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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 36.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1885.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

3881 III III 9

The Russians Attack the Afrhans and Drive them from the Field with Heavy Losses.

THE ENTIRE AFGHAN CAMP IN MUSCOVITE.

London, April 9, 10 a.m.-Russian securitics have declined 3 per cent. The report of the lattle between the Russians and Afghans is confirmed.

St. Petersbung, April 9 .- An official messenger publishes the following:-Gen. Komoroff reports that in consequence of hestile manifestations by the Afghans, he was compelled to attack them on 30th March. The Afghans were posted upon both banks of the river Kush, in fortified positions. The Afghan force consisted of 4,000 men with 8 guns. The Afghans were passes. defeated with a loss of 500. All the artillery, two standards, the entire camp outfit, and all the provisions, were captured. The Russiaus to leave port until further orders. The

securities are falling rapidly. A despatch from Gulran dated April 3, states that the Russians while making a pretext of changing the position of their outposts on the Afghan frontier attacked Pennijdeh March 30 and drove the Afghans out of their position. The Afghans stubbornly resisted. The weather was wet and rendered the muzzle loading guns of the Afghans useless.

SARABES REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Two companies held one position against the Russians until its defenders were killed. The Afghans retreated to Marauchan in perfeet order. The Russians made no pursuit. The Sarakha remain neutral, but plusdered the Afghans' camp. The Russian losses are said to be great. The British officers remained until the Afghans effected a retreat, when they joined Sir Peter Lumsden's camp. BRITISH OFFICERS TAKEN BY THE AFGHANS. St. Petersburg, April 9.-When the fighting ended Gen. Komoroff returned across the river to the positions he had formerly occupied. Gen. Kamoroff reports that some British officers who had been eyewitnesses, but not participants, in the en-

gagement, appealed to the Russians for protection when they saw the Afghans were beaten. Unfortunately a convoy which he eavalry, who carried the British away with them.

AFGHAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

VIENNA, April 5 .- The troops of the Ameer of Atghanistan are divided in four corns d'armée, one of which remains at Cabul. while three have taken up positions against the Russians. The three corps embrace 27,800 infantry, 8,800 eavalry and 116 guns. Altogether the Angeer has 67 000 men. Russia has mobilized two divisions, which have been sent to the Trans-Caspian.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 9.—Destael, the Russian ambassador, believes the fighting was more serious than the desputches indicate. Lessur. the Russian commissioner, thinks the battle was brought about by the Afghans attacking the Russian pickets. He still hopes that the boundary question may find a pacific settlement. The whole stock list sympathizes with the decline of consols, and Russian Egyptians have fallen 4 points. The gravity of the news from the Afghan lorder has not been diminished by the advices received by the government. The wire to Mehed has been cut for some days. An Ababad despatch states that tien. Komaroff after his victory occupied Penjdeh, which has long been held by the Alahan garrison. It is feared a Bitish officer fell in the rout at Penjdeh. The cabinet council is now sitting and the result is awaited with great anxiety. LONDON, April 9 .- 3.30 p m .- Consols are quoted at 94%. This is the lowest point

reached for years. GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons this afternoon ladstone confirmed the intelligence of the attles betweenlikussians and A'ghans, and said from information which the government have received, Russians have apparently been guilty of an unjustifiable attack on the England has demanded from Russis full explanations in regard to the allair. The Government received no information corroborative of the report that the Russians

had occupied Perdideh.

THE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT. LONDON, April 9 - The latest despatches from the Afghan frontier state that the fight twice attempted to forcibly pass through the at Murghaub was a most stubborn one. The battle was format in a driving rainstorm, which rendered many of the muzzle loading arms carried by both forces ideflective. The staff that the conduct of the Russian soldiers Aighans fought with great desperation, and bravely opposed, att, by step, the advance of the Russians. Two companies of Afghans defended one position until they were completely annihilated by a deadly artillery fire opened on them by the Russians. The Afghans retreated in perfect order, after inflicting some severe lusses. The Russians to March 30th the Afghans made no forward were evidently surprised by the subborn op-Position, and did not follow up their advantage, being evi lently content with the capture of the camp. The British officers who were Present during the fight are loud in their Praises of the valor displayed by the Afghans. After the battle, these officers, at once proceeded to the headquarters of Single etc.

for a dash at Herat before the British are well on the way to Candahar, but they will find more reasonable to believe that after driving every practicable pass between them and the Afghans out of Pendjeh, the Russians form an alliance with Russia.

Herat strongly held by the forces of the occupied it. Mr. Gladstone said: "Of course, Ameer, whose object will be to hold them the natural inference would be that the Russians form an alliance with Russia.

John Lumsden has land and India are pressed forward more

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S INSTRUCTIONS. Instructions have been telegraphed to Sir the forces at his command to occupy Robat spot at the time of the fight. De Giers stated Pass, the approaches to which have already been fortified by the Afghans under the direction of the British Royal Engineers. Robat Pass is 45 miles north of Gladstone about the ambiguity of the ex-Herat, through it is the only practicable road for a large military the Russians might not have occuforce to Herat. Sir Peter has with him pied Penijeh without having occupied about 1,200 British and natives, and the Amcer's forces capable of concentration at this point number between 10,000 and 12,000 as idle, and to others said the government had men. The pass is 900 feet high and the no reason to believe any aggressive act had mountains are impracticable for even a small force. The country east of Robat Pass and south of Pendjeh, lying between Herat and Pendjeh, is held by the Afghans in considerable force : and is so difficult as to be inaccessible by any force not holding the fords and

CONCENTRATING TROOPS. Orders are being telegraphed to all ships of the cruising squadron within reach not lost one officer, three subalterns, and 10 soldier killed, 29 wounded.

London, April 9, 12 30 p.m.—Russian Russian waters. It is stated at the War Office that the Indian government has reported taking the initiative by ordering the formation of a flying column for immediate service, the troops selected for which will parade for marching orders at daylight. These troops will be followed by another division within a few hours. The concentration of troops on the l'endjeh and in the Quetta district has been accelerated. Orders have been wired to Gibraltar, Malta and all points in India stopping the relief and

changes of troops homeward bound. IN THE CABINET. London, April 9.—The cabinet to day was in session two hours and discussed telegrams received from Sir Peter Lumsden. The first despatch was received yesterday, and alfull text. This telegram read: "Large force of Russians from Pul I Khisti made a severe attack on Afguan outposts at Pencigovernment, while believing the Afghan defeat at Pendjeh less disastrous than re- the Russian forces to the north of Sarakhs. ported, considers the incident, unless satisfactorily explained, a casus belli. The cabinet to day discussed the question of at evening in all the government departments. It is stated that 12,000 reinforcements will he immediately sent to India and the first army reserve will probably he called out at once. Lord Dutlerin at Rawul Pinde was informed to-day of what had occurred at Pendsh. The native Indian chiefs in attendance at the councils unanimously recommended the immediate throwing of troops into Afghanistan. Later in the day a telegram was received from Sir Peter Lumsden at Gulran, dated April 1st, which completed the broken despatch. It states that the Russians attacked the Afghans entrenched in their position at Pendjeh and slaughtered 200 of he garrison. Seventy thousand British and Indians troops now stationed near the northern Indian frontier may, it is thought, reach Herat in time to prevent its capture by the Russians. After the Cabinet adjourned to-

day Lord Granville had an interview with the

EXPLANATIONS IN THE COMMONS.

