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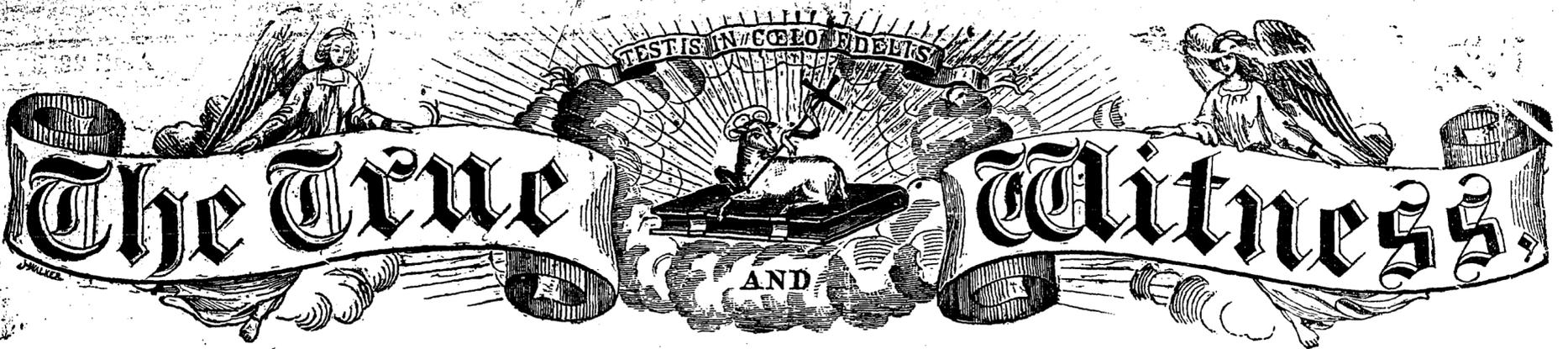
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TO SAVE THE PROPAGANDA

Mgr. Capel's Protest Against the Spoliation of the Property—Not Owned in Italy, but by 200,000,000 of the Faithful in Other Lands.

New York, April 18.

The parlors of the Xavier Union in West Twenty-seventh street were crowded last evening with men prominent in the professions and in business.

Mgr. Capel began by expressing his delight at being invited to take part in a movement initiated by the Catholic laity. "These are times," he went on, "in which the ecclesiastical stands much in need of the spontaneous action of the frank, honest support of the laity, and it is no small pleasure to find you gentlemen assembled to express and take means to support your ideas of the just rights of the Church to which you belong."

The new step is to insist on the protecting of other rights in Propaganda property which, though not so transparent as those of the American College, are none the less real in your minds.

The Catholic Church is a mighty empire having the whole earth in things spiritual under her jurisdiction. She is limited to no nation. Men of every tribe and tongue—monarchs and republicans, democrats and liberals—live under her tent.

WHAT THE PROPAGANDA IS.

One such congregation devotes itself to rites, a second to discipline, a third to the religious orders, a fourth to the sacraments and the like. Among these congregations none is more important than that of the Propaganda, the object of our to-night's consideration.

The local habitation is in the well known palace designed by Bernini and carried out by Pope Urban VIII. Every visitor to Rome knows this pile in the Piazza di Spagna. Its magnificent library of 30,000 volumes, its museum containing objects collected by missionaries from every part of the world during the last two and a-half centuries, and its missionary college, educating at this moment 150 missionary students of all nationalities for all lands, are objects of the greatest interest to all travellers to Rome.

The Propaganda, called into existence 360 years ago by Gregory XV., has at this moment jurisdiction or the practical management of all that part of the Church which is to be found in missionary countries. From the people of these countries have contributions and gifts come for the work to be carried on. The United States, Ireland, England, Scotland, Australia, the islands of the Pacific, the greater parts of Asia and Africa and many other countries have so contributed.

How different is the case of the United States. No bishop is appointed; no jurisdiction is exercised among Catholics, except through propaganda. It is the final court of appeal in all matters of ecclesiastical government; to it do the future prelates of America, educated in Rome, turn for their ecclesiastical instruction. Propaganda is, therefore, the source of the Catholic ecclesiastical life in the United States. To this church department do the American bishops turn for all directions, and to do the American bishops and people together with the Catholics of the world in missionary countries contribute funds.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

HENRY GEORGE AND THE LANDLORDS.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL TO THE RESCUE.

The Marquis of Lorne; His Provincial Home Rule—National Victories at the Elections—The Franchise Bill—Put-up Conspiracies and Coerced Dynamite Plots.

The announcement that Henry George is to lecture in Dublin before embarking for New York, has given more satisfaction to numerous admirers in Ireland than pleasure to the adherents of the landlord interest.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, April 5, 1884.

The announcement that Henry George is to lecture in Dublin before embarking for New York, has given more satisfaction to numerous admirers in Ireland than pleasure to the adherents of the landlord interest.

Mgr. Capel was frequently interrupted by applause in the course of his remarks.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE PROROGUED.

OTTAWA, April 19.

At 3 o'clock to-day His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the House of Parliament and the members of the Commons having been summoned to the Bar of the Senate, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the second session of the 5th Parliament of Canada with the following

Speech from the Throne:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The assiduity and zeal shown by you in the performance of your important duties have my best thanks and I desire to convey them to you. There is every reason to anticipate that the liberality given by the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway will secure the speedy and satisfactory completion of that great national work.

I congratulate you on the adjustment of the matters of difference between the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia by the legislation of this session. The larger appropriations made for the furtherance of railway construction may be expected to assist materially in the development of our commerce both foreign and domestic, as well as to open up for settlement extensive fertile districts hitherto almost inaccessible.

The several measures for the benefit of Indian communities and for their encouragement to assume the responsibilities of self-government, are well adapted for the purpose, and the amendments of the laws relating to the Dominion lands will give additional facilities and advantages to settlers in the North West Territories.

The adjustment of the annual subsidies to the several provinces, while adding to their resources, will place their pecuniary relations with the Dominion on a satisfactory and permanent basis.

The several important measures which occupied your attention, and will now become law, must all tend to the benefit and improvement of the country, and the numerous private bills with industrial objects submitted to me indicate the existence of a healthy spirit of enterprise among our people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In bidding you now farewell until next session I trust that when we next meet I may be able to congratulate you on the continuing prosperity of our country.

WAS IT MURDER?

THE SKELETON FOUND IN BEECH—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY—A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

DETROIT, April 19.—There are said to be well-founded suspicions that the skeleton of a man found near Woodville, Essex County, Ont., several weeks ago, was that of one Deacon, who disappeared mysteriously last summer. There was a bullet hole in the skull, but no weapon was discovered by which such a fracture could have been made.

DUEL WITH SWORDS.

PAGE, April 19.—A duel with swords was fought to-day at the Bois de Boulogne between Joseph Carey, a Fenian, and Captain Souly, an Irish American, soldiers of the Union Army in the late war and in the Mexican war.

Souly was suspected of being an informer, and out of charges incident thereto the duel arose. Souly was wounded in the neck. The combatants were afterwards reconciled.

THE RESULT WOULD BE THAT, IF TROUBLE ARISE UNDER A LOCAL REGIME, THE PRESENCE WILL CAST OUT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND SHILLING OR SHOOT THEIR OWN FRIENDS!

Such is the political wisdom of the man who has recently ruled over a country like Canada, from whence he could have brought ideas of statesmanship had he had but the capacity to learn from men of superior worth and judgment in public affairs.

The results from the Poor Law Board Elections, during the past fortnight, have been very favorable on the whole, to the National cause. In a few localities the Anti-Nationalists succeeded in wresting seats from the popular party, owing partly to deficient organization on the side of the National League, but chiefly due to the duplicitate and proxy voting powers which the law confers upon landlords and owners of property.

The programme of work which is mapped out for the

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Many significant victories have been gained by Nationalists in Ulster, owing to a combination between Catholic and Protestant voters against landlord nominees.

In one instance, a Protestant and Catholic were returned by a large majority over anti-Nationalist candidates who were supported by the parish priest and the local landlord.

These are signs of the times, as encouraging to the friends of national unity as they are symptomatic of approaching defeat to the adherents of the landlord and Castle ring.

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THE ENEMIES OF THE NATIONAL CAUSE, AND IF SUCH A DEMAND IS NOT CONSIDERED PARAMOUNT TO THE PALTRY CONSIDERATIONS OF INSIGNIFICANT MEMBERS OF THE IRISH PARTY, A MOST CENSURABLE DERELICTION OF DUTY WILL HAVE BEEN COMMITTED.

The Numerous Arrests reported in this morning's papers as having taken place in Sligo, indicate that the government is pursuing with relentless purpose the latest tracks of conspiracy. Many respectable tradesmen are included in this last capture, and it is most difficult to believe that intelligent business men would enter any conspiracy for the miserable purpose of killing onerous individuals. Such, however, is the charge preferred against these people, and as in all the previous cases of a like nature, the inevitable informer is already in the field, ready to consign his alleged confederates to the tender mercies of a convict prison. It was only last week that half a dozen respectable young men were tried in Cork and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, on the evidence of one of these unscrupulous wretches, and the public is becoming sick of the spectacle which is thus presented, wherein people of hitherto stainless character are arrested, tried and imprisoned on the uncorroborated testimony of creatures who can be truly designated salaried perjurers.

An Infamous Canard. A Tory paper in this city has just been detected in the fabrication of an infamous canard, but unfortunately the concocted story about "another invincible plot" had been put into circulation before an authoritative denial was obtained from the police officials; and doubtless the whole American press has accepted the sensational account as bona fide news. The greatest possible indignation has been excited in Nationalist circles by this trick, the motive for the perpetration of which was to arouse English prejudice against the inclusion of Ireland in the franchise bill now before Parliament. It is by means as disreputable as this that the West British party attempts the impossible task of staying the progressive march of the National movement.

Michael Davitt.

DYNAMITE CONDEMNED.

What the Dynamiters are going to do, and what they won't do.

LONDON, April 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Times has been interviewing Patrick Casey of the *Moniteur Universel*, Jas. Stephens, Jas. O'Leary, Father Hogan and other prominent Irishmen. Casey strongly favors the dynamite policy. He declares it will probably be extended to blowing up the Atlantic passenger steamers and afterwards merchantmen. James Stephens condemns the principles and practices of the dynamiters, and advocates armistice revolution. The continuance of the dynamite policy he thinks means the certain death of the revolutionary agitation during the present generation, and perhaps forever. It may, besides, lead to repulsion of Irishmen from England. O'Leary disapproves of the dynamite policy on the ground that it is not expedient. He favors open rebellion and war between England and Russia.

LONDON, April 21.—Father Hogan declares that the action of the dynamiters is morally a crime, politically a blunder, and socially a disaster. If the Irish get fair play, in a few years there will be one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. The Paris police have decided to expel two Austrian Socialists recently arrested. English detectives are returning from France, having failed to link any of the Irish-American suspects with the dynamite plots. The French authorities deny that they intend to expel the suspects. The French Government will not interfere if the British embassy at Paris holds aloof. No trace has been found of the reported private dynamite factories in the North of France.

The United Ireland, of Dublin, of which William O'Brien, member of parliament, is editor in chief, protests against the habit of associating the dynamiters with the National cause. It says:—"The Irish National League of America counts 500 men for every dynamiter that the United States contains. It is an organization that works through the force of public opinion for the redemption of Ireland. Yet the English newspapers never bestow the smallest attention upon its demonstrations. Alexander Sullivan is surely as considerable a personage as F. J. Sheridan, and the Boston *Pilot* or the *Republic*, or the *Irish Nation* is as respectable an organ of opinion as the *United Irishman* and yet the English policy is to ignore Irish-American opinion until it speaks in dynamite."

James Stephens is discussing with prominent Irishmen the formation of a new Irish party, which shall embrace the societies now existing which disapprove of Karmell's theories as well as those which oppose the use of dynamite, the object being to secure united action. A conference will shortly be held here to decide upon the platform and future operations of the new party.

MURDERED BY THIEVES.

New York, April 19.—James Hieble, aged 50, a Yankee, who for a dozen years has been a patient in the city lunatic asylum, was murdered while herding cows on Ward's Island to-day by thieves who had laded from a boat to steal some bones and bed-ticking spread on the grass to bleach. He was shot apparently without any provocation, as he was an inoffensive man and not interfering with the thieves. They shot him from behind through the head. The murder was witnessed by two little girls, who gave the alarm. John Bolley, a lad of 16, and Thos. Brown, young laborer, were arrested.

CARDINAL SIMEONI'S CIRCULAR.

