of three glasses, will have to content himself with one. With these results, fancy license fees have something to recommend them to 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 loudly denounce the authors of these outrages, and to sympathize with the victims of unreasonable violence. The people and Press of New York could not see why the people and Press of San Francisco should so fiercely and strongly object to the presence of the pig-tails. What the East failed to understand at the time it is now learning by a sad experience. The intolerance and abhorrence of the West towards the Chinese are beginning to be understood, for the celestial scourge has been brought home to an alarming and disastrous extent. The evil of Chinism has taken deep root in the American metropolis, and the poison of the unholy importation is creating painful havoc among the youthful and virtuous portions of the population. These heathens have settled in a neighborhood occupied by the poor and working classes, and they have turned it into one vast den of corruption and immorality. Wholes streets contain nothing but the lowest opium dens and disreputable houses, all under the management of the Chinese, who have become insultingly aggressive in their iniquity. The most horrible practices are carried on, and scenes which are a disgrace to civilization are daily witnessed in this plague spot. The police seemed to remain idle spectators of these crimes, until the Rev. Father Barry, pastor of the parish which

comprises this neighborhood, has called public attention to the evil, aided by the Catholic Young Men's Association. He has called upon every mother, father and brother to raise their hands against this terrible scourge, for the idea is insupportable, he said, that these pagan barbarians can carry on their horrible orgies right in our midst, corrupt our children and convert our peaceable neighborhood into a hotbed of crime 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 these opium dens within a year. Some of these girls are mere children, and they are nearly all of respectable parents, who seem to know nothing of what is going on, for the whole thing is conducted with the greatest secrecy. The girls are induced to visit the opium shops, partly through curiosity and partly through promises of large amounts of money, which they are told can easily be made. Once in the den they are coaxed into trying a pipe or two of opium. A few repetitions of this are sufficient to make the girls victims of the opium habit, and then their self-respect, moral courage and will disappear. They then become regular habitués of the houses and ruin is the natural result. Pale, haggard and trembling after their debauchery, they bury around the corners and into the 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 Christian men and women in the very heart of 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 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 ruin and degradation they have brought to virtuous and Christian homes. Let our Government take cognizance of the fact and dread the result, that widespread immorality and debauchery are too great a price for Chinese labor. Sir John Macdonald is credited with the promise that the country will admit no more Chinese after the Canadian Pacific Railway has been built. Will it not then be too late? Will Sir John guarantee that the evil will not take root and spread beyond redemption? As with all things, time only will tell.

THE BUSINESS TAX DEFEATED.

When the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Wurtele, unfolded his plan to swell the revenue by means of a business tax levied on the trade, commerce and banking of the province, he was met by one general outcry against the proposed measure. He was informed that any legislation in that direction would be held unconstitutional, and that the collection of the tax would be most sternly resisted by the business community, whose interests would be affected by it. Mr. Wurtele was in want of money, and he paid no heed to either warnings or protests, and he forced his measure through the Legislature. The first monetary institutions to be proceeded against for the enforcement 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 all matters concerning the regulation of trade and commerce, banking, the incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money, the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation. It was moreover pointed out that the tax sought to be imposed resulted in a partial, unjust and illegal discrimination against persons and corporations engaged in banking, as respects persons and corporations engaged in other pursuits within the Province. It was confidently expected that the banks would get the better of the Treasurer in the legal fight, for there was not the slightest doubt that the position taken by the former was just as unassailable as that held by the latter was untenable. The defendants stood upon the broad ground of the constitution, while the plaintiff, in attempting to force his project, violated it. The Courts have settled the dispute and have satisfied every expectation declaring the banks to be in the right, and the Provincial Treasurer to be in the wrong. The judgment in the case was rendered on Saturday last by Hon. Justice Estlin, who dealt with the subject in all its bearings, and in a most exhaustive and argumentative manner. In the course of his judgment, the learned Judge compared the rights and powers of our Provincial Legislatures to those of the different States of the American Union. Before the Union each

State made its own laws and imposed taxes without any outside interference; since the Union the States have preserved exclusively all the rights which were not expressly taken from them by the general Constitution. It is herein that lies the great difference between the American and Canadian Confederation 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 subjects specially enumerated in the Act, while to the Federal authority were assigned the most general and exclusive powers, amongst which were the regulation of trade and commerce, banking and the incorporation of banks and taxation by every mode. This essence of the constitution bearing on the case led to a fair and irreversible solution of the questions at issue whether the tax was a direct one; whether it could be imposed within the limits of the Province and whether it was an encroachment on the powers and rights of the Federal Government. The Hon. Judge ruled against the contention of Mr. Wurtele and 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 bank. In the second place the Court held 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 an equal encroachment on the powers and rights of the Federal Parliament, which alone had the exclusive right to prevent the establishment of banks, and consequently was the sole governing body that had 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 country.