Turkish ambassador and Baron de Staal.

Mr. Gladstone in the Commons this evening said the calknet on Saturday considered Russia's reply to England's proposal to limit the zone of survey to debatable points. The government considered Eussia's reply did not advance the question towards a conclusion and was dissatisfied with it. Within the past twenty four hours, however, a mibsequent communication has been received from Russia, and this appeared, in the opinion of the govemment, to place the matter in a more hopeful position. Being asked what the nature of this subsequent communication was. Mr. Gladatone said it would be impossible at present to make any further statement conceruing pending negotiations in view of the grave.occurrences just reported. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said, it was evident the Russians had attacked the Afghans and that the Afghans had been defeated after a gallant resistance. It was apparent also that the Russians after the fight had returned to the left ank of the Kushk river, which might be equivalent to a retirement of their former positions. The govern ment has been informed that the Russians made every endeavor to induce the Afghans to begin the fighting. Russian troops had Afghan picket lines. After one of these attempts had failed to provoke an Afghau at tack, Capt. Yates told the Russian chief of was an evident violation of the Russian agreement not to advance pending the outcome of negotiations. The Russian officer stated that he had no knowledge that any arrangement existed against a Russian advance, The Gladstone, commenting on this, said England had kept her part of this agreement. Up movement of any kind. So far as information possessed by the ministers went the government must regard the attack by the Russians upon Pendjeh as unprovoked. The government had asked for an explanatibu from Russia, but sufficient time had not Let elapsed for the receipt of an answer. Sir St. Petersburg state that Russia considers De Edward Thorrton had, however, last night Giers excuse for the attack upon the Afghans

until a flying column of British troops can sians now occupy Pendjeh. "Concerning make their way to the front. this statement, however," the premier added, "some confusion exists, because the statement that the Russians occupy Peudjeh Peter Lunsden to proceed instantly with all emanates from a British officer who left the to Sir Edward Thornton that the Russians. after attacking the Afghans, did not occupy Pendjah." Many questions were asked Mr. immediately after the battle. Gudstone evaded these questions no reason to indieve any aggressive act had been done by the Afghans to provoke an attack. This declaration caused a sensation and the house resounded withcries of "Hear." Mr. Gladstone appeared suxious and careworn. Lord Randolph Churchill, on cutering the house, was warmly greeted by the con-

servatives and liberals. Later in the evening Mr. Gladstone said the governmen- had received another telegram from Ser Peter Lumsten, stating that when the Russians threatened to attack the Afghan position by advancing in force on Ak-Tope, the Afghans threw out videtteannd extended their pickets to Pul-I-Kisti on the lieft bank of the Kushk river and gradually strengthened the position, until, on March 30th, the balk of their force had been transferred across the river. Lumsden considers this movement did not constitute an actual advauce on the part of the Afghans, but was merely the occupation of a more advantageous military position.

Mr. Unilders has postponed for a week the presentation of the budget in the House of Commons. The postponement is presumably due to the anticipation of a vote on the question of the war with Russia.

THE DEFENCE OF BERAT.

The government believes Sir Peter Lumsden is at Herat, which he will fortify and hold if necessary against a Russian advance. The ordinary defences of Herat are reported though it was of an alarming nature action | in good condition. It is stated that promised was postponed upon it in order to get the orders to have the Russian advance stopped, which DeGiers gave assurance he would send, were so in inaged that they did not reach the headquarters of Gen. Komaroff until after the ch." At this point the despatch was attack upon the Afghans. England's demand broken off, evidently through the cutting of for an explanation of Russia's conduct in the wires No doubt is entertained that the government, while believing the Afghan decoupled with a demand for the withdrawal of

ANOTHER REPORTED FIGHT.

A letter from Meshed, daved 7th March, immediately dispatched to the relief of these once sending six iron clads now at Malta to that it was then rumored that the concess a mable to overtake the Afghan the Dardanelles. There is great agitation this linear relief by the Dardanelles of the Dardanelles. There is great agitation this linear relief by the Dardanelles of the Dardanelles. Herar which had attacked the Russian troops in the Zullikar Pass and compelled them to retreat. The letter said the rout of the Russians on this occasion was complete. Lessar, the Russian commissioner, in an interview this evening concerning these statements stated this Meshed letter, if reliable. afforded a complete explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon l'endjele.

THE AMERICA PROMISE. BOMBAY, April 9. - Rewal Pinde despatches say the conference between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer has resulted in the Ameer strongly favoring an alliance with the British, the latter to supply Afghanistan with arms and ammunition and to increase the annual subsidy. These conditions have been accepted by Lord Dufferin. The Ameer expressed fears that the entry of the British troops into Afghan territory would revive the animosity caused by former wars. Lord Dafferin replied that the government had no intention of sending troops across the Afghan frontier unless the Afghans so desired, and in such case England would fulfil her pledges to maintain the integrity of the Ameer's

THE RUSSIANS' DUPLICITY.

Letters from St. Petersburg, mailed at Ber lin in order to escupe the Russian censorship, charge the Russian minister of war with hav ing sent orders to Gen. Komaroff about the end of February to being on a conflict with the Afginus. The letters state that Kommoli started from Mery with reinforcements for Pul I Khisti and took advantage of a favorable opportunity to make an attack suon after his arrival.

LOUD DUFFERIN'S VIEWS.

London, April 10 .- Lord Dutferin, after consultation with the Ameer, urges the government to order an immediate advance into Afghanistan. The Ameer has sent out couriers with orders to the Afghan chiefs to meet him at Cabul for the purpose of holding war durbar.

PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

RAWEL PINDE, April 10.-News of the battle between the Russians and Afghans was received by the Amery quietly. . He has long been convinced that Russia means to advance to Heret. A hundred tons of supplies have Leen going through the Bolan Pass daily. Orders have been given to increase the supplies to 300 tons dairy. The Ninth Lancors have been ordered to go to Quatta next week. WAR FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A St. Petersburg despatch says decorations and rewards have already been conferred by tolegraph on the Russian officers and soldiers who have taken part in the battle with the Af hims. Traders here complain that the present state of uncertainty is worse than war. Commercial circles believe war is inwar communicat arcies believe war is in-evitable, and that it is better it should come now. The Novoe Vremya accuses Lord Duf-form of trying to provoke war. Viewa, April 10.—Reliable advices from

castically asked Mr. Gladetone if it was not | tributed proclamations through the frontier | tries hard to behave in peace, but the press

LONGON, April 10.—Sir Peter Lumsden has begun a march from Gulran to the Robat Pass, which commands the approaches to Herat from the north. His troops have encountered fearful sufferings from cold. Many have perished in snowstorms on the mountains.

LONDON, April 10 .- The report is confirmed that the British government has invited Italy to occupy Cairo and the Soulau.

STOCKHOLM, April 10 -Russia is ordering gunboats from Swedish builders. Finland has agreed to equip ten torpedo hoats in addition to seventy Russia already has in the Bultic.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 10.—The harbor is being fortified with torpedors and other preparations are being made in anticipation of war with Russia. Two British warships are on the way here from the Chinese squadron.

S'X IRON CRUISERS ORDERED. Philadelpela, April 11—An order forsix fast iron cruisers of the Esmeralda-Chiljan pattern have been received here. The vessels are nominally ordered by private gentlemen, but well probable be seld to Russia when completed. Wharton Barker, the Russian financial agent, wharton Tarrer, the Russian Imanetal agent, says Russia has nearly completed ten first class war ships at Nikolaieff, and has a hundred ter-pedo hoats in the Black Sea. Ho regards war as inevitable, and believes an alliance exists between Russia and Turkey.

THE EX-AMEER IN TROUBLE.

TEHERAN, April 11. - Ayoub Khan, ex-Ameer of Alghanistan, who has been residing here or Alghanistan, who has been resulting here some time on a pension from the British government, has again tried to leave Pers a for Afghanist in. The British Minister has kept a close watch on Ayoub since the R. sso-Afgh in difficulty began. Learning from letters which fell into his hands that the ex-Ameer was again planning to escape the British Minister com-piained to the Shah; the latter arrested Ayonb and has confined hun in the Citadel. Persian officials have taken possession of Ayoub's house.

LONDON, April 12 .- General Komaroff's at-

tack on the A'gloins is regarded in Europe as an act of war. In no well informed quarters

here or abroad is there any but the faintest

hope of peace. The English request for an explanation embodied no terms, but the English opinion is nearly unanumous that a formal disavowal of General Komaroff's act, a formal expression of regret, and a conplete ev cuation of the previous military positions held by Russia will constitute the minimum of the apology. The dishonest victory of a few days since on the Kushk secures for Russia a most important position in the debated territory. Ru-sia to-day is master of the entire country between Murghaba and the Heri Rod. Sir Peter Lumsden has been forced to retire from Gulran, where he commanded Robat Pass to Kusan, leaving the road to Herat open. The and will be used as a troop ship. Bussian forces south of Mery are enormously greater than was suspected. It is evident that masses of troops have been hurried forwarddur ing the whole period which Russia was pretend-ing to "diplomatize." The dilatory game is still to be played under a pretext of asking explanations from Gen. Komaroff. His dispatch announcing the battle is known to have been received at St. Petersburg on Tuesday last, and probably much earlier. It was not published till Thursday, nine days after the event, though the telegraphs extends to Merv, 120 miles from Pendjeh. To be slupped violently in the face and then be compelled to wait seventeen days in order to learn whether the assailant really meant it would severely try the most angelic of dispositions To the British people, who never were specially rich in the traits of secaphim, the enforced suspense is literally intolerable. The leaders make a mistake in supposing that it lies with St. Petersburg to decide upon war or peace, or even that it lies with the English Ministers. The English people have something to say, and before this tremendous pressure of great wrath even a weaker Government than Mr Gladstone's would be forced to hold itself erect. Continental diplomats have failed to realize that in England, in great crisis, the popular intensity of feeling is like a temnest which breaks what it cannot bend, England will have either an abject apology and the swift withdrawal of the Russiens from the neighborhood of Pendjeh to Strakhs. or blood. What specially engages the public temper is the universal conviction that England is playing a hopelessly unequal game so long as the sword is undrawn Russian diplomacy is checking British action with palaver, while Russian military forces, entirely regardless of what this diplomany pledges, utilizes the time thus gained to seize as many points in the impending war game as they can. From St. Petersburg and Vienna we get all sorts of sinister rumors of Afchan rising against the British, of Sir Peter Lumsden and party being killed by the Ameer's disgusted troops, of Herat being in revolt. All these are certainly guess work, but they illustrate what British imagination pictures as easily happening while the authorities are waiting to have St. Petersburg find out why Gen. Komaroff did not regard certain instructions which never were sent him, but national love of doing things in an orderly way is satisfied with understanding that it is the proper thing thus to wait. But the national heart meanwhile grows itself in impatience. The Ministry is doing all it can to hurrying forward munitions of war and naval preparations, and we are likely to hear Monday that not only have full reserves of 60,000 been called out but that orders have been given to Dufferin to immediately send an army toward Candahar. The Russian press under stringent censorship exuits over the victory and teems with insults and defiance to England. The English press like the English public has lost neither head nor temper. While mostly re-garding war as certain, it abstains from provocation, contents itself with firmly insisting

war brings ruin. War preparations in England and India are pressed forward more vigorously than ever. The Ministry declines to continue the boundary discussion, pending explanations. The Ameer's language is regarded by those who know Asia as a docisive proof of his complete accord with England, which remains undisturbed by the Afghan disorder on the Kushk. At the India Office it is freely admitted to political friends, and statements are reported at Liberal clubs frequenced by government officials that cessation of peace negotiations may take place at any moment, although the atrictest orders have been transmitted from headquarters to prohibit any further movement of troops beyond the strategic position already

assigned under any circumstances short of a

fresh Russian attack.