The Roman Catholic Propaganda and the Financial Centres. The following is a literal translation of the circular of Cardinal Simeoni which was issued on account of the Italian Court of Cassation for the conversion of the property of the Roman Catholic Propaganda into rentes:

Rome, March 20, 1884.

Circular of the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, to all Catholic Bishops as follows:—

Owing to the festival of St. Joseph, the patron of the universal Church, which occurred yesterday, we take occasion to publish the following most important document, to which we call the special attention of the Episcopate:

Most Reverend Sir: The decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation, given on the 20th of January, by which the property of the Propaganda was converted into rentes, is already well known to your Lordship. According to this decree the property of the Congregation of the Propaganda was included in the category of local ecclesiastical congregations, and consequently included in the law of 1873 which permitted the Italian Government to convert the patrimony of the local congregations to its own use.

The injustice of the act must be apparent to your Lordship, as you know full well that the character and nature of this congregation of the propagation of the faith is not local but international, and the source of the capital which constitutes its patrimony is not from Italy alone, but comes from all the world over. Since the time of Gregory X.V. of holy memory, who founded this congregation, it has always been the glory of the Holy See and also of Italy. During two centuries and a half of its existence, notwithstanding the many struggles of the Church with foreign powers, this congregation was always sacred in the eyes of all European powers, for they saw that its object was purely and simply to spread the light of the Gospel and to propagate the faith over the entire world.

To help the work of this congregation the European Powers insured it full liberty in the exercise of its divine ministry, and often gave pecuniary aid for its good work. Inspired by the same good motive, the faithful of all nations voluntarily contributed to increase its patrimony. For this reason we claim that this patrimony was not intended for the benefit of one people or one nation, but for the good of humanity. Therefore, it is apparent that the decree, confiscating this property (as if it belonged to one particular community or congregation), is unjust, because it does away with a revenue which was exclusively intended and set aside for the Roman Pontiff to be used by him for the conversion of the nations to the light of faith and civilization.

If this law is enforced the danger at once arises, either the total or partial destruction of this good work, arising from the unforeseen future state of Italy, or from the whimsicalities of existing rulers, or from the depredations incident to the payment of the rentes, and, worst of all, taking away from the Propaganda the free disposition of the capital and revenues, which free disposal is absolutely necessary for the good work. Considering the object and nature of the Propaganda, and the many and urgent calls for help by the many missions depending on it for support, our Holy Father, now most afflicted by this new and fierce attempt to take away one of the most inalienable rights of his apostolate, and foreseeing the sad consequences arising from the conversion of the actual patrimony of the Propaganda, which already is alienated in a great measure (*his pendente*) by the Italian Government, feels it his duty to provide better ways and means to insure the future welfare of this most deserving institution.

Therefore our Holy Father commands, in order to guarantee this security, that I should declare (which I do by this circular) that henceforth the administrative headquarters of the Propaganda (with regard to all donations, bequests and offerings which come from the piety of the faithful) be transferred outside of Italy. For the greater convenience of the faithful it has been determined to establish in various parts of the world certain centres or banks where their donations and offerings will be safe and converted to the use intended by the donors, thus leaving the congregation free to dispose of the same for the use of its missions. These centres are named in the note attached to this present circular, and we wish your Lordship to publish the names of these centres to the faithful under your charge. I shall reserve to myself the duty of communicating in future further instructions when necessary. In the meantime the sacred congregation has full confidence that this new sorrow sustained by our Mother Church, far from weakening the piety of the Catholic world, will rather serve as a most powerful stimulus to make the children of the Church more generous and more willing to meet the wants of the missions which day by day are growing greater and more pressing.

Given at the Propaganda the 15th day of March, 1884.

JOHN CARDINAL SIMEONI, Prefect.

N.B.—If the centres are inconvenient to some of the faithful let them consult their own Bishop, who will forward offerings to the nearest centre.

AMERICAN "CENTRES."

The following centres have been designated on the American Continent:

New York.—The Cardinal Archbishop.

San Francisco, Quebec and Toronto.—The respective Archbishops.

Bio Janeiro.—The Papal Nuncio.

Buenos Ayres.—The Delegate Apostolic.

Quito.—The Delegate Apostolic.

The laity will understand that all the places mentioned are to be regarded as the financial branches of the Propaganda as set forth in the terms of the circular.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY..... APRIL 23, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. APRIL, 1884.

THURSDAY 24—St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, Martyr. Oons. Ep. Borgess, Detroit, 1870. FRIDAY, 25—St. Mark Evangelist. SATURDAY, 26—SS. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs. SUNDAY, 27—Second Sunday after Easter. Epist. 1 Pet. II. 21-25; Gosp. John X. 11-16. Oons. Ep. Gross, Savannah, 1873. MONDAY, 28—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr. Ep. Bazin, Vincennes, died, 1848. Oons. Ep. Hendricksen, Providence, 1872. TUESDAY, 29—St. Peter, Martyr. WEDNESDAY 30—St. Catherine of Genoa, Virgin. Oons. Ep. Gallagher, Galveston, 1882. Ep. Garcia, California, died, 1846.

The late dynamite scare is an attempt to blow up the British channel and annex Ireland to France.

Lord John Manners says that the passage of the C. J. Adams franchise bill will be equivalent to giving Chamberlain and Parnell a blank check for 2,000,000 votes.

Señor James Blaine has written a book entitled, "Twenty Years in Congress." It is full of tropical admiration of his friends. He gives them Sweet Jessie does the flowery Jim Blaine.

Reliable information comes from Labrador at a band of Fenians are engaged in loading icebergs into the gulf stream, melting the water and thus preventing its northward flow to Great Britain and freezing her out. Immense excitement prevails, and the whole British navy is ordered immediately to the spot. It is said that grain speculators are supplying the Fenians with funds.

The grass has come in the Northwest and the poor Indian, after being spooned on Government pap all winter, now puts on his war paint and is on the lookout for the scalps of the pale faces. General Sheridan said the only good Indian was a dead Indian. The Indian Department at Ottawa has heard of no trouble whatever with the Indians, and there is no reason to anticipate any. Another dime novel spoils.

His Excellency, in Her Majesty's name, assented on Saturday to 105 bills. Among them "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada." The Hon. Peter Mitchell's ravings in his Montreal organ seemed to have no effect on His Excellency. Mr. Mitchell is so mortified that he is soon to betake him to the Arkansas hot springs and lay in a fresh stock of sulphur, which he exhausted this session in harmless thunderbolts against the Grand Trunk.

Sir John and the Ministers look jaded and tired after the long and arduous session. The Marquis was bright and fresh from the "cool calm waters of Government House." In this crowded republic honor should be given where honor is due, and the highest pay to those who do the most valuable work. Sir John and ten Ministers get between them \$78,000 dollars and have to provide for themselves. The Governor-General gets \$50,000 salary, and Rideau Hall costs \$100,000 more. It costs the country more than double to support vicereignty than it does the whole Ministry.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America was held in Chicago on Tuesday last. The Executive decided to fix the second Wednesday in August as the date for the assembling of the next National Convention. Boston was selected as the place of meeting. Efforts will be made to secure the attendance of Mr. Parnell at the convention, and to suit the convenience of the Irish leader it was resolved that the date of the convention may be changed if necessary.

On Sunday a great Nationalist demonstration took place at Mallow. The heroes of the

day were O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland, and W. Edmund, M.P. The meeting expressed admiration for the courage, eloquence and devotion of Parnell and the Irish party. Resolutions were also passed in favor of the independence of Ireland, peasant proprietary, justice to laborers and encouragement to home manufacturers. The national spirit of the Irish people is evidently as indestructible as ever. It has been proof against bullets, bayonets, scaffolds, dungeons, starvation and coffin ships.

Queen Pomare of the South Sea Islands, left New York yesterday for Tahiti. Her Majesty was a lioness not only in New York but in Parisian society. Time has made great changes in her kingdom since the poet's nursery wren "Hanky, panky, winkle wum, the Queen of the Cannibal Islands." Her Majesty's great-grandfather was a cannibal, and frequently dined on "long pig," as the deceased human beings were called.

In the charming play of "Facts," so ably rendered last week, by the Fiores, a daughter reminds her father that he is exaggerating, by singing a bar of "Over the Garden Wall." The Government and the Syndicate should keep some one to sing this as a reminder to their immigration agents when they stretch a long bow on the breezy boundless Northwest. A recent pamphlet says: "A man can work out of doors all winter in Calgary in his shirt sleeves." "Over the Garden Wall."—Yes, he may—in the coal mines.

Immigrants for Canada from the old country should be sent through to their destination in the Northwest as it were in bond. The steamships should not be permitted to land assisted immigrants at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, or any of the large cities which are now full of people out of work and the charitable institutions are crowded. Provision should be made in Winnipeg to shelter and provide for these people, and steamship companies bringing papers to this country should be compelled to return them to their own land. This is the way they manage matters in New York.

An American, in describing Quebec, said that it was "a medieval city they had got through with in Europe, and had exported, like old clothes, to the new world." The city's finances are at a low ebb, and now it is proposed to establish a sort of octroi, as in Paris. A bill is now before the Legislature to impose double license on all classes of tradesmen living outside the city limits. It reads like an edict of the 17th century. A contractor, for instance, not keeping houses within the city limits must pay to the city a tax not exceeding five per cent. on the amount of the contracts or works. Quebec is adding to its fortifications a Chinese wall. Is the Ancient Capital in the Dominion?

The cable correspondents are busy again working up division in the Irish National party. Their latest exhibition of ill-will is contained in the absurd rumor which they send us this morning that Mr. Parnell intends to retire from the leadership of the National party. They furnish two lying reasons for this alleged step—one that he is tired of Parliamentary life, and the other that the party is wearied of him. Then they add with characteristic meanness that "his retirement is obstructed by his recent acceptance of £46,000 of the people's money." It is too late in the day to deceive anybody with such trash as that on the attitude which Mr. Parnell and the party are determined to hold until the national work is done, and on the happy relations which exist between the Irish leader and the people's representatives.

The English people seem to be almost equally divided on the question of matrimonial alliances, as the following interesting statistics, gathered from the census, will show. The number of people in England and Wales of a marriageable age was sixteen and a half millions. Of these, eight and three-quarter millions were married, six and one-quarter millions unmarried, and a million and a half widows and widowers. The number of married women under 20 years of age was nearly six times that of the married men under that age, and the number of women under 25 years of age who were married was nearly double that of the men under that age who were in the conjugal state. There were 72,000, or 2 1/2 per cent. more bachelors between 15 and 35 years of age than there were spinsters, but of spinsters over 35 years of age there were 130,000, or 33 per cent. more than of bachelors. The preponderance of widows over widowers is often remarked. The census returns show this to be unmistakably the case. There were close upon one million widows in England and Wales, the number of widowers being less than half as many. Of these million widows, 57,000 were under 35 years of age. In Ireland and Scotland, the number of widows was in each case three times that of the widowers.

OUR DEBT.

Thoughtful minds throughout the country are taking a very gloomy view of the vast debt we are piling up, which now amounts to \$50 per head of the population. Our debt reaches the sum of two hundred and six millions, and our population to 4,300,000 souls. The debt of the United States is \$1,600,000,000, which divided among 52,000,000 gives a little over \$35 per head, or one-half that of Canada. The population of Great Britain is about 35,000,000 and the national debt amounts to about £700,000,000

sterling, or about \$3,500,000,000, giving \$100 of indebtedness per head. This debt only pays 3 per cent, whereas Canada pays 5 per cent. The debt of the United States is therefore one-fourth that of England and one-half that of Canada. Ten years ago Canada scored an annexation on account of the enormous indebtedness of the United States. Conditions are reversed, and if annexation were proposed, would the United States care to shoulder our heavy debt? It is true that this enormous expenditure has been made for internal improvements and for the development of the country, and has not been expended on war. This, no doubt, is true; but if a country builds premature improvements, which can neither be available nor remunerative until they require to be renewed, such expenditure is as bad as blowing the money away in gunpowder. The life of a railroad, even in these days of steel rails, is not over fifteen years, when it requires to be renewed, and if it has yielded no revenue up to that time, it is as much a loss as if expended in war or lost by fire.

The fact, however, must not be forgotten that though a railroad does not pay, it enhances the value of the land through which it runs, and by bringing the produce of these acres at cheap rates to the convenient centres yields a revenue—not to the unfortunate stockholders of the road, but to the nation.

PREMIER NORQUAY'S THREAT OF SECESSION.