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 Parliament. The occasion was not characterized by the same amount of blood and thunder effusions as formerly; there was, however, a little fierceness, intensified no doubt, by the memory of the recent unwillingness of the House to put them on the back. Thus, District Master Jos. Clarke in proposing the health of Brother White, M.P., expressed his belief "that if the Boyne would be fought over again in Montreal, the result would be the same as before." Well, hardy, brother Clarke! You do not seem to realize that the rival positions have been considerably reversed since King William died. You 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 impotent 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 clash 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 Roman Catholics such measures 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, Catholics in purely Protestant constituencies." We only wish that we could hear testimony to such tolerance, but the historical facts are not in accord with the contention. When Catholics 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 Revolution 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 Anghrim, 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 thraldom 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 facts 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 lesson cannot be taught, what will be the consequences? Brother Clarke fails to say "We will emulate their defence of Derry and their smiting the minions of Rome,

FIVE DOLLARS
 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE
 Imperial Austrian 1000 Government Bond
 ISSUED IN 1864.
 Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings
Four Times Annually,
 Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a Prize, as there are 20 BLANKS.
 The three highest prizes amount to
**200,000 Florins,
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 The next drawing takes place on the
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 And every bond bought of us on or before the 1st of June, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.
 Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars, will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing.
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 ESTABLISHED IN 1874.
 N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.
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McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
 Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES and BELLS for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent free.
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 The International Throat and Lung Institute, 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. Bouville of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis, 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 reliable references to 173 Church Street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal P. Q.

LORD DUFFERIN'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 relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPBUICINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPBUICINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the administration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPBUICINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23-F

COUNSEL FOR THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.
 LONDON, May 9.—Edward George Clark and Wm. Bowen Rowland 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 send me some of N. H. Down's "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. GROUV.
 To HENRY JOHNSON & LOBB, Burlington, Vt.
 Down's Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada. 25-B

RESIGNATION.
 DUBLIN, May 8.—The Governor of Limerick jail has retired from office. It is supposed on account of complaints of the harsh 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, phosphorus nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messrs. J. B. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page three is worth reading. 28-F

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

DECLINE OF MAN.
 Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." 31

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE
 OF—
HOUSEHOLD USE
 IS THE—
COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.
 It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, and is so prepared as to readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.
RETAILED EVERYWHERE.
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HEALTH FOR ALL
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
 This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases of Biliousness, Flatulency, Colic, Dropsy, and every kind of Skin Disease, Itch, Scald Head, and all other eruptions of the skin. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
 Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF
 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 cures SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Gravel, Colic, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, Itch, Scald Head, and all other eruptions of the skin. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 12s., and 20s. and by all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

FITS
 A Leading London Physician establishes Office in New York for the Cure of
EPILEPTIC FITS.
 Dr. A. J. M. 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, and he has cured over 20 years' standing Epilepsy successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with pleasure to all who send a card free to any sufferer who may send their experience. He writes any one wishing a cure to address Dr. A. J. M., No. 10 John St., New York.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!
FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO.,
 (Late SENECAL, FRECHON & Co.)
 No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET
 FOUR ORNATEMENTS.
 All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Caskets made to order.
 Be careful in addressing your letter. 22-cov

NOTICE.
CHURCH TO BE REMOVED.
 TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, 31st May next, for the removal of St. Finian's Church, Alexandria, Glenagarry Co., Ontario, from where it is at present, to a site on the adjoining school lot.
 The undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
 REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL,
 Alexandria P. O., Ontario,
 Alexandria, April 25th, 1883. 38-3

DESTROYER OF HAIR!
ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
 Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without pain. Price 50c. It is securely packed from England by nose. Alex. Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark hair. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces either white or black hair. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom or Koses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are sold at each of our depots. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from
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MINNESOTA.
 For Circulars of information for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLONIES, address
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 23 ST. PAUL, MINN. DD

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 250 Superior Court Dame Aurelie Verdon, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, wife of Amable Frigon, of the same place trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.
 Montreal, 18th April, 1883.
 T. & C. O. de LORIMIER,
 Attorneys for Plaintiff. 37-5

ADVERTISING
 Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of
LOEB & THOMAS,
 McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

30 DAYS TRIAL
DR. WELLS' VOLTAGE BELT
 (BEFORE—AND—AFTER)
 Electric Appliances are sent on 30-Day Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND ENERGY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SPINAL COLUMN, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE GENITAL ORGANS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE HEAD, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SENSE ORGANS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SKELETON, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SENSORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE MOTOR SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE PSYCHIC SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE MORAL SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SPIRITUAL SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE DIVINE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE HEAVENLY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE ETERNAL SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE INFINITE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNLIMITED SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNMEASURABLE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNFATHOMABLE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNEXPLORABLE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNDISCOVERED SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNKNOWABLE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNTHINKABLE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNCALCULABLE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNCOMPREHENSIBLE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UNDESCRIBABLE SYSTEM, AND ALL 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