ST PETERSBURG, April 12. - The Official Messenger publishes the following telegram from Gen Komaroff, dated April 1st. On the 25th March our detachment approached Dashkeprio. When near the bridge we saw as entrenchment occupied by Afghans. In order to avoid a conflict I stationed my troops three miles from the Afghan positions. Negotiations with Captain Yate (a member of Sir Peter Lumsden's force) commenced on the twenty sixth. When the Afghans became convinced we had no intention of attacking them, they daily drow nearer to our camp. On the twenty-seventh they despetched three companies with a gun against the company covering our reconnoitering party. On next day their sudaci y and arrogance increased, they ocleft flank of our camp and made intrenchmen's, and placed a cavalry post in the rear of our line and a picket within gunshot of our fort. On the 29th I sent the Afghan commander an energetic summons to evacuate the left bank of Kushk and the ight bank of Murghab, as far as the mouth | ered at the railwayst ition to await the arrival of the Kashk. He replied that, acting on the advice of the English, he would not retire trouble the railway officials, with the aid of beyond Kusch. I then sent him a private the constabulary, ejected the nationalists letter coached in amicable terms. On the 30th, in order to support my demand, I undue force was used by the ejectors. Upon marched with a detuchment against the the arrival of the Prince and Princess they Afghan position, still expecting a pacific issue, but hire from the Afghan artillery and an attack of their cavalry compelled me to

necept a combat. London, April 12.—The Minister of War has sent a congratulatory message to General Komaroff and directed him to thank the troops, in the name of the Czur, and inform them that all who took part in the recent battle would be rewarded.

NEW YORK, April 13 .- The British government has prechased the steamer America for £250,000. The Alaska has been chartered

THE PRINCE AND THE PEOPLE.

TURNING THE TABLES.

THE PREPARATIONS IN DUBLIN DE-NOUNCED BY NATIONALISTS.

The Lord Mayor's Protest in the Dublin Council Touthe Occasion of the Beparture of the Prince and Princess-Bayonets

used on a surging crowd with terrible effect -The Nationalists aroused. LONDON, April 7 -- The Prince of Wales left this evening for Ireland. At a meeting of the National League at Dublin to-day Messrs. Healy and O'Brien, members of parliament, and other prominent nationalists lenounced the loyalist flunkey ism shown by the extensive preparations in that and other cities and towns in Ireland to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales. Speaking of the profuse decorations which adorn the principal streets of Dublin, they suggested that the Dublin corporation should close the roads along the proposed royal route. Mr Healy, in his address, said the Prince of Wales was coming ostensibly to see the country. It would be better if he visited the buts of the evicted families whom the league was supporting instead of picknicking at the landlords' houses. He regrett d that the gentleman who was destined to be king of Ireland (great uproar and shouts of ." Never") should be so ignorant of public feeling in Ireland as to visit Dublin Castle and cause Irishmen to attribute to him a desire to prop up Earl Spencer's filthy sceptre and whitewash Dublin Castle and to connect him with the mur-der of Joyce and Haynes. Healy concluded by assuring the Prince that while wishing him a pleasant voyage and plenty of amusement, his visit would leave no political effects whatever. Cork, April 12 -At a mass meeting to day

a resolution was adopted declaring that the addresses to the Prince and Princess of Wales do not express the feelings of the people. Very little enthusiasm was manifested, Mallow, County Cork, April 12 -Mr.

O'Brien, M.P., addressing a meeting of Nationalists to day, expressed his intention of organizing a movement for the purpose of showing that the people disagreed with the way the English newspapers construed the effect of the Prince of Wales' visit. The meeting groaned at the mention of Earl Spencer's name and sang "God Save Ireland." THE LORD MAYOR INSULTED.

Dublin, April 13. -A scene of great excitement attended the departure of the Prince of Wales to day for the south of Ire and. On the route to Kingsbridge station the prince and princess passed the city hall, where an immense crowd had assembled. Lord Mayor O'Connor draye past the hall, a few minutes before the royal carriage appeared, and the crowd hissed him sayingely. O'Connor flew upon ample reparation for the outrage on the crowd hissed him sayyegily. O'Connor flew English allies, and for the gross breach of into a violent passion, but his display of ire Lumsden, the Logistic Commissioner, and the Czar an earnest hope that the continents of the displaced did that the continents of the displaced did that the continents of the displaced to present the continents of the displaced to present the continents of the continuation of the continents of the continuation of th Vent an early conclusion of peace negotia. (This remark was greeted with shouts of do long in order to bring up sufficent troops risive laughter.) Sir Stafford Northcote sar.

thizers in the assemblage. He then addressed the gathering and told them they would be sorry for hissing him. He said he would telegraph Parnell at Cork and Mallow an account of what had occurred and they would see what the result would be. When the prince and princess were driven pust the hall they were greeted with tumultuous and prolonged cheering.

A GOOD REASON FOR REMAINING AWAY. At a meeting of the Dublin municipal council to day, Lord Mayor O'Connor, explaining his refusal to attend the reception on Saturday to the Prince of Wales at the Artaine industrial school, admitted that he had not been invited. The statement aroused much indignation among the nationalists in the council. Notice was at once given by the nationalists of a motion to withhold the municipal grant to the achool, because of this gratuitous insult to the Lord Mayor Notice was also given that a motion be made to purchase two green flags to replace the civic flag stolen from the Mansion House.

THE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIZE THE WIRES. LONDON, April 13 -- Tuere was a terrible row at Mallow Junction, County Cork, this afternoon, on the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales from Dublin, on their way to visit the Earl of Listowell at Cavanmore. A large crowd broke through the police lines and were driven back at the point of the bayonet. Mesers. O'Brien, Redulond and Harrington, Irish members of parliament, were in the crowd and were badly manled. Ever since the riot the Government has monopolized the telegraph wires, and no further details are obtainable. News of the disturb ance caused intense excitement in the House of Commons.

BATONS USED FREELY ON THE CROWD. LONDON, April 14. - The following despatch from Mallow is another account of the aff ir at that place : - A large concourse of nationalists, headed by Messrs. O'Brien, Harrington and Deasy, members of parliament, gathof the Prince and Princess of Wales. Fearing the constabulary, ejected the nationalists from the station. The latter complain that were warmly cheered and addresses of welcome were presented to them. An attempt of the nationalists to raise a counter-demonstration resulted in a fizzle. When the nationalists returned to Cock, where many of them live, a riot occurred and houses displaying bunting were stoned. When Police Inspector Carr ordered the station to be cleared, the police used their batons on the crowd freely, driving them over the walls to the waste ground beyond. Mr. O'Brien appealed to the director of the railway. Mr. Cooke, stating that he had a return ticket to Cork, but Cooke refused to allow him to remain in the station. In Dublin, the magistrate, refused to accede to Inspector Carr's request to arrest the ringleaders of the party. The police commenced a fresh assault, and, aided by the armed military, drove the nationalists some distance off and held them at bay until the royal visitors arrived and departed for Lord Listowell's residence. Many people were injured. It is reported that the police roughly handled the members of parliament

of rebel Cork, we are now in open rebellion. The first shot was fired to-day. It is reported that a suburban police station at Blackpool was wrecked. John O'Connor. M.P., made an inflammatory speech to night at the meeting of the Irish National League here. He urged the men of Cork to rebel against the English government. rethren in Mallow have already done [so." e said, "and the first shot was fired to day. I have just returned from Mallow, where I have just returned from with blood from bayonet wounds. O'Brien fell from bayonet wounds. O'Brien fell first." The result of this oration was a repetition at Cork of the riot at Mallow. Windows and doors of houses which had been decorated in honor of the Prince of Wales. were smashed and crowds of men reamed through the streets all night cheering for O'Connor and O'Brien, and singing "God Save Ireland. " O'Copnor's description of the riot at Mallow was greatly exaggerated. Prior to the arrival of the Prince of Wales, the

crowd kicked and punched a lot of cocked

hats which they used to symbolize revalty.