The political situation in Manitoba is by no means promising, and, if Premier Norquay is to be believed, the relations between the Provincial and the Federal Governments are rather strained. In fact, the Province has not the slightest confidence in the authorities at Ottawa, and consider them to be sharks of the most dangerous description. In his budget speech Hon. Mr. Norquay said that Manitoba was far better off under the old governments of fifty years ago. Before confederation a tariff of four per cent was sufficient to meet the public expenditure and to make all necessary improvements promptly and efficiently, while now they have to pay from fifteen to an hundred per cent. and are not as well treated. The Premier charges the Dominion Government with wasting and misusing the school lands to the detriment and at the expense of the Province. He complains that the authorities at Ottawa pocket all the duties, while the people of the Province have to bear the costs, a course which must necessarily result in compelling a resort to direct taxation. The blame for this state of things was not to be placed on the shoulders of the Province, for Manitoba, says Mr. Norquay, was forced into confederation at the point of the bayonet, and it submitted to conditions imposed on it, not knowing the extent of the responsibility it was assuming. The Premier contended the idea that the Manitobans wanted, as a certain M.P. asserted, to be "spoon fed." All that the people demanded was to be dealt with fairly; they wanted no favors and asked none from Ottawa. They were not inclined to put up much longer with any meddling with the charters granted by their Legislature for the promotion of local railways. Mr. Norquay concluded his speech with the ominous threat that if the Manitobans were to be heavily burdened without hope of a proper remedy being applied, then, as far as Manitoba was concerned, it would certainly cut itself out of the Dominion, and would consider Confederation only to be a thing of the past. This speech of the Premier is said to have been a fine effort, and to have met with the approval of all parties in the Province. But the next question is, what is Sir John going to do about it? Such speeches, especially by Prime Ministers, are not calculated to strengthen the bond of political union which keeps the Confederation together. The sentiments and the demands expressed in this speech are not the outpourings of blatant stump speakers or other buffoons; they are the decided and deliberate utterances of the first representative of the people, and of one fully authorized to speak in their name. If not properly treated, this question of Manitoba grievances may become more troublesome to the Federal Government and more hurtful to the Dominion than is now calculated.

PROTECTION FOR WORKMEN.

The Hon. Mr. Joly is trying to engineer a very commendable and necessary Bill through the Local Legislature. The object of this Bill is to extend and define the liability of masters to indemnify their employes for personal injuries received by the latter while in the performance of their duty. This measure comes with good grace from its promoter, considering that Mr. Joly himself is the employer of a large number of men at work which involves the use of the most dangerous tools. As is well known, the manner in which our legislation, governing this question, is framed, does not leave Canadian workmen or mechanics much chance of redress against their employers, when their lives or their limbs are sacrificed to the negligence or the inconsiderateness of the latter. The necessity of protection for workmen has become so urgent that the Government cannot refuse its assistance to Mr. Joly's measure. Accidents of every description are of daily occurrence in factories, mills and other centres of dangerous labor; they are especially numerous on railways, where brakemen, engineers and conductors have accidents continually starting them in the face. In the majority of cases these accidents are unquestionably traceable to a misplaced economy or culpable negligence on the part of the employers. Under these circumstances, it is a crying shame that the victims should be given little or no facility to proceed against such employers, and obtain, at least, some indemnification, no matter how inadequate. All preventable

accidents should, in the eyes of the law, be regarded as crimes, and should be punished accordingly. The law should enforce, not only precautions for the safety of workmen, but it should enforce compensation from employers, who are responsible for preventable accidents and their deplorable consequences. Mr. Joly in advocating his measure, pointed out that a much larger proportion of lives was lost by railway accidents in America than in Great Britain, and claimed that the difference was mainly due to the law in Great Britain defying the liability of employers to compensate their injured employes, and thus forcing the employers to surround their workmen with greater safeguards against accidents. This is the kind of law Mr. Joly wants to place on our statute book, and for which all Canadian workmen will be devoutly thankful. We quite agree with the honorable gentleman's conviction that legislation of the sort is much needed in this country in the interests of our common humanity.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Immigration and Colonization Committee, have concluded their labors, and have submitted to Parliament their second and final report on the subject of immigration, in relation to the number of arrivals and cost of the service during the past year. Having dealt authoritatively with the question, their report must be accepted as a reliable and conclusive indication of how much of the tide of European emigration flows into Canada. From the evidence submitted to them, the Committee find that the number of immigrants entering and settling in the Dominion during the year 1883 was remarkable for its increase over previous years. The figures were 133,303, as against 112,458 in 1882; 47,991 in 1881, and 38,505 in 1880. Among these immigrant settlers during the past year there were no less than 34,987 who entered from the United States, making entries of settlers' effects at the Custom House, the names of the settlers, the number of persons in each family and the nationality being registered in all these entries. Those figures show a very large movement from the United States to Canada, and more than counterbalance the number of Canadians who cross into Uncle Sam's dominions. These figures are, moreover, to be relied on, as they are obtained by exact registration, and are consequently absolutely correct. One feature of these entries with settlers' effects is the number of Germans, viz., 14,640. It is found that the Germans make valuable settlers, as they generally are sure to be followed by their friends; this nucleus is accordingly considered important. The committee made particular enquiry respecting the assisted Irish emigration during the year, and they found that the total number of these immigrants was 6,359; part of those were assisted by Mr. Tuke's committee, and part by the Irish immigration commissioners from the districts in the south and south-west of Ireland. It appeared that a large majority of all these immigrants have settled in the Dominion and done well; a portion of them, however, were unseizable for immigration to Canada, and have received assistance during the winter from the local charities in Toronto. These comprise 116 male adults, 117 female adults, and 465 children, a total of 698. They appear to have been sent out from the workhouse unions. It is pointed out that only a little over 10 per cent of the whole of this assisted immigration received assistance during the winter. The committee was not prepared to admit that the undertaking to settle this class of immigrants in Canada was a total failure, in view of the many who had secured a livelihood. The principle of assisted emigration is wrong, and although the results in every case may not be entirely bad, the Government should not encourage it.

These returns are, on the whole, quite satisfactory, indicating as they do a fair addition to our native population, and proving that our progress in that direction, though slow, is sure.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The Governor-General, from the smooth waters of Government House, where he can cultivate his moods and his reflexive faculties undisturbed by party strife, has an opportunity of judging the political contest. He does not say that Confederation is a failure, but he speaks in parables and allows his readers, like the shrewd diplomat, to judge for themselves. He describes the Dominion as just emerging from the honeymoon of Confederation and is now face to face with the stern realities of life. The days of romance are over in the Dominion, like a Mormon, has a half a dozen wives in the province. Fifty years hence, he says, they may insist on "boasting" establishment, another may carry with a cousin across the road, and a fourth openly alleges income of temperance and threatens to sue for the Divorce Court. His Excellency then proceeds to say: "Whether these things will happen must depend on the temper and will of the people of this country, the people of this country, he seems to me that it is rather than upon their rules that the future depends, rather upon the members of the federal body than central power which drives them against any centrifugal force which may play; and all of these have things to oppose." Such assertions high and so disinterested, a quarter of

for serious reflection. The Marquis evidently sees that this Confederation is held together, if not by a rope of sand at least by a slender stick of dynamite, and he forewarns the authorities at Ottawa that attempts at centralization which will deprive the Provinces of legislating in that which may be considered exclusively their own affairs may be followed by discontent and possibly by disintegration. If His Excellency were better acquainted with the characteristics of American life he would not place the time at fifty but at five years, and what he predicts for the future is unfortunately a serious reality of the present, vide the attitude of Manitoba, the assertion by Mr. Gilman, of Nova Scotia, on the floor of the Commons that "Confederation was a failure," and the angry protest of Ontario against being made the "milch cow of the Dominion." Politicians ponder and reflect.

LUXURY OF ROYALTY.

That rickety structure Rideau Hall is a serious bill of expense to the Canadian people. It is very pleasant, no doubt, for the jaded Governor-General, eking out a living on \$50,000 a year, to retire to the calm waters of the Government House, far from the whirlpool of party strife. This viceregal retreat has cost the country since Confederation the handsome sum of \$701,670, of which \$7,854 is for rent of domain in 1868 and 1869, \$32,000 for purchase of property in 1869, \$394,458 for additions, alterations, repairs and maintenance, \$85,370 for furniture, \$52,617 for gardens and grounds, and \$79,371 for fuel and light. The following are the totals of the expenditure of the Quebec Citadel buildings from 1873 to 1883:—Alterations, repairs, etc., \$48,029; fuel and light, \$207; furniture, \$16,617. Add to this the immense sum of \$945,340 which went directly into the pockets of the Governor-Generals and their attendants as salaries. Then the contingencies of the Governor-General's office amount to \$199,652 since Confederation, and the travelling expenses of Governor-Generals in the same period to \$172,441.

The Government had better engage Governor-Generals from England who know the country, as \$172,441 is rather a heavy amount to pay for teaching vice-royalty the geography of the Dominion.

A SILLY SPEECH ON THE LOTTERY BILL.

The Grand National Lottery Bill was before the Provincial Assembly on the 16th inst. This Bill is promoted by the Rev. Father Labelle, whose name is respected and esteemed throughout the Dominion for his patriotic labors in the work of colonization. The lottery is for the purpose of raising funds to promote and carry out his praiseworthy schemes. The little puritanism that there is in the Province has, however, raised its head against the Lottery Bill and set up three lamentations over the proposed plunge the legislature is asked to take into "the depths of immorality." The Daily Witness was, of course, furious and irreconcilable on the subject. It led the assault on the bill, and called upon all that was respectable in the House to throw it out. Judging from the vote that was taken last night, with the exception of a few, only stock gamblers, or men that dabble in pools and bets, heeded our contemporary's appeal and voted against the bill on the ground that it would introduce and legalize gambling in our virtuous midst.

Among the few who opposed the Bill by word, was the member for Montreal West. We cannot allow his speech to go on record without protesting against its absurdity and its impertinence. Nobody can read it without a feeling of disgust and pain. Speaking against the Bill Mr. McShane said, among other things:—

"That for years Father Labelle had done much good, and had he come to ask for a bill to aid in supporting settlements he would not have been opposed. He was a Roman Catholic and opposed it on religious grounds. He was not prepared to allow the church to degenerate into a gambling concern. The age was already too fast in the direction of money matters, and in consequence numerous societies of Irish Catholics did not want to encourage lotteries, and if the money were wanted for any good object it would be contributed. He regretted to see that this lottery was to be foisted upon the House on the pretence that it was for a religious purpose. He could speak for the Irish Roman Catholics of this Province, and would say that they were ready to do everything in their power to aid Father Labelle in the object which was dearest to his heart, but they were not prepared to identify their church with gambling concerns. His teaching and his belief was that his church was founded upon a rock but he had nothing whatever to say to those who differed from him in his belief. He argued against the comparison of this lottery with charitable bazars, and made an allusion to the Notre Dame bazaar about to be held in the city of Montreal. He never considered a man's religion or nationality, but he objected strongly to the idea of gambling in the name of the Roman Catholic Church."

This speech is characteristic; there is no connection, no logic in it; but there is a good deal of unsound, untrue and foolish statements in it. If Mr. McShane knew anything about his religion he would know that there were no religious grounds upon which to oppose the Bill. If there were any religious grounds upon which to oppose it, we suppose that the Rev. Father Labelle, (who will be given some credit for a desire to live up to the teachings of religion,) and other ecclesiastical authorities who support the Bill, would not be so forgetful of their duty as to give their countenance and lend their assistance to what was against morality or religion. Mr. McShane's objection to the Church degenerating into a gambling concern, is rich, but it is by no means overwhelming. He ought to know whether the age is in too great a hurry to make money,

but such knowledge does not give him the right to say that numerous societies of Irish Catholics do not want to encourage lotteries. He misrepresents when he says that this lottery is to be foisted upon the House on the pretence that it was for a religious purpose; as the title of the Bill indicates, it is for a national purpose, which is not exactly the same thing. On questions of faith and morals Mr. McShane has no authority or power to speak for the Irish Catholics of this Province. He is impertinent in doing so, and his protest on their behalf against identifying their Church with gambling concerns, is nothing short of an insult to them and to the Church. He held that there was no comparison between this lottery and charitable bazars, and thought that the latter can be patronized while the former must be eschewed. Such a contention is as illogical as it is ridiculous, for if a lottery is bad, a bazaar is a hundred times worse, as a bazaar is nothing but a combination of lotteries. We regret that the member for Montreal West should have so far forgotten himself as to give expression to views and sentiments that needed such a distinct repudiation and denial which we have been obliged to give them.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE LAND QUESTION.

The Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada, and the Marquis of Lansdowne as an Irish landlord, seem to be two singularly different men. In his gubernatorial capacity His Excellency discloses a strong attachment to the doctrines of Parnell and Davitt and exhibits a deep theoretical sympathy with the laboring or tenant classes. In his landlord capacity, on the other hand, his lordship holds the Land League in abhorrence, refuses to subscribe to its principles (which he advocates on Canadian territory), and withholds from the tenantry all practical encouragement or assistance to get along and prosper in this world, as the recent enforced reductions of twenty and twenty-five per cent. by the Crown officials, in his rentals on his Limerick and Kerry estates, abundantly demonstrate. There is no doubt that the wits of the Marquis have been sharpened since he came to rule over us. His ideas about Home Rule and proprietorship in land have undergone a remarkable change. He was but a few weeks in the country when he startled the world by as radical a pronouncement on the land question, which he made before the assembled farmers of Carlton County, as any that a Land League suspect ever dared to utter and to suffer imprisonment for in Kilmahonau. The views which the Marquis expressed and the principles which he expounded in that Carlton speech were so strange to the man, that the Irish and English Press were reluctant to believe it ever was delivered, and some of the papers went so far as to say that if it was delivered, it was simply done for the hypocritical purpose of catching the good will of the Canadian people, who are their own landlords. This view of the case, apparently, was an injustice to His Excellency, for we have now another proof that what he then said he is willing to reiterate, and determined to stick to. This time it is not a meeting of farmers that he addresses, but the members of a metropolitan club—the St. James, which represents the active, intelligent commercial life of the Canadian metropolis. At a dinner given in his honor at the club, the marquis in responding to the toast of his health, made, perhaps, one of the best speeches, if not the best, ever delivered by a Canadian Governor. Canada was his theme. His views of the various phases of Canadian life and of the questions that agitate it, were broad, comprehensive and true. Among the several points upon which he touched was the land question. In discussing the causes of the general wealth of the people and comparing the condition of our agricultural classes with that of the peasantry in Great Britain and Ireland, he said: "In regard to the diffusion of one particular sort of property you are singularly fortunate as compared with us. I mean property in land. At home a number of causes have conspired to keep landed property in the hands of the few—the laws regulating the descent and devolution of land, the political influence attaching to its ownership, the custom of jurisprudence, the enormous difficulties and expense which attend its transfer—the difficulties which, I hope, your legislation will keep you clear of here, the game laws which led many to retain large tracts of their own lands for sporting purposes—all these have led to the concentration of this particular kind of property, already limited by the circumscribed area of our islands, in the hands of a comparatively small section of the community. None of these causes have operated here. Nature has given you abundant elbowroom—man has done nothing to restrict your use of it. What has been the result? It is to be found in the fact, that while, as I said just now, there is at home a great accumulation of land in the hands of a few persons, here, almost as a universal rule, your land is owned by those who cultivate it. I used the expression just now the fabric of society. I cannot conceive a more solid basis upon which to lay its foundation, particularly in a society which must for some time be primarily an agricultural one, than this stratum of half a million of sturdy yeomen, for I believe that is about their number, each holding a permanent stake in the soil of the country. (Loud applause.)"

the way of the Irish people's prosperity and of their country's progress, His Excellency earnestly hopes will never be allowed by our Canadian Legislature to interfere with Canada's progress and the Canadian people's prosperity.

THE "HERALD" AND THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

The Montreal Herald of the 22nd inst. contains the following semi-comic item from its special correspondent at Quebec:— "It is generally thought here as very probable that Mr. Scudler, in his decision in the Laval-Victoria University question, has been somewhat influenced by the Jesuits."

Rubbish! The correspondent that wrote this stuff is an ass, and the paper that published it as news is worse. The assertions made are too ludicrous to require serious contradiction. We could understand the Daily Witness, or some intolerant sheet like it, insinuating that Mr. Scudler was influenced by the Jesuits in coming to his decisions on the questions submitted to His Excellency for solution.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Close of the Session.—Extensive Patronage if the Government Owned the Canadian Pacific Railroad. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) OTTAWA, April 18. The session has at last come to a close, the house only sitting about three-quarters of an hour to-day, and concluding in some slight amendments to Senate bills.

of the Senate has made the following important amendment to the License Act: The question of hotels in towns and cities having an entrance into shops where goods or other merchandise is sold, is left to the option of the license commissioners. For instance, in Montreal, if this amendment had not been inserted, both the St. Lawrence Hall or the Windsor could rent shops in the basement and permit them to have, for the convenience of the guests, an entrance into the corridors of the hotel.

THE GRAND TRUNK BILL.

An explanation of the progress through Parliament of this bill has been given, and to those who know how carefully the special committee of the Senate scrutinize every word in the clauses, the idea of a surprise is simply ridiculous. Mr. John, induced by the hysterical howlings of Mr. Mitchell, put the notice of recalling the bill on the notice paper, but on fuller examination into the facts he dropped the notice and accepted the formal assurance of the company that £1,000,000 sterling would be appropriated for double tracking first between Montreal and Toronto.

MGR. FABRE'S PROTEST.

HIS LORDSHIP ISSUES A LETTER ON THE QUESTION OF THE PROPAGANDA SPOILATION.

The Work this Holy Congregation has Done for Christianity—An International Question. The following is an extract of a pastoral letter issued by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre upon the subject of the spoliation of the property belonging to the Propaganda by the sacrilegious government of the usurper Humbert. It is addressed to the secular and regular clergy and the faithful of the diocese, and was read in the Catholic churches Sunday:— "The charity of the Popes is universal and spreads over the whole world. The Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda is the instrument through which the Popes exercise their civilizing influence. Through it missionaries are sent out to the further parts of the world to enlighten those nations that are in the dark. Through it many new vicariates, and in time, additional bishoprics have been established in those countries where the Catholic faith is known. Our country and our diocese are greatly benefited by the Propaganda, which has established apostolic vicariates and bishoprics in several places in our vast Dominion, extending from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. The Propaganda also has settled the numerous questions which have arisen among us since a few years, in fact it directs our movements under the high and paternal sovereignty of the pontiffs. To accomplish the numerous and important works undertaken by the Propaganda, that sacred institution requires considerable resources. The sovereign pontiff, to place the Propaganda in the position of accomplishing its sublime work, were the first to supply it with the necessary pecuniary funds; the Christian princes and the faithful in all countries who were inspired with love and enthusiasm for the propagation of the Catholic faith contributed to swell the fund, and thus gave this contribution an international character. The donations were not given to serve any particular purpose, but for the general good of the universe. Up to this time the international character of the patrimony of the Propaganda had been respected; but a satirical government did not respect anything. Their cupidly makes them forget the most sacred subjects. Neither the intentions of those who donated property to the Propaganda, nor the good use to which such property was devoted, nor the relief that the good reputation given by the Propaganda to the Italians had any influence with the present government of Italy. Assimilating such property with that of local corporations on the 29th of January last, the Court of Cassation at Rome converted the international patrimony of the Propaganda into State rents, blindly applying a law passed in 1878, which has already swallowed up the property belonging to religious communities in the province of Rome. After further remarks the letter closes by stating that during the month of May, Grand Mass will be sung in all the churches of the diocese. A collection will be made during this mass unless the cases should make it proper to make no collection. The year of grace subscription will be forwarded to the Holy See during the first fortnight in June at latest. This Mass will be announced a week in advance. By virtue of an indulgent of the 22nd of October, 1881, a plenary indulgence will be accorded to all the faithful having confessed and received communion."

A FRENZIED FATHER.

MOUNT GAMBEL, Pa., April 22.—At Riverside, Northumberland Co., Henry Sutter, a prosperous farmer, went home drunk and attempted to kill his son with a butcher's knife. In guarding off the blow the boy had his hand almost severed. The mad father then took a gun and driving everybody out of the house burned it down. Seeing neighbors coming towards him Sutter blew the top of his head off.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has named Mr. P. Saint Pierre curé of Saint Zenon. A church is being built in San Francisco for the Catholic Chinese of that city. A new statue, dedicated to St. Joseph, has been placed in the Church of the Gesù. There is a church in Boston that is called La Porte du Ciel (The Door of Heaven). It is said that St. Antoine and his friars sojourned in the desert now being crossed by General Gordon. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Louis, Mo., has distributed \$8,753.43 among the poor during the past three months. The Rev. Father Leconte will shortly leave the city on a mission to the New England States in company with one of the Oblate Fathers. The number of Roman Catholics in Texas is estimated at 120,000; the Methodists come next, then the Baptists and the Presbyterians bring up the rear. The Volks Zeitung, of Breslau, states that Cardinal Ledochowski has resigned the archbishopric of Posen and Gnesen and that the Pope has accepted his resignation. Next Sunday the foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Church, which is being rebuilt at St. Laurent will be blessed. The architects are Messrs. F. & D. A. Lapointe. Bishop Garberry and a number of the clergy of Hamilton, Ont., visited Paris, Thursday last, and inspected the convent and ladies' school there. His Lordship the Bishop was presented with an address. Catholic Spain will celebrate the centenary of the dedication of the month of May to the Blessed Virgin. A grand programme is on the boards. Monte Serrato shares in to be the objective point of the pious pilgrimages. The Rev. States Fiddler Company of the Jesuits, who opened a school at St. Laurent, North-West, in the month of August last, have seen their efforts crowned with success. There are 45 children receiving instruction in the school. Archbishop Taschereau leaves on Wednesday for Rome. The object of His Grace's visit is not stated, but it is supposed to be in connection with the University and other questions. He will be accompanied by Rev. Mr. Bargin of the Seminary. The Papal Nuncio has returned to Paris from Rome, charged with a special mission to the Prime Minister, which is expected to influence the future relations of France and the Vatican. Rumors are afloat in Paris that the Pope will presently seek an asylum in France. The Countess Marie de Montgelas, wife of the Bavarian Secretary at the Holy See, has embraced the Catholic faith. His Eminence Cardinal Ohligi officiated in the St. Joseph Chapel at Rome. The lady is of Russian origin and was previously a member of the Orthodox Greek Church. The Very Reverend Bishop of Detroit has authorized the Rev. Joseph Dobrowski to establish a seminary in his diocese for the education of priests for the benefit of the Poles residing in the United States. It is said that there are about 500,000 Poles on the other side of the line. The Superior-General of the Brothers of Charity, Brother Amodeo, who was in the city for a few days, left on Monday to visit those belonging to that order in Boston. He started from Belgium recently purposely to inspect the institutions superintended by the Brothers in America. He will also found an establishment in Detroit. The Rev. Mother Catherine Avelle, founder of the Community of the Precious Blood at St. Hyacinthe, passed through the city yesterday morning on her way to Notre Dame de Grace and Toronto, where she will visit the sick belonging to her Order. She is accompanied by two Sisters, one of whom, the Rev. Sister St. Joseph, is the Superior of the institution at Toronto. The Rev. Denis M. Bradley has been appointed bishop of the new diocese of Manchester. He was born in Ireland in 1840, and at the age of eight years he came with his mother to Manchester. He studied classics at Worcester, Mass., and theology at the Seminary of St. Joseph, Troy, N.Y. He was ordained priest by His Lordship Bishop Bacon in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Portland. Abbe Laroque, of the bishopric of St. Hyacinthe, arrived in Paris about two weeks ago, after sojourning in the Holy Land, where he travelled by land from Constantinople to Smyrna and thence to Jaffa. He returned through Greece, Malta and Spain. Abbe Bouillon, of Ottawa, accompanied him a good part of the way, and has left France on a visit to Great Britain and Ireland before returning to Canada. Thursday morning a religious profession took place at the Convent of the Grey Nuns, when the following young ladies made their final vows:—Miss Dubord, Sister St. Alphonsus; Miss Boisjourné, Sister St. Vincent de Paul; Miss Bergotte, Sister Mary of Angels; Misses Archambault, Bonnier and Boisjourné, who keep their family name in religion. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated, and the sermon was preached by Rev. M. G. Radol. Among the members of the clergy who assisted at the ceremony were the Rev. Abbe Leclair, Degulac, Bonissant, Charpentier and Bruchet.

ORDINATIONS AT THREE RIVERS.

An ordination service was held at the Seminary of Three Rivers on Monday, the 14th instant, when the following gentlemen received Holy Orders:— DRACON.—Rev. John Riley, S. J.; Rev. John Sennott, S. J.; Rev. Hermasdon Caron, S. J.; Rev. T. Gravel, and Rev. E. Deguire, of the diocese of Three Rivers; Rev. John F. Lookany, diocese of Peoria, Ill. PAISANS.—Rev. John Riley, S. J.; Rev. John Sennott, S. J., and Rev. Hermasdon Caron, S. J. On Tuesday the Order of Tonsure was conferred upon Mr. Matthew D. O'Connell, of the diocese of St. Augustine, Florida.