When the rush was mede toward the Prince

it was led by William O'Brien, M.P. for

Mallow. Some of the rabble were severely

injured by the police while repelling this rush. Mr. Redmond was not present as

The only members of parlia-

present, but Mr. O'Brien denies this.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH AT CORK.

Another account of the meeting at Cork

says: Mr. O'Connor in a speech said: "Men

first reported. The only members of parliament were O'Brien, O'Connor and Timothy Harring or. MALLOW, April 13 .- The principal organizer of the demonstration against the Prince of Wales, which occurred here this afternoon, was Mr. O'Brien, M P., editor of United Ireland. In an interview this evening O'Brien said: "My object is accom-pushed. I have shown the special reporters who accompany the Prince of Wales the true Irish view of his visit and I have vindicated

AN ATTACK ON A PRINCE.

Ireland's name."

BRUSSELS, April 9. - Excitement was caused this morning by a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Prince Rudolph, Grown Prince of Austria. The Prince and the Count and Counters of Finnders were on their way in a carriage to the cathedral to attend a Te Deum which was celebrated there in commemoration of the 55th appiversary of the birthday of King Leopold. A man who was in a state of great excitement when he saw the carriage approaching rushed wildly at it, and with naked; fiste smached in the windows! The incident produced much excitement on the street and at the cathedral. he man was unarmed and is believed to bas ludatio. He is in jail awaiting examinations to all hands of the second

There are ten Irishmen on the Pacific slope who own between them \$418,000,000,

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, ike perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by soratching, wery distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the ectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelar, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three-for \$1.25. "Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa Sold by Druggists. Sold by Druggists.

The hobby of a well-known society young man in San Fsansisco is to collect gloves in a new fashion. To each lady acquaintance who gives him a right-hand glove he presents an elegant new pair.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Anold physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indimissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

The Cuban eigarmakers in New York employ a "reader," usually a Cuban patriot and refugee, who visits the shops every day and spends from three to four hours translating from American papers. The men pay 25 cents a week each to support him.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

Three members of the Sanborn family, a brother and two sisters, all of whom are over four score years of age, and now residing at Haverhill, N.H., were never married, never rode in a railroad car, and have never had a stove in their house. The old-fashioned tinbaker, fire crane and hooks have always been in use by them.

When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

Said a noted man of 60 years, "My mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy.

Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment.

In the lower of London are twenty-one specimens of shields, with a pistol attachment in the center, the weapon being a breech loader, and slightly projecting, so that it would hardly be noticed by an enemy until it was discharged. All these shields were carried in former times as "concealed weapons.

This season's orange crop in Florida is the the largest ever known.

Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANces on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia paralysis, and many other diseases. Com plete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The average consumption of wheat by each inhabitant of the United States is estimated to be nearly six bushels.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .-- Rheuma tism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Dintment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fo mented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultane ously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases, which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitu-tion. This Ointment checks the local mischief. The Pills restore the vital powers.

At Biggs, Cal., recently a baby was supposed to be dead and was laid out a week or two ago, but the mother did not agree with the attendants, and with a good deal of work the child was resuscitated and is still alive.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three letter stamps for large illustrated pamphlet suggesting such cure. Ad dress World's Dispensary Medical Associa tion, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Some twenty years ago," says the Review, of Livermore, Cal., "a resident of this valley sold his wife for a jug of whisky. few days later he was presented with the wife of a man who had grown tired of her. The first woman mentioned was afterward traded again for a cow. All hands then set tled down to business, and have lived in this country ever since. They accumulated a nice property, and their descendants are among the most respected people in the

country." EPPS'S COCCA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING -" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a distribly flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (\$10 and 11b) by grocers, labelled, "James Errs & Co., Homosopathic hamists. London. Eng & bemists, London, Eng a

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS coming pron us.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the test. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation a the pit of the stomach which food does not a tisfy The eyes are sunten; the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not begin to afford any rest. After

and sleep dose not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when a sort or whiring sensation in the leads where rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others | because Miss Fitzpatrick nappens to be | presence of Captain Courtney. or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the hysterical," frowned Lady Ahria. "He is | With swift revulsion of feeli or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these as to act narmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost grateful to you. I think you will meet the same time of the same time of the same time. The following latters from immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf-fering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, Aprk Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland :- I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind. N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :- All who buy it are

pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value. A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your

valuable medicine shave great sale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great atisfaction. Robt. Laine, Melksham :- I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved

ts efficacy for indigestion my-elf. riockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882 Dear Sir, -- Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as a great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are

no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq. 15th August, 1883, Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and de-

clares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White.

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Montreal Montreal.

For sale by all druggists, and by A. J White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belledonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

A melon on a shrub is the latest fruit nov elty reported from California.

It's no secret that Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is composed of distilled Extract of Smart Weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Camphor Water and best Grape Brandy. The best remedy for cholera morbus, diarrhoxa, dysentery bloody flux; also, for colle or cramps in stomach, and to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks.

The Nebraska town which placed the retail liquor license fee at \$100,000 has no licensed saloon and no application thus far.

The authorities of Dalton, Ga., have prohibited marble playing upon the public thoroughfares of the town. The largest vineyard in the world is in

California, and contains between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 vines. FOR Rough conditions of the

Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. The foreman of the Ann Arbor Courier

office has just completed his first half century at the case. FREEMAN'S WORM Powders destroy and remove worms with-

out injury to adult or infaut. The ties and wood fuel used by the railroads of the United States cost annually

about \$25,000. DR. LOW'S PLEASANT Worm Syrup—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove ail

kinds of worms. The Mormon Church has more missionaries than the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Obstructions of the Stomach. Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

Coffee was first used as a beverage in Abys sinia, whence the custom was carried to had no more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had a more to hope or fear; but for the un- mysell, had no

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XL .- Continued.

"So I had, but was taken prisoner by the ebels, and made my escape; rode hard for my life, and got up to town just an hour ago. ran over to see my mother, who told me of your arrival the day before yesterday, and here I am to bid you cead mills failthe. How are you all?" The question applied to all upon a fallen hero, a defamed rebel? He was addressed to Alphonse, who, conscious of was in such full awing of vigorous ruminahis eager gaze and the acrutinizing eyes of each turned upon her, stammered, confused his theme was quite disorganised by the and embarrassed:

gushed from her lips with a great sob-Poor Patrick is in prison."

"What for? There, don't weep ; -- just tell me, and I'll be off to him, the dear old fellow! Did he murder appone of consequence ?"

Don't make a fool of yourself, Maurice, United Irishman, which, of course, he will disprove and get off. Are you going so soon?'
"Yes," said O'Driecoll, "I'll go over, and
see what can be done. No joke to be thought

"Oh I thank, thank you, Maurice, I am so grateful to you. I think you will meet uncle there," said Alphonse, wiping her eyes. "He is just gone from this."
"So much the better: two heads are better

than one. Where are you going, Lady Alicia ?

"With you, part of the way; I want to speak to you, and the carriage is at the door," returned her ladyship, taking abrup leave of her friends, and accompanying him down the stairs.

"Well, lady, what have you to say to me?" said O'Driscoll, as he seated himself

beside her in the equipage.
"This. Maurice," she answered with offended mien, as she stared repreach'ully into his attentive face : "You astonished me, and others as well, by your total forgetfulness of your own dignity and self respect ;don't interrupt me, pray, I know what I am saying. The wild way you went on with that artful girl, little short of actual impropriety; I really thought you would have kissed her when she got up such a fit of sentiment to move your too impressionable heart. I'm sure if it's a fortune you want with a wife, you needn't stoop so low for it. You are not so fallen from high estate as to be content to descend to degra-

"My dear friend, you are talking Sanscrit to me; I don't understand what you mean," returned O'Driscoll, loftily. "I have not done anything that I am aware of improper or unbecoming the position in which I stand to Miss Fitzpatrick, with my engagement to whom my mother and her uncle are quite pleased.

to say you are engaged to her to Al-

"Yes, why not? I've been long attached toher; she is my beau ideal of human perfection and excellence; so far above me, that I had given over as hopeless striving for a prize a mon arch might have been blessed to win, when the mad exploit of Colandisk resulted in fortune being propitious, and disposing the peerless-

"Say no more ; that will do. I'm sorry for you. Are you not going to the prison !-I must go home," cried hely Alicia, inco-herently, 88, struck to the heart, she lay back in the carriage.

"I shall see you home," said O'Driscoll, mildly, and compassionating in his soul the disappointed being who made no effort to control or disguise her ill regulated feelings; for, though annoyed beyond measure, and entertaining but slight esteem, and no liking whatever, for the wilful woman who laid siege to capture his affection, it were not in human nature not to be flattered or softened by the extravagant predilection she manifested towards him. Leaving her at the door of her mansion, with a few courteous words of leave taking, from which she sullenly turned, muttering in tone loud enough for him to hear, 'You know I loved you, yet you spurned me for her. Await the issue; a Luttrell will not lightly brook scorn," the portal closed between them, and O'Driscoll, like one disburdened of an incubus, hastened with clastic step and buoyant spirit to visit the prisoner of Newvate.

CHAPTER XLIL

VICISSITUDES OF PORTUNE. The action in which Miles had last taken part previous to his being made prisoner in the routed division which was convoying the women and children of the insurgent camp to the Glen of Imaile, was the last of any man nitude that took place between the loyalists and the patriots, though several skirmishes on a lesser scale of desultory warfare continued to be fought between the contending parties. We have seen the grand historic figures of the nation arrayed in banded phalanx to achieve the noblest emprise that ever fired the enthusiasm and glorified the aspiration of human bosom, to break the strong arm of tyranny, and enfranchise an enslaved people. Large of mind, and endowed with qualities magnificent of heart and soul, yet, thwarted by adverse fate, their hands failed in grasping prize to which their high courage had tided them, and which farther and ever farther, like the mirage of the desert, recorded beyond their reach, till weary of pursuing the fair illusion, lofty hopes toned down, and glory's dream vanished in the mournful waking of busoms bold to dare, strong to endure, and now in storm, and cloud, and rain, breaking desolate and forlore while the world went its way rejoicing, shouring pmans for the winner, and recking not of the seed laid in the furrow, forgotten, but fructifying not the less surely, to burst forth in the coming spring with the guerdon of harvest, when they who sowed in tears shall reap in joy, and the crowned effort shall compensate for the futile

struggle ! Disen hanted of the brilliant romance that had but lately woven, in gorgeous tissue, au aureole of splendor about his life's morning, and sobered by the bue of the pate gray day lengthening before him, Miles, immured in the same prison with Father Fitzpatrick, but in a different and worse compartment, stoically resigned himself to his altered circumstances, and weaving in conjecture his probable future, into which the phantom visitant had given him a foresight. Yes; a transported felon he should lan-guish out the residue of his life in convict's

this brother High—he thought of him with a pany of regret, be otten of a strange, in stimutive consciousness that took the form of a presentiment that he should never see him more. They had, as was their wont, em-braced at their last parting, which was invested with a solemnity of unusual character; though few words were spoken between them, yet the pressure of each hand, and the the prestige look into each other's eyes, seemed now significantly portentous of the doom that when next those hands grasped and those eyes smiled greeting, it would not be in this world. Then came a thought of Florence Esmond, bunished as soon as presented; yet with a tear, welling up in his indignant eye. What demented his reason, under any circumstances, ever to think of her in connexion with his destiny? Would the highborn daughter of wealth and fashion-willing, indeed, to ally with a triumphant victor-waste a though. was in such full awing of vigorous rumina-tion upon the second day of his captivity, that grating of the pouderous key of the jailer in "I believe we are all well-but-but-" it | the lock of his prison door, and the consecutive entrance of a robust figure, whose proprietorahi, he could not, in the gloom of the dungeon, well make out, till a familiar voice, shouting aloud: "What a hole! worse than pigsty! Fetch a light! Oh, oh! I've broke my shin! Where is be? I say, Miles, come out here!" announced the

With swift revulsion of feeling, Miles came only in prison on some idle charge of being a forward, smiling: "Captain Courtney, I am glad to see you; this is, indeed, kind of you. Will you sit down?" ycu.