THE POPE'S ENCYCICAL ON FREEMASONRY.

In an encyclical of the Pope, which will be published next week, Leo XII says special stress upon freemasonry and the means to be employed to defend "the City of God" against "the City of Satan." The following is a resume of the letter:—The plan of the secret societies is no longer a mystery. It is a struggle against the Church, and the various powers have very properly excommunicated freemasons. Since 150 years the secret societies have increased frightfully. A grave peril thus threatens society. The socialist has his sources of strength in masonry. The papacy is placed in an intolerable situation. Masonry does not allow itself to be tolerated. The press, marriage, education, the sovereignty of the people, the authority of the state, religious communities, all tend towards a ruin of paganism. Masonry fosters princes in the hope of having them for auxiliaries.

Government should choose between masonry and the church, which sustains authority and inculcates obedience. The Pope thus prescribes to Masons their duties:—First, by pastoral letters unmask secret societies and make people abhor them; second, extend Christian education; third, urge agriculturalists and workmen to organize Catholic associations and conferences of St. Vincent de Paul; fourth, watch schools and exhort youth never to become members of any society without first consulting their priests. The Pope ends his encyclical by imploring the aid of the Blessed Virgin. This encyclical will not be published before next week.

SCOTCH NEWS.

COOKOO.—The cuckoo was heard in Balgownie wood, Fife, for the first time this season on Saturday—two weeks earlier than last year. ANOTHER GIFT TO DUFFERIN.—Mr. Carnegie, of New York, has offered Dufferin Town Council the sum of £1,000 to be expended on the baths which he gifted to the town. A gallery will be fitted up at a cost of £750, and the remainder of the money will be spent on necessary improvements. HARTLEY'S CASE.—James Graham, a carter, was sent 12 months to prison by Sheriff Dow, Wilson, at Aberdeen, on Saturday, for having committed a cruel assault on an infant child, of which he is the reputed father. He struck the infant so severely that the bones of both its arms were broken, and it had to be removed to the Infirmary, where it now lies in a weak condition. PROFESSOR MILLS ON LOCH KATHIE WATER.—The annual report, by Professor Mills, of Anderson's College, on the water of Loch Kathie, shows that its composition continues to manifest considerable steadiness. The hardness of the water has slightly diminished this year. The general state of the year's temperature appears to indicate that the summer of 1884 will not be unduly cold. BRILLIANT METEOR AT BLAIRGOWRIE.—A Blairgowrie correspondent writes that about ten o'clock on Monday night a remarkable phenomenon was observed in the sky to the northeast. Without any indications of an aura borealis previous to this time, the sky was suddenly illuminated in a most brilliant manner with a bluish-white flickering light that seemed to radiate from one point, and lasting about 15 or 20 seconds. During that period the whole town was illuminated as clearly as during full moon. LOCHLEVEN AND ITS HATCHERY.—Of the 200,000 eggs deposited in the different boxes of the hatchery house recently erected by the Lochleven Angling Association (Limited) all have been hatched, under a deduction of some 3 per cent, which is considered an exceedingly moderate loss. Two instalments of £5,000 each were deposited in the Gairney and North Loch on Monday last, and the remainder will when ready be cleared from the boxes and transferred to the streams in a similar manner. DEATH OF DR. WALLACE ANDROSSON.—Dr. Wallace, the oldest medical gentleman in this district, died on Monday morning at his residence, Prince's street, at the advanced age of 75 years. He was a native of Glasgow, and between 50 and 60 years ago came to Salt-coats as assistant to Dr. Henry, and succeeded to that gentleman's practice. The Philharmonic Society owed its origin to him, and he took a great interest in and advocated the cultivation of music. In 1857 he removed to Ardrossan. He was an elder of the New Parish Church, and medical officer of the burgh until failing health compelled him to relinquish the latter office. MORALITY RETURNS.—The Registrar-General reports that the annual rate of mortality last week in the 38 great towns of England and Wales averaged 20.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population. The rate in Derby was 12; Brighton and Bristol 14; Bradford, 16; Huddersfield and Birkenhead, 17; Plymouth, 18; Leicester, Sunderland, Bolton and Sheffield, 19; Wolverhampton, Nottingham, London, and Birmingham, 20; Halifax, Leeds, and Cardiff, 21; Hull, Liverpool, and Portsmouth, 22; Norwich, 24; Newcastle, 24; Blackburn, 25; Manchester, Oldham, and Preston, 27; Halifax, 30. The rate in Edinburgh was 21; Glasgow, 27; Dublin, 27. By the upsetting of a boat at the Island of Walls, Orkney, on Saturday, two men, father and son, were drowned. Mr. James Kayden, Burntisland, has offered himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of the Kirkcaldy burghs. A day nursery for the benefit of widows who have families, but who have to work in the mills for a livelihood, was opened in Dundee on Monday by Provost Monour. The barque Viokeburg left Leth on Monday for Quebec, being the first departure from the port for Quebec this season. Seamen were engaged for this vessel at the rate of 23 10s per month, being 10s less than last year. The Rev. John Macpherson, of the Cawdor Free Church, died very suddenly on Saturday. He was seized with apoplexy, and died within two hours. Mr. Macpherson was well known throughout the Highlands, and was regarded as one of the ablest Gaelic-speaking ministers of the Free Church. There died a few days ago at Hall of Tankerness, Orkney, Mrs. Marwick, wife of Mr. Robert Marwick, an old settler of the Balke family of the Hall. Mrs. Marwick had completed over 100 years. Up to a couple of years ago she was able to move about and do a little work, but at that time took a slight illness, and had been confined to her bed ever since. THE ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY. The following is a list of the pictures already sold at the Academy exhibition, His Excellency the Governor-General being the purchaser of No. 28:— 7—"Canadian Fiddler," by B. Harris, price, \$200. 21—"An Old Homestead," by E. Sandham, \$100. 22—"Weary, Friendless and Forsaken," by Mrs. Schreiber, \$35. 27—"On the Western Plains," by H. Sandham, \$60. 25—"All, All are Gone," by B. Harris, \$175. 36—"An Ideal Head," by Mrs. Schreiber, \$35. 38—"The Dawn of Man," by P. G. Wicksom, \$200. 70—"Winter Toll," by George Harvey, \$75. 76—"At It Again," by B. Harris, \$65. 132—"A Land of Streams," by M. Matthews, \$30. 173—"Of Gasps," by W. B. Casswell, \$20.

THE INVINCIBLES.

DUBLIN, April 22.—A number of rifle cartridges have been found at the Four Courts, and the officers and jurors have received threatening letters, and a notice has been found in the Phoenix Park near where Lord Cavendish was assassinated, declaring that the Invincibles are impregnable.

Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS. Agüero's band in Cuba is reported to be surrounded. The reports of disturbances in Northern Mexico are denied. The steamer Europa has been burned in the Welland Canal. The Cincinnati whisky market is completely demoralized. Six Chinamen have been killed by a snow-slide at Truckee, Cal. High water in the New Brunswick streams threatens to do considerable damage. The fire at Bangoon raged two days and destroyed 410 houses; loss £1,300,000. French intrigues in Morocco are causing annoyance in Spanish government circles. Sensational reports of an Indian uprising in the Northwest are officially contradicted. The Nor-West, a new conservative paper, will be issued at Calgary, N.W.T., next week. It is feared a return of the Emperor William's illness may prove fatal owing to his great age. There was a heavy drop in America railway securities on the London market during the past week. The Nihilist organ, it is said in Geneva, will shortly publish an account of the murder and life of Col. Sudeikin. A decline of three cents in the quotations of highfinances causes excitement in whisky circles in Cincinnati. The body of a man has been found in a forest near Pesh hanging by his legs to a tree. The poolees were rifled. Advice from Simla state that the Indian police have seized proclamations which purport to emanate from El Mahdi. Changes have been made in the Chinese foreign council, which are considered a success for the anti-foreign party. A disagreement between workmen and employers is likely to result in an extensive strike in the Pittsburgh iron trade. Henry George arrived from Europe at New York on Sunday, and was given a reception at Brooklyn in the evening. Zobeir Pacha is willing to go to Khartoum and act under the authority of the Khedive, but not under that of General Gordon. The U. S. congressional committee of the lower house has adopted a resolution favouring the contract system of postal telegraphy. A fire in the Page Bank colliery near Durham, England, caused damage of £30,000, and throwing 700 hands out of employment. The months of the Mississippi are being watched by United States vessels against the passage of any Cuban filibustering expedition. Donald McCrae, Canada Pacific Railway car inspector, was arrested at Emerson on Thursday for stealing lumber from the company. B. H. Turner, defaulting ticket agent of the Pan-Handle Railway, has returned from Canada, where he fled with \$15,000 of the company's money. Dubreza is reported to have concluded a treaty with an African chief, placing a large portion of the Congo country under the authority of France. The German, Austro-Hungarian and Italian governments have given their assent to Lord Granville's proposals to modify the Egyptian law of liquidation. Between seventy and eighty candidates are writing on the medical examinations at the Toronto University examinations which will conclude on Friday. The Blue Boyals Club has been dissolved. It will be re-established under another name. Certain members of the old club will not be elected to the new club. The total of amounts recommended by the Humbler relief committee for acceptance from the Grand Trunk by sufferers from the disaster on the 2nd January is \$94,300. The steamer Northern Light left Picton on the 6th instant for Georgetown, P.E.I., and was caught in the ice near Picton Island, from which she did not escape until the 14th. A large number of miners are congregating at Calgary, N.W.T., owing to the important discoveries in various ranges of the Rockies, including the head-water of the Columbia River. Agnes Booth, an actress, has recovered a verdict of \$16,500 against Edwin N. Knowles and Theo. Morris, managers of the new Park Theatre, New York, for breach of contract. The stock and plant of the Toronto World newspaper was sold on Saturday by the sheriff for \$250. The former proprietors were the purchasers, and the paper will be issued again this week. In view of the prevalence of cholera in India the French Ministry of Commerce is preparing a system of quarantine and inspection to be preserved against vessels arriving from infected ports. A Darmstadt despatch of Sunday says the Queen attended church in the morning and went out driving in the afternoon. On Saturday she was confined to the palace with lumbago. A draft of about sixteen men for the Royal Irish Rifles, now in Halifax, was brought out from England by the Nova Scotian. They landed this afternoon and were played to Wellington Barracks by the band of the regiment. At the Brooklyn Theatre on Saturday evening the audience, mistaking the cry of a drunken man for an alarm of fire, was panic-stricken for a few minutes. Numbers of women fainted, but quiet was presently restored. A freight train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad ran into a washout west of Springfield, Mo., on Saturday night, demolishing the locomotive and nine cars, killing one and mortally wounding another tramp seeking a ride in a box car. It is reported that Prince Victor, of Wales, on obtaining his majority, January 8th, 1885, will be raised to the peerage, with the title of Duke of Dublin, and will thenceforth make his residence in Ireland. It is also stated that he will enter the Royal Irish Fusiliers. On motion to unseat Mr. Fleming, mayor of Harris, made at Osprey Hall Saturday, on the ground that he was a contractor with the corporation in having a portion of his salary still due him as former treasurer and commissioner of the town, judgment was reserved. Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. Robert Gill, Inspector of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, met with a fatal accident on Saturday evening. She was out riding with her husband, and when they came to a rough part of the road the horse stumbled and fell, crushing her underneath. She expired in a few minutes afterwards.

THE ONTARIO CONSPIRACY CASE.

Chief Justice Hargry Ventilated His Opinion before the Grand Jury.—The Patriotic Press Rebuked. Toronto, April 22.—Chief Justice Hargry in addressing the grand jury at the opening of the Ormiston Assizes, referred to the conspiracy case at length. He said: "I am not aware of any case precisely in point having occurred either in England or in Canada, although we would gladly accept the guidance of precedent. Our regret at its absence is modified by the consideration that perhaps for the first time in our history it is charged that men were base enough to offer bribes to members of the Legislature or that such members were considered base enough to be capable of accepting them. The law of England is sufficiently comprehensive and elastic to include within its grasp as a high misdemeanor the bribery of representatives of the people to vote contrary to their duty or belief for corrupt consideration of money payment or other corrupt consideration. Parliament has in England on several occasions taken on itself the investigation of charges as to the bribing of its members. They have been expelled from the House and have been proceeded against by bill or impeachment, but no case like that before us has as yet been referred to, especially where the charge was of a general character." After speaking of the definition of conspiracy, he said: "It is not necessary to prove that the parties charged met together and expressly agreed to do certain unlawful acts. Conspiracy is a general matter of inference deduced from certain criminal acts of the parties accused done in pursuance of an apparent criminal purpose in common between them than the charge is conspiracy. You may find a true bill against all or three or two, but not against one alone. Others will be named or stated to be unknown, and then for conspiring with such other or others." He appealed to the jury to calmly weigh the case apart from bitter prejudice and excited party feeling. He lamented the split in which the whole matter had been discussed in the public prints. In all his experience he never saw a case in which the violence of party warfare had striven so shamefully to prejudice a vital question affecting the character and honor of public men as well as the guilt or innocence of persons charged with attempting by base and illegal means to destroy such character and honor.