He offered the chair, but was repulsed with:

"No, you blockhead! Come along; I'm half stifled and whole poisoned. I had no idea it was such an inferno, or I had never dreamed of such a step: typhus will be the end, and my death will be at Percy's door. Hang you, will you come on; are you fetter-

ed or newitched?" "But am I free to go?" cried Miles, look

ing at the jailer with doubt and wonder. "Oh, you dolt !--you thick-headed fellow Don't you see the warrant in my hand!' reared the captain. "Did you suppose we vere going to leave Percy in the hands of the Croppies when he could make an exchange, and Colandisk, writing letters all smirched with dirt and tears, conjuring us to pity him. Get on, get on; I cannot speak to you here ; it's getting late, and dinner will be overdone. Much you care, with your strong young stomach that could digest a saddle; but it destroys me, and that daft Florence Esmond goading me to come fetch you myself till she nearly drove me wild; as if the order sent to the juilor wouldn't, as I told her, have done as well; but I suppose she thinks you an idiot that would have lost your way in the streets. Oh, the blessed fresh air! Call the noddy. Good day, Mr. Turnkey; you'll not catch me going again in a harry to visit your dominion on any pretext. There, jump in ;and now, coachman, have us home in a

Milce, five minutes since a hopeless denizen of Newgate, awaiting a patriotic convict's gay metropolis to dine among an aristocratic eased."
in his own person the mythological fiction realised, of transmigration of souls: steeped in trance-like stupor, and as on uninterrupted. Mechanically, when the vehicle stoppe i, he alighted and followed on Court wy's exclamation as she came forward to welcome him:

"Oh, dear me! I am so delighted to see suite and greeting of Florence Esmond, Alphouse Fitzpatrick, and Ethel, as though he felt it to be a dream which would disperse like many another in illusion. He gazed upon the scene, mute and rapt; nor was it till the cheery voice of O'Driscoll, ringing up the caught his abstracted ear, that he staire. seemed to rouse up and realise that he was master the tide of oppression that swept over not thralled by some glamour of magic. Maurice entered the saloon accompanied by Don Antonio. The eyes of all three met in

"I proclaim myself a convert henceforth to the dogma of whosoever inculcates a creed in the abstrace science of mystical lore, pate, stay the progress of the inevitable issue, capala, witchcraft, and sorcery of dreamland. cried O'Driscoll, as enthusiastically he rung the hand of Miles. "I was dreaming of you all last night that you were ploughing beside me, and so here you are. I did not know you had come to town till half an hour ago I met Marmion, who told me how matters stood, and that there had been an exchange of warriors. Would to heaven we could have exchanged at the Boyne; it had saved some trouble

since. "I," said Don Antonio, "am personally rejoiced at any event that affords me an opportunity of renewing acquaintance with a gallant friend, but for whose brave arm I had long since been a subject of Neptune's realm."

"Dinner!" shouted the pompous butler, as he threw open the door, and with stentorian voice, moved, as by the touch of a spring, all the figures of the saloon into motion.

"I was so very, very sorry for you," whis pered Florence Esmond, as she took Miles's proffered arm, and lingered aside till the enders of the cortege awept by. "But so thankful you have escaped all worse fortune, henceforth you must consider yourself our rostage."

Miles, gazing tenderly upon the noble, can did face, that yet shyly bent downward shunned his eye, replied earnestly : " Worse fate, indeed might have been mine; never theless, if I must congratulate my better fortune, chide not that some regret for our lost cause mingles in the cup."

There was no response ; Florence Esmond had too sensitive a perception not to understand. " What beroes feel,

When all but life and honor's lost,"

and that anything she could say on the subject might probe more acutely the arrow fesering in the sore wound, and in silence amid the general hum and buzz of conversa tion around them, they took their place at the board. Miles, notwithstanding the satisfaction of being seated next to Florence, feeling altogether out of his lattitude in the alien cir cle, where if some might pity, few would sympathise with him, and to be an object of commiseration, indebted to condescension for endurance, and by no means contributed to render him an agreeable guest, as haughtily adverse to the development of a taciturn, and on the qui vive to resent the robust frame, and sleek, comely physmallest expression of implied affront, he sat sternly, questioning himself: "What theory, compare, Miles, yourself, with Courtchains, and his dust should lie beveath the sat sternly, questioning himself: "What flowers of a foreign land. So for bimself he brought me here! Why did I suffer myself, like a mindless imbecile, to be

of a family circle, but to be the butt of criticism, and the scape goat of curiosity and scorn? Peace, peace the me see out the farce, and be more warm henceforth. It has been said, that in foreign countries the circle of private saloun, neutralizes all

the well-bred aristocratic home circle in a yet wider sense, for though the prestige and antecedents of the insurgent Miles O'Byrne were well-known to all present, no expression or gesture, even by implication, could be construed to convey the amallest sense of saything short of courteous deference to the stranger, and studious care to avoid any topic likely to hurt or embarass his feelings. In one case alone the free and easy deportment which, banishing constraint and awkward formality, promotes. genial intercourse, and establishes the most distant on a friendly footing of equality, was overdone by Lord Carhampton. who in his extreme empressement to honor the stranger. treated him with a ceremony that might befit a magnate of renown, but which, addressed to Miles, was fraught with a sense of hyperbole akin to satire, which if it did not discompose his self-possession cased in armor of proof, inspired him with a cordial dislike to the obsequious nobleman. The usual routine of the aristocratic dinner-table-soup, fish, wine, viands, entremets, courses—having been duly observed, seasoned with the prescribed condi ment of table talk and small chat while the desert was being set, Maurice O'Driscoll, now publicly recognized as accepted suitor by Alphonae Fitzpatrick, next to whom he sat, turning to Lord Carhamptor, who with side glance levelled from the corner of his eye, was watching Florence Esmond's graceful tact in heguiling her dull accosted him, saying:
"We saw the Chief Secretary this morn-

ing, Don Antonio and I, and it pleased the god to lend a propitious ear to our suit : he will spare an hour from press of business on Thursday next to give an audience to Fitzpatrick, '

Carbampton smiled, shrugging his shoulders, and elevating his eyebrows. " Tant mieux, but 1 understand from Claudius Beresford the favor, not selon regle, has been only granted because the priest intimated that he had something to say which he would only impart to the ear of Castlereagh."

I want to know what the young man has been imprisoned at all for? Such a den! I wonder he isn't dead by this, exclaimed Captain Courtney, who, very much prepossessed with Alphonse Fitzpatrick, felt some interest in her brother. "He was accused upon some testimony uu-

known to us, of being implicated in the society of the United Irishmen," said Don Antonio. Now I know that was not the case, My nephew never interfered in politics, he had enough to do besides."

"Why did you not press for a trial? That would have cleared up the matter one way or another," said Marmion Esmond. "We did so over and over," replied Don Antonio. "But some underhand influence

has been at work against us. Father Patrick took an active part in promoting the suppression of some bad houses in Crave-lane and elsewhere, supported by that infamous fellow doom, now rattling in a noddy along the Higgins, and we know that he conspires with thoroughfares of the gay thoroughfares of the hold of their victim; but, when Lord Castle-Government circle, seemed to be illustrating | reagh sees him and hears his defence, it will result in an order for his deliberation.