SUBTERRANEAN RUMBLINGS.

Great Earthquake Shock in England—Much Destruction of Property, but No Loss of Life—People Wild With Terror. London, April 22.—At 9.30 this morning an earthquake shock was felt in the eastern counties of England. At Ipswich the walls of houses were shaken and plates were rattled and bells rung. People were thrown into such a state of consternation that business was suspended. The shock was still more severe at Colchester, and the concussion lasted for half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rumbling sound, this was speedily followed by quaking and shaking of all buildings. Chimney stacks of factories fell and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city, 150 feet in height, fell with an awful crash. In one part of the city a fire was caused by the shock. The damage is great. In private houses tables and chairs were overturned, glassware shattered and pictures and other ornaments fell to the floor. Men, women and children rushed shrieking into the streets. At Chelmsford the shock was so severe that people were filled with terror. At the south end the earth was trembling for miles around. The windows of many dwellings and broken chimneys were demolished. At Maldon the town hall and private houses were destroyed. The wave passed from south to north. In the Strand a London business house was perceptibly rocked and the employees fled. The duration of the shock at Ipswich was estimated at three seconds. The earthquake has caused a general feeling of alarm.

THE EDITOR OF THE NASHVILLE WORLD WROTE THAT "ALL THE WINDOWS IN A CERTAIN DUSTY BUILDING LOOKED AS IF THEY HAD BEEN WINDING." THE PRINTERS SET IT UP "ALL THE WINDOWS." THE WORLD HAD SOME DIFFICULTY IN MAKING SATISFACTORY EXPLANATIONS.

The editor of the Nashville World wrote that "all the windows in a certain dusty building looked as if they had been winding." The printers set it up "all the windows." The World had some difficulty in making satisfactory explanations.

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. H. HASWELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal.

IRELAND: PAST AND PRESENT

The latest, complete, and most exhaustive compendium of Irish history is the best contribution towards the literature of his race and country by the late lamented Major David Power Conyngham, Lt. Col. The author's power will enable the reader to inquire to form a fair idea of the scope of this great work:—Fagan Ireland, Christian Ireland, Ireland, the Island of Saints, The Danish Invasion, A.D. 795. The Anglo-Norman Invasion, A.D. 1169, and The Reformation, A.D. 1535, occupy six chapters of the Irish history. The Union, A.D. 1707. The Union, A.D. 1801. The Repeal Agitation, A.D. 1840 to 1847. The Fenian Movement, A.D. 1848 to 1867. The Wretched Condition of the Country—Corruption and oppression. The Land War and the Land League Movement. A Retrospect—1789 and 1882. The Dublin Exhibition, August 15th, 1882. The Irish Literary Society. Their Views on the Land League. Chronological Table of Important Events, B.C. 2000 to A.D. 1882. This interesting chapter fills 81 pages. Then follows a full and complete history of the Penal Laws, filling 168 pages, and talks about Ireland, by James Rodpath, filling 96 pages. This great work is comprised in one large volume of 785 pages, octavo, green or blue silk grain cloth, elegant gold designs, profusely illustrated, and contains:— A COLORED MAP OF IRELAND, showing the localities and titles of the principal old Irish families, 708 pages. FRONTS, 26. GILDS, 10. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, (with whom extra liberal terms will be made, and to whom orders for subscription should be sent.) CANADIAN SUBSCRIPTION CO., 5, BARRACK STREET, MONTREAL.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE NEW WED STAND CLOSEST TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous, yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion.

During that long, hot and never to be forgotten summer when President Garfield lay between "two worlds," the nation became aware of the deadly malarial influence which hung about the White House.

It is impossible to describe the tortures I have undergone. To be compelled to smile and treat the thousands of visitors who come here daily with courtesy when one is in the greatest agony requires a tremendous effort.

"I should think he was. Why, time and again we have picked him up and laid him on the mantle, here in the vestibule, he was so used up."

"Yes," exclaimed Mr. Rickard, "I was so weak I could not rise after lying down without help, and could only walk with the aid of two canes, and then in a stooping position. Oh, we have been in a pretty bad condition here, all of us."

"And yet you are all the embodiment of health," said the writer, as he looked at the three bright and vigorous men before him.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Rickard, "we have not known what sickness was for more than a year."

"Have you some secret way of overcoming malaria and its attendant horrors?"

"I think we have a most certain way," replied Colonel Danmore, "but it is no secret. You see, about two years ago my wife began to grow blind, and I was alarmed at her condition. She finally became so she could not tell whether a person were white or black at a distance of ten feet. One of her lady friends advised her to try a certain treatment that had done wonders for her, and to make a long story short, she did so and was completely cured. This induced me to try the same means for my own restoration and as soon as I found it was doing me good I recommended it to my associates and we have all been cured right here in the stronghold of malaria and kept in perfect health ever since by means of Warner's Safe Cure.

"I weigh 160 pounds to-day," said Mr. Rickard, "and when my physicians told me over a year ago I could not hope to recover I weighed 122 pounds. Under such infirmities you cannot wonder that I consider this the best medicine before the American people."

The above statements from these gentlemen need no comments. They are voluntary and outspoken expressions from sources which are the highest in the land. Were there the slightest question regarding their authenticity they would not be made public, but as they furnish such valuable truths for all who are suffering, we unhesitatingly publish them for the good of all.

THE CARBONAR RIOR.

St. John's, N. F., April 15.—On Sunday night when the Protestants were returning from church, they were attacked by the Roman Catholics with pickets and stones. One man named Smith was fatally wounded. The Protestants then collected, armed with pickets, and dispersed the mob. Yesterday morning a man named Brennan drew his revolver and fired at an Orangeman. He was arrested in the afternoon. A man named Hayden, now under arrest, shot at James, the brother of the Orangeman murdered in the Harbor Grace riots, while standing at Hogan's door, Water street. He fortunately missed him. The revolver is in the hands of the authorities. These outrages were followed by a general turnout of Orange Protestants, all armed with guns and bayonets, who kept marching through the streets all night. The streets are all deserted, save by the crowd in arms.

THE BEST WAY TO REPAIR STRENGTH AND INCREASE THE BODILY SUBSTANCE IS TO INVIGORATE THE STOMACH AND IMPROVE THE CIRCULATION WITH NORTROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE. Simultaneously with the disappearance of indigestion it relieves that morbid despondency, and the nervousness which are as much the product of dyspepsia as the weakness of the stomach and loss of vigor and flesh which proceed from it; as a blood purifier it has no equal.

A rabbit is reported to have been captured in Union County, Oregon, having regular webs between the toes of his feet, the webs making natural snowshoes to hold the animal on top of the soft snow.

How THEY ACT.—Golden Fruit Bitters act on the Stomach, Kidneys and Liver, the Fruit Pills on the Bowels. 75 cts. per bottle.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Deaths in and out of Society, Literary, Fashional, Religious and Theatrical Flashes.

London, April 14.—Mr. Frank Power, the special correspondent, whose telegrams from Khartoum have brought credit to the London Times, lives in a vast palace in the capital of the Sudan. He is miserably ill and signs for English cookery. "I have lost three stone in weight," he writes, "and look more like an Arab than an Irishman."

The death of the sixth Earl of Abingdon revealed grave family dissensions. His eldest son, Lord Norreys, now seventh Earl of Abingdon, was converted to Roman Catholicism, and his daughter, lady Frances Bertie, is a nun. The late earl, being a rigid Protestant, has left his personal estate away from his successor, who is comparatively a poor man.

The Duke of Marlborough has turned his back on England for a long time to come. The late suit against Lord Aylesford has reminded the public of scandals which the Duke had hoped were forgotten, and the head of the house is thinking, like Byron, of settling in Italy. But Englishmen forgive everything in a Duke.

Lord Tennyson is restive under his new honors. He writes very curt replies to those who congratulate him. Hallam Tennyson, his eldest son, has no money, and his wife is a confirmed invalid.

The Princess of Wales is beginning to tolerate her husband's old weakness for going behind the scenes. At the St. James' Theatre the other night she inspected the working of the stage business, looked into the green-room, and finally paid a visit to Mrs. Kendal in her dressing room.

"Conat Vassil" has a story of German society. An English missionary was invited to the house of a German Professor and Deputy. After dinner the host apologized to the missionary for the décolleté dresses of the ladies. "Don't mention it," said the missionary, "I have lived for ten years among the savages of Africa, and am quite accustomed to such sights."

The authorities at the last State drawing room were confounded by the presence of a lady who wore brown gloves instead of the white kids of the convention. The fashionable newspapers are also alarmed because the daughters of a tradesman were presented at the drawing room and the husband of a milliner at the levee.

Speaking of the clumsy stage management at the Prince's Theatre the World tells a little story of a barly actor who, being assigned as Mephistopheles to the infernal regions, stuck in the trap door as he descended. Vain efforts were being made to move him, when a still small voice came from the gallery:—"Well, boys, that's a comfort, any way—hell's full."

Truth admittance the usual corrective to the official eulogies of Prince Leopold. "It is impossible," it says, "not to sympathize with the widowed Duchess. A girl of nineteen, who is brought up to be a queen bee of some sort or another in a dull German town does not know what she is doing when she marries a confirmed invalid, afflicted with the terrible nervous diseases of which the Duke of Albany died."

There exists in France a horde of betting men who have been driven out of England. Their advertisements appear in the London sporting papers, inviting their victims to address letters to "Mr. Affable Hawk (member of Tattersall's), Boulogne-sur-mer." The French police have just begun operations against these leeches.

Everybody is discussing in more or less guarded language the causes of the split brought by Lady Colin Campbell. The jury did not hesitate for an instant in granting her petition for judicial separation. In court she was accompanied by her father, Mr. Blood; but none of Lord Colville's family appeared except the Marquis of Lorne.

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which we did, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks she was as well as ever. It has not returned.

HORRIBLE CRIME OF A FATHER.

HE DESTROYED HIS FIVE CHILDREN.

Waynesboro, Ga., April 13.—Edward Dowse who is held in jail charged with the murder of his five children, has confessed his guilt. He states that his children kept accumulating upon him, while his ability to support them diminished. The children were, according to the custom among southern field hands, locked up in the cabin while the parents were at work. At 10 o'clock in the morning he felt an uncontrollable desire to rid himself of his burden, and, pretending to his wife that he wanted some necessary article in the cabin, he mounted a mule and went there. Opening the door, he closed it behind him. He strangled the youngest child with an axe and killed it. He then strangled the other four children by the neck, beseeching him to spare the child. Turning from his dead victim, he grasped two others of the children, one in each hand, and beat the hands against each other until they became unconscious. With the axe he then killed them. The two remaining children had sought refuge under the bed. Closing the door, he returned to work, giving no sign of the bloody work in which he had been engaged. It was the absence of an explanation of the tragedy more than anything else which led to his arrest. At first he stoutly denied all knowledge of the crime. It is believed that his wife and sister, who have disappeared are also guilty. He will enter a plea of emotional insanity.

Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes: I have been troubled with Asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hundreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda, and determined to try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has given me more relief than anything I have ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted.

An amusing incident occurred a week or two ago in a school-house in Sauc, Mo. A lad of nine years, the son of a lumberman living a considerable distance from the town, became a pupil in the school. As is usual in all schools, the larger and older boys began to chaff him, and, among other things, told him that he was "too rough" and had better dip himself in a pork barrel. The bewildered lad, immediately upon arriving home, disappeared into the cellar, and when found two hours afterward was industriously engaged in washing his clothes in the brine of his father's pork barrel.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Some crank has written to the Detroit Times solemnly asserting that the fire which recently destroyed his office was a visitation of Providence.

Holding a cartridge between her fingers, Julia Fogg, of St. Louis, began experimenting with a lighted match. The explosion cost her two fingers and a thumb.

A recent writer observes that overwork in schools is the inevitable result of attempting to educate a multitude of children by one process and up to one standard.

A Philadelphia German played Yankee Doodle on a hand organ many times a day for four months for the instruction of a canary, and now the canary sings the tune like a patriot.

The most expensive book ever published by a single individual is Lord Kingsborough's "Mexico." It has seven volumes, with 1,000 colored illustrations, and cost \$300,000.

St. George's, Hanover Square, is no longer the ultra-fashionable place for London weddings. All those who wish to be among the leaders in style are now married at Westminster Abbey.

A Butler County, Kentucky, somnambulist left his bed, buckled a saddle on an old log near the house, mounted it, and rode for two hours, and then returned to bed without waking.

Experiments made with gases upon insects proved the Colorado beetle hardest of all. It took prussic acid vapor to kill it outright, and was paralyzed in ordinary illuminating gas.

When the American flag was first hoisted, over eighty years ago, at St. Louis, it waved over a little village of one hundred and fifty houses and three streets, in one of which was a log church.

Mr. E. A. Buck, editor and publisher of The Spirit of the Times, New York, N. Y., states: "I have used St. Jacob's Oil, the great conqueror of pain, repeatedly with satisfactory results."

A freshly arrived in Paris correspondent writes back to his American editor that "Messeinor, like Victor Hugo, is passing the latter days of his life amid the radiance of immortality." It is well.

Literary bracelets are adopted by studious transatlantic belles. The bangle consists of twelve tiny gold bells linked together, with the name of some favorite author enameled on the back of each bell.

Mr. Ulrich, who has a lot of silk-spinning spiders in his house at Philadelphia, called in a professor from one of the medical colleges to treat them for some indisposition, which made the professor mad.

W. S. Dowds, a sixty-seven year old teacher at Lithonia, Ga., has been sent to the penitentiary for seven years for running away with Miss Bagdale, a thirteen year old pupil, and marrying her in South Carolina.

Oscar Wilde doesn't charge his audience the fancy prices which he extorted during his visit to this country. Twenty-five cents will now gain admission to his lectures, while fifty cents will secure the best reserved seat in the house.

According to Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the New York Health Department, the "coffee essence" which is used in cheap restaurants for flavoring the beverage sold as coffee is composed of powdered licorice, paste, dried bullock's blood, ochre, and a very small quantity of very poor coffee. The manufacturers are to be prosecuted.

The Pinzas County (California) National tells of a young man who got caught in a heavy snowstorm recently. He improvised snowshoes out of two milkpans found in a deserted cabin, and fastened them to his feet with wire taken from an old broom. He then completed his journey, seven miles, without material trouble.

H. Stuart Wortley, in Nature, tells an interesting story of a cat found in the Malakoff with its foot pinned to the ground by a bayonet. For two mornings he took her to the nearest regimental surgeon and had her foot dressed. On the third morning the cat went herself to the doctor's tent, scratched the canvas to be let in, and then held up her paw to be doctored.

In the bar-room of a hotel in Denver sat a one-legged man named Coyne. A stranger hit the house dog with his cane, and Coyne took the brute's part. The dog followed Coyne all day, and when he went to the attic for the night the dog ran up stairs and crawled into the bed. Coyne threw him off, but the dog jumped back. In the night the hotel took fire, and Coyne alone was saved, the dog awakening him in time.

In Trimble County, Kentucky, Mary Stephens supposed her husband was dead, he having left home many years ago, and she married again in July last. Stephens went to his wife's home recently, not intending to let himself be known. His wife immediately recognized him, and, throwing her arms about his neck and screaming "My long lost husband," kissed him. This aroused the jealousy of the new husband, who struck her across the neck with a drawing knife he had in his hand, severing the jugular vein. Stephens drew a revolver and shot the murderer, who in turn gave Stephens a cut across the back of his neck with the drawing knife. Both men are said to be fatally injured.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

The postmaster at North Buffalo, Pa., Mr. M. J. Green, says St. Jacob's Oil, the great pain-conqueror, cured him of pains in the head, and also of frost-bite.

A way has been found at last to raise the necessary funds for constructing the Bartholdi pedestal. The vendor of a patent "ilver investigator" offers to give \$26,000 if a placard with the name of his nostrum may be affixed to the statue for a year.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

Recent experiments conducted by Professor König of Berlin show that, within the range of the normal spectrum, a healthy eye can perceive about 300 differences of color, and its color-sensitiveness ranges from more than one color to 0.2 millionth of a millimeter.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children.

Texas has a cattle queen besides her numerous cattle kings. She is the wife of an ex-Methodist preacher named Rogers, and lives in Nevels County, where she owns and manages a ranch of 40,000 head of cattle, while her husband attends to his duties as a member of the State Legislature.

As a superb hair dressing and renovator, Ayer's Hair Vigor is universally commended. It eradicates scurf and dandruff, cures all eruptions and thins of the scalp, promotes the renewed growth of the hair, and surely prevents its fading or turning gray.

EL MAHDI SURROUNDED.

DARFUR, April 18.—A merchant who arrived at Khartoum from El Obeld reports that the shocks of the Fagallat tribes having become dissatisfied at Mahdi's administration rebelled. Mahdi's supporters attempted to chastise the rebels but the latter defeated them, Mahdi losing heavily. Next day the engagement was renewed, and Mahdi was defeated with great loss. The Fagallat tribes also lost many men. When the merchant left Fagallat the tribes had Mahdi surrounded.

THE TONGUIN TROUBLES.

PARIS, April 18.—A telegram from Gen. Mallat says the enemy has again been encountered near Hung Ho, and completely routed. We have destroyed the citadel of Phulam Aram, where the leaders of the Black Flags had taken refuge. Our forces are now following the right bank of the River Dai with the object of threatening the enemy in the south and obtaining redress for the massacre of missionaries. The Black Flags have withdrawn to Northern Tongquin. The remnant of the garrisons of Bacninh and Hung Ho, the Chinese and Annamites numbering 5,000, have retreated to Thanh Hoa. Gen. Dolaie is going to Ninh Binh to observe them. In the capture of Phulam from the French, they lost five killed and 11 coolies drowned.

THE DYNAMITE PLOTTERS.

HAVRE, April 18.—The export of dynamite to England continues. There is no law to prevent it.

PARIS, April 18.—The dynamite taken from Havre to England is conveyed by persons who conceal it between the lining and cloth of their coats. It is wrapped in oiled paper in cakes like blacking. The cakes, which are an inch in thickness and five inches in diameter, are left at one place in England, where they are joined into one mass. A section of the dynamites in Paris complain that the recent explosions are unworthy of a great cause and think public buildings should have been blown up. The manifesto of Patrick Joyce is not considered serious. Manifestos are contrary to the spirit of the clan-na-gael. It is denied that Joyce is secretary of the Fenian brotherhood. The actual chief, it is said, lives in Paris, and is not connected with the clan-na-gael, and repudiates violence.

Rev. J. McLaurin, Canadian Baptist Missionary to India, writes: During our stay in Canada we have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil with very great satisfaction. We are now returning to India, and would like very much to take some with us, for our own use and to give to the diseased heathen.

THE EDINBURGH TERCENTENARY.

LONDON, April 17.—The celebration of the tercentenary of the foundation of Edinburgh University was continued to-day. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon notable visitors, including James Russell Lowell, Mr. DeLassess, Robert Browning, Sir John Lubbock, Sir William Gull, Major-General Clark, Lieut.-Gen. Alison, Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir James Paget, John S. Billings, assistant Surgeon-General, Sir Wm. Jenner, Lord Napier, Prof. Virchow, Von Berlin, Helmholtz and Goldschmidt, of Berlin, the poet Tennyson (in absentia), Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, Dr. Fordey Barker, of New York, and others. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Prof. Green, of Princeton, N. J. A congratulatory despatch from the Prince of Wales was read amid applause. Three thousand people were present; including many of the most distinguished men of the day, in science, literature and divinity. Yesterday services took place in St. Giles Cathedral, which was thronged with people. The University authorities, invited guests and foreign delegates assembled in the Parliament House and marched across the square to the Cathedral. A large concourse of people witnessed the procession. The medical faculty gave a luncheon in the Anatomical Museum. Sir Alexander Grant, principal of the University, presided. After the luncheon the students gave a dramatic entertainment at the Theatre Royal.

THE JEANNETTE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Seaman Noroe continued his testimony before the Jeannette investigating committee, expressing no dissatisfaction with Captain DeLong or his demeanor toward the crew. Lieut. Danenhower testified as to his acquaintance with Jerome Collins. He said Collins did not impress him as being an educated, scientific man. He knew from Collins' own statements that he was a member of various scientific societies. Witness spoke of what he had said to Jackson in Siberia, the first American he met after the retreat. He wanted to modify some of the statements then made. Witness related two incidents of the troubles between Collins and DeLong, and said he had told Jackson he had been unjustly treated, and was feeling bitterly about it at the time. Witness would not say he had told Jackson that Collins' arrest and suspension were unjustifiable. Witness said Collins was continually arguing with the captain about his duties, which had not been closely defined before the ship set out. If it had been witness thought there would have been no trouble. Collins showed a spirit of objection to the captain's directions and his arrest, witness thought, was the culmination of a long series of little troubles and disagreements. Collins, he believed, was sensitive and worrild on the subject.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Danenhower continued his testimony before the Jeannette investigation committee to-day. He said that very often there was more or less antagonism between him and staff of the navy. He spoke of the errors Collins was continually making in the use of scientific instruments; some of the errors were usual with novices. Witness thought Collins never did anything on board the Jeannette which could properly be called scientific work. Witness declared that DeLong always treated the other officers with perfect courtesy, and the relations between the officers were very harmonious indeed. Discipline enforced by DeLong was not unduly severe. The captain was very kind to everyone on board, and particularly considerate of people's feelings. There was less disagreement on board the Jeannette than on many of the other eleven ships in which witness had served. DeLong treated Collins with particular consideration. He had heard it said among the officers that if a commissioned officer had done what Collins sometimes did he would have been brought up for it.

A printer who died in Charity Hospital, New York, the other day, asked for a chew of tobacco only a short time before his "form" was completed. About a week previous to this he was so weak for days that he could hardly raise his hands, much less his body. Yet one of his last requests on the day he died was for tobacco. He had used it steadily and could not be kept from it.

NEWS ITEMS.

Yellow fever is epidemic at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Sixteen Aberdeen fishermen have been drowned in a gale. Cholera is reported more than ordinarily prevalent in Osioutta.

A portion of the ice bridge has given way at Indian Cove, Quebec.

Toronto liquor dealers have subscribed \$35,000 to oppose the Scott Act.

Skys crafters to the number of 150 are about to emigrate to Manitoba.

The feeling against Americans in Mexico has resulted in an outbreak at Modico.

Stanley is to make an attempt to reach the lower Egyptian stations from the Congo.

At Chicago Gen. Wm. Myers has secured a verdict of \$20,000 against Daniel Vermilye for slander.

A Cork despatch says, Dr. Webb has moved for a new trial of the Mayo conspirators upon a writ of error.

Gen. Gordon telegraphs that his position is hopeless unless Zobeir Pacha is sent to Khartoum immediately.

The platform of the Pennsylvania republican convention strongly insists on the necessity of protection.

The Illinois Republican State convention has nominated Hon. Richard J. Oglesby for governor by acclamation.

At Prague the Socialist Pokorny has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for belonging to a secret society.

There is considerable excitement at Shelby Oceana County Michigan, over a recent discovery of gold in that vicinity.

The chief Bonapartist journal in the department of La Charente has proclaimed its adherence to the Comte de Paris.

Von Bulow has been deprived of the title of court pianist for insulting Hulse, the director of the royal theatre at Berlin.

The Chinese prisoners captured at Hung-Ho by the French will be carefully guarded as proof that the Chinese participated in the war.

The Eastern States anthracite coal mining companies have made an arrangement to restrict production during the coming summer.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has over \$10,000,000 of assurances in force, and issued life policies alone last year for over \$2,000,000.

The professors of law and medicine in Laval University, Quebec, have been informed that their faculties will close at the end of the present session.

Miss Goggin has issued a writ against Robert Egan, employed in Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, for \$1,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

The Posen newspapers deny that Cardinal Ledochowski has resigned the Archbishopric of Gnesen and Posen, as was asserted by the Volks Zeitung of Breslau.

When the operations in Tonquin are ended General Millet will take a detachment of troops to Hue, where he will arrive simultaneously with M. Patenotre.

Mary Walker, of Lawrence, Mass., has begun a suit for the loss of her husband, who was a steamer passenger on the City of Columbus, claiming \$50,000 damages.

The Pennsylvania republican state convention has instructed its delegates to vote for Elaine for the presidency. Massachusetts state delegates seem to favor Edmunds.

The Queen has forwarded a letter to the newspapers thanking her subjects for their sympathy with the royal family and with the Duchess of Albany in their grievous bereavement.

Mr. J. R. Booth, the lumberman, of Ottawa, is building a railway between Lake Nipissing and Lake Noshonong. The railway will be five miles long, and to cost about \$100,000.

There are a hundred and thirty-eight men, women and children of all ages in the infirmary at Tontah, Egypt, living like wild beasts, in indescribable filth and neglect.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Irish National League of America in Chicago, it was decided to hold the next national convention at Boston on the second Wednesday of August.

Charles Spaulding, who was arrested in New Haven on a charge of stealing jewelry, shot himself five times while the detective who had him in custody was calling his lunch. He cannot recover.

In the Jeannette investigation seaman Ninderman testified that Melville had told him that the officers of the expedition had poison to kill themselves with when all hopes of being saved were abandoned.

The position of the French squadron shows the vessels to be scattered over the various stations in the Gulf of Tonquin. There are no indications of any intention to concentrate for an attack on Canton or Amoy.

Emperor William reserves his decision in regard to Prince Bismarck's proposals to re-establish the Prussian Council of State and change his (Bismarck's) position in the Ministry until he has entirely recovered.

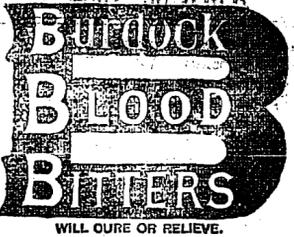
The meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company is called in London, Eng., for the 22nd inst., for the purpose of receiving the report from the directors and for the transaction of other business of the company.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

THE BUDGET SPEECH—BETTER TERMS AGAIN—ANOTHER DEPUTATION TO OTTAWA.

WINNIPEG, April 18.—Mr. Norquay continued his budget speech to-day. He contrasted the terms upon which Manitoba and Prince Edward Island entered the Union, claiming that if the same principle had been applied in both instances, instead of the present inadequate subsidy we would have ten times the amount. He referred to the relative proportion of profit the three provinces last entering the confederation bore to the Dominion, and carrying out his analogy further claimed that on the basis of the terms to Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, instead of in ten years receiving subsidies amounting to \$1,541,448, would have received \$15,749,448. Referring to the estimates for the current year, which showed an expenditure of about \$50,000 over revenue, he pointed out that every dollar was necessary for properly carrying on the government of the province.

WINNIPEG, April 18.—A special from Winnipeg says:—There was a political surprise to-day. The Government announced the opposition to a caucus and requested the endorsement of its policy in order to strengthen its hands and secure better terms from the Dominion. The opposition accepted the platform and agreed that a satisfactory basis be arranged. Messrs. Norquay, Greenway, and a representative of the French party comprise a deputation to go to Ottawa and demand from the Dominion justice to the province.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELUS, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely eradicates the wants of physicians and the general public.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a safe and reliable preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking danger of any kind, or if you are already afflicted with any of the following, you will do well to get and use it. It will cure SCURF, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, and every other disease of the skin, and will restore the natural color of the complexion, and give a healthy glow to the face.

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

Sold by all Druggists; 50 cts. per bottle for 50.

SOLE AGENTS: Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL ACCOUMENT. LONDON, April 21.—The Duchess of Edinburgh has been delivered of a daughter. MR. PARNELL WINS A BENT CASE. DUBLIN, April 19.—In the suit to-day of Mr. Parnell against Mrs. West for three years' rent of one of Mr. Parnell's farms, a judgment was rendered in favor of Mr. Parnell. Mrs. West had sub-let the farm and the tenant to whom she had rented the place refused to pay the rent, and the defendant in the case to-day set up the defense that the sub-tenant alone was responsible for the rent. NATIONALIST MEETING. LONDON, April 20.—At a great nationalist meeting held at Mallow to-day addresses were made by Messrs. O'Brien and William Badmond, M.P.'s. Resolutions were passed in favor of the independence of Ireland, peasant proprietary, justice to laborers and encouragement to home manufactures, and expressing admiration for the courage, eloquence and devotion of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party in Parliament. WEST INDIAN AFFAIRS. AGUERO'S ADVANCE IN CUBA—A TYRANNOUS OFFICIAL SHOT. NEW YORK, April 21.—A Havana letter says that on the 8th instant Agüero appeared on the Plantation Mercedes de Junco where there is a post of civil guards and volunteers. He found three negroes in the stocks; these and others he liberated, placing the overseers of the slaves in the stocks. At Plantation Santa the party seized a large number of horses and impressed the overseers. On the 8th the party burned the headquarters of the civil guard and railroad station and warehouse at Maniquito. Several papers criticized the inability of the authorities to promptly annihilate these insurgents who are now so formidable. La Union Constitucional, of Colon, says that already this sadly celebrated bandit and his men have taken possession of their old field of operations where, familiar with the territory and inhabitants, they will hold in check large bodies of troops. PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Advices from San Andres Island in the Caribbean Sea report that Prefect Tolado has been murdered. Tolado originally was a Spanish gambler. Arzon, a judge, and Tolado decided upon a plan by which the revenue of the island could be increased. They ordered all children of natives to be taken from private schools or undergo imprisonment for fifteen days or pay a fine of \$5 a month each. The natives refused to comply with the order and 25 of them were imprisoned. Tolado was shot on the night that he ordered 105 other natives to be imprisoned. After the assassination proclamations were posted by the liberal leaders calling on the natives to murder the Spanish officials. EUROPEAN GOSSIP. REVUE ON AMERICAN GIRLS—A NUMEROUS FAMILY—ONLY VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA. LONDON, April 21.—The London World, in a leading article, is very severe on American girls. It says that they are showy, restless, and totally devoid of all repose and personal dignity; that they have no idea of the carriage of a lady; that their only idea is to be "smart" and piquant, but that they lack the "grace of womanhood." American civilization, the writer says, is destined to evolve an inferior type of woman, whose influence on the future will tend towards the development of an inferiority in future generations, both mental and physical. The gradual depopulation of France consequent upon the exceedingly small families has been the subject of much discussion by the Government. A Frenchman, however, has recently died at Megreva named Morand. He leaves fifteen children, sixty-five grandchildren and thirty-one great-grandchildren. Such a family is so unusual in the country that the Government has honored his memory by presenting the family with a medal, pour encourager les autres. THE QUESTION OF THE ESCAPE OF THE COMMUNIST PRISONERS FROM NEW CALEDONIA INTO AUSTRALIA is producing considerable friction between the governments of England and France. The English colonists are furious, and great pressure has been brought to bear upon the home government to induce them to act with a high hand. The Standard, in an editorial, takes Mr. Ferry to task for straining the relations between France and the only friend she has left in Europe. It points out that civilization requires that any country which shoots its refuse humanity at the door of another is bound to see that these dangerous elements are kept within bounds. THE DYNAMITE PLOTTERS. CALISO, April 20.—A large number of refugees owing to the shortness of provisions left Shandy a few days ago in a steamer for Berber. The steamer ran aground on a sand bank near El Basa, and soon was surrounded by swarms of rebels who attacked the steamer on all sides, and massacred everybody on board. The fugitives numbered 450, including a portion of the Shandy garrison and many women and children. NUBA FACHA fears that before long the spirit of rebellion will reach Assouan. He has received a desponding telegram from Hussein Pacha, Governor of Berber, who says the attitude of the population is threatening. He expects that Berber will shortly be surrounded and captured by the rebels, who are constantly increasing in number around the town, and threatening all avenues of communication. Hussein Pacha will resign unless troops are sent to his assistance. LONDON, April 20.—General Gordon has notified the British Government that, owing to the difficulty and delay experienced in sending and receiving communications, he will henceforth act on his own judgment and responsibility. Gordon telegraphed Sir Samuel Baker on April 8:—"Have provisions for five months, but hampered by 500 determined men, and 2,000 ragged Arabs. Do you think if an appeal was made to millionaires in England and the United States for £200,000, it would be available. If the Sultan will send two or three thousand Albanians to Berber under Zobeir Pacha, we could not only settle affairs at Khartoum, but do for El Mahdi a worse collapse than Sultan is necessarily interested. I am sure if it was known how loyal the inhabitants and garrison of Khartoum hold to me and how my lot is involved in theirs, my appeal would be considered fully justified." It is reported that the English Government will convolve a European conference to regulate financial affairs in Egypt. Sir Evelyn Baring has been summoned to England to confer with the government on the subject. The French government has assented to a modification of the law of liquidation, and agreed to support the English proposals for financial reform in Egypt. No further opposition is expected from any power. The reports that El Mahdi had been recently twice defeated by the Tegeba tribes are not believed at Cairo. It is said to be

part of his tactics to propagate falsehoods to cloak his movements.

Advices from Cairo state that Kassala is surrounded by 6,000 rebels, who fire into the town nightly. It is reported that Osman Digna, with 2,000 followers, is again threatening Suakin, and that, if he attacks the town, numerous neutrals will join him against the Egyptians. Advices from Admiral Hewitt to April 13 says he was then close to Adowa, and had been cordially received along the route from Massowah. He was escorted by Abyssinian horsemen and infantry, and had met with an unparalleled reception. SUAKIM, April 20.—The Government has issued a proclamation to friendly sheikhs abolishing taxes and requesting their assistance in opening the roads to Berber and Kassala. Sheikh Moghanni approves of the proclamations, which, he believes, will calm the natives. CAIRO, April 21.—General Gordon has sent a telegram to Sir Evelyn Baring expressing his utmost indignation at the manner in which he has been abandoned by the Egyptian Government, and saying that henceforth he will out himself entirely adrift from those who have deserted him, on whom will rest the blood-guiltiness of all the lives hereafter lost in the Sudan. It is believed the Government has determined to despatch the utmost available forces of all arms of the Egyptian army to Khartoum. It is hoped the force will be ready to start in six weeks. The Paris Figaro's correspondent at Cairo sends details of the recent Shendi massacres. Three hundred Egyptian troops and 600 non-combatants, preferring to make the hazardous attempt to march to Berber to starving inside Shendi, set out from the latter place on the 15th inst. Part of the number went slowly by steamer down the river, while the others marched along the river bank. When two hours' distance from Shendi they were attacked by Arabs, and after a short fight all the troops, excepting a few, were massacred. The Arabs afterwards captured Shendi. The Egyptian troops there had discarded their arms and uniforms in the hope of being spared. Few, however, escaped general massacre. Two thousand men, women and children were slaughtered. Many of them were refugees from Khartoum.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. THE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1884. Consols in London 102 5/16 money; 102 1/2 account; Erie 1 1/8; Illinois Central 104 3/4; Canada Pacific 60 1/2.

Canada Pacific sold in New York at 50. The stock market this morning, like the weather, was dull and overcast. Prices were lower all round, and there is an entire absence of outside orders. The feeling that prices have been forced too high is steadily making ground, and any further decline must necessarily bring out stock held in small margins. The plethora of money is such that banks will have rather more than they can do to maintain the old standard of profits. The fact is that the continued depression in lumber and cotton, and the stagnation in trade, generally indicate that at no distant date lower figures must be touched. Our securities, compared with New York, are absurdly high, and a great New York authority on stocks in recently referring to Canadian stocks said the two countries were so closely allied commercially, that the same influences would certainly have the same effect later on. In the sterling market the rates were 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 for sixties, and 10 for demand. Counter rates are kept at 9 1/2 and 10 1/2. New York funds are quiet at 1 3/4 premium between banks, and 1 1/2 premium over the counter. In the local money market call money on stock collateral loans at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Stock Sales.—Montreal 189 1/2; 75 do 189 1/2; 75 do 189 1/2; 55 do (ex-div) 185; 35 Merchants 110 1/2; 275 do 110; 25 do 109 1/2; 121 do 110; 25 do 110 1/2; 40 Commerce 120 1/2; 535 do 120; 75 do 120 1/2; 30 Molsons 113; 40 Passenger 117; 50 Northwest 54 1/2. New York 1 p. m. April 19th.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 96; O S 49 1/2; D H 000; D & L 118 1/2; Erie 1 1/8; J G 84 1/2; L S 97 1/2; M O 8 1/2; Mo Pac 82 1/2; N J 84 1/2; N Y 21 1/2; pid 47 1/2; N W 114 1/2; pid 14 1/2; N Y O 113 1/2; E X 119; St P 80 1/2; pid 113; St P M & M 93 1/2; Tex Pac 16 1/2; U P 67 1/2; W U 6 1/2.

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COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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