" Not without Claudius Beresford's sanction," said Carhampton. "You know that the Beresfords rule the Castle, and in the fact if spell bound in silence, he suffered the Beresfords rule the Castle, and in the fact the garculous captain's volubility to flow that your friend is a priest they will find matter enough to condemn."

"A fine state of things," exclaimed O'Drishim to the drawingroom. Stolidly he surveyed, confounded, the well-dressed company that filled the saloon, heard Mrs. shake the senate up to remodel the constitution, and so adjust everything into order that justice may act untrammelled by judges, unwarped by juries, and uninfluenced by you, now that we are safe out of all the rabbles, and that overt crime, not proscribed fighting and dreadful work ;-it was shock | creed, may be the test of a man's deserts and assign the measure of his will our legislators learn to have common

> "You can expect no flower where there is no root," observed Miles. "Would the country have been plunged into all the hor-rors of insurrection had there been a few wise men at the helm of state to control and

it? Never." "Why was not the country amenable to the views of Government, and submissive recognition, and the greeting that ensued with the consciousness of friendly faces grouping round him, heaming houset sympathy and truth, restored him to his equilibrium. ment in voting for it? It has resulted but in their own punishment, and will not, I anticifor Castlereagh is inexorably bent on carrying his point, and many of the members are

> "It may be so," said Miles, bitterly, " for he has the powers of darkness leagued with him against us as well." "And I," cried O'Driscoll, wrathfully.

> reiterate, in the words of Plunket. that Parliament is incompetent to pass the Act of Union, that it will be a nullity, no man will be bound to obey it. Members are elected and appointed to exercise the functions of egislators, not to transfer them; they may extinguish themselves, but they cannot extinguish a national property. The suicide might as well hope that the act which destroys his body should annihilate his soul. It can never be, for all Castlereagh's audacious efforts." "I say, Miles," exclaimed Captain Court-

> ney, "now that you broached yourself the theme, and so loosed our tongues, how comes it that your invincible legions, after having wrestled with the might of England, and floored St. George and the dragon in so many a stiff bout, and, egad, making us quake up here like leaves on an aspen, that you collapsed all of a sudden, not victors, yet certainly not licked to any extent worth an ovation by our doughty heroes. Had you held out a month longer I might have thought of joining you. didn't you push on and make good your vaunt of some fine things—not for lack of impudent courage, I'll be sworn?"

> "Not from lack of courage," solemnly re-peated Miles, transported in thought from the scene to the ruin, and as he conjured up with vivid distinctness each circumstance of that night his visage unconsciously underwent a transformation of expression that riveted the notice of all, as he added, in tone hollow and mysterious: "No, not for lack of courage; victors, yet slaves and bondsmen in our own land !'

"Oh, bother !- no such thing, I gainsay that. What conundrum are you coining?" cried O'Driscoll. "That's the only thing I take exception to with Catholics-they are too ascetic: pardon my bluntness, ye of the ancient creed, whose other merit. I admit and extol; but I do and will mam ain that patronage, revolted his proud nature beyond | fish diet so frequently, and maceration of the flesh, is highly injurious to the spirit, and ney and me-choice specimens of the genus

> ton Miles laughed, "I fear your theory would

be open to much conflicting argument; but there is one thing you must admit in favor of meagre diet—it does not impair muscle of meagre diet—it does not impair muscle and sinew, or the quality of nerve and valor in the soldier's bosom. I cite, for example, the thousands of our brave peasants who fought and bled in—our cause. No sons of luxury they, and yet I question if knightly arm might beast of equal prowess."

A/case in point not to be denied, said Contain Courtney good a Shoredly. "Many Captain Courtney, good to moredly. "Maurice, we are defeated, my boy, but, for all that, I'll be no convert to fish. Let us toast our absent friends," he added, as Mrs. Court-

ney made a sign for the ladies to withdraw. In those bygone days of convivial sociality, with the absence of the fair monitresses van ished all deferential restraint. The wine cup circulated freely, and tongues, hitherto bound by conventional rule, let loose, gave voluble swing to the pent-up thoughts and feelings of the guests, according to each one's individual bias of mind or interest, and as these were various, and prone to collide in clash of argument, Miles O'Byrne, vigi. lantly on the watch for the first in dication of the current setting against him, took an early opportunity, pleading a head ache, to retire to the more genial sphere of the drawingroom, and the more attractive society of Florence Esmond, whose delicately. conveyed sentiments and candidly expressed sympathy had been very grateful to his heart, and revived the pleasureable consciousness that, affect whom it might, his altered fortune had wrought no change in her regard, and that the dream he had loved to cherish might, at least in part, be realized yet. Then—then—since face had denied the higher guerdon of his aspiration, in the Esmond's graceful tact in heguiling her dull devotion and love of a dear wife, and companion into light pleasant conversation, crowned with domestic felicity, in the seclusion of some Arcadian scene, might he not be happy?—ay, remote from the tumult of the world, make for himself and those be loved an Eden upon earth? Filled with thoughts like these, he entered the saloon, and with brow smooth and screne, and beaming eye, he seated dimself beside Florence, who made room for and beaming eye, he seated him on the divan and beckoned him, with a smile, to approach.

" I am so glad, so glad and so thankful to to you," he whispered, looking at Alphonse, who, engaged with Ethel and Mrs. Courtney at the piane, had not seen him enter, that what I had so wished has fallen out, and that Miss Fitzpatrick has consented to make my friend O'Driscoll happy, as he deserves to be."

Florence returned, smiling: "I had no hand, I may say, in the business, therefore I should accept your thanks upon a false pretence. Maurice came and irresistibly plead. ed his cause. He chose an auspicious hour, and his suit was granted. I am sure they will be very happy, their ideas and nature appear to be so similar;" and as she spoke, Al. phonse Fitzpatrick, turning to address some words to her, perceived Miles, and came forward, but had no time to express the words her sympathy and gratitude had suggested, when O'Driscoll entered, yearning for the more agreeable company of the fair fance. whom he joined, saying, with a laugh :

"I protest I am rather disposed, sheek whom I may by the assertion, to regard these duplicate kings, Pharaon and Herod, in the light of benefactors to the world; cereanly to construe mildly of their one of in decimating the male population of their day. Biess us ! what a reign or lunurious ease would be ours, if a me savagely beneficent potentate would arise in this or time, and, werding society, leave but a few privileged ones of our pugnacious sex to enjoy the beatitude of the peri's dominion-!

"Just like you, men, selfish ever!" ex claimed a voice that, jarring discordantly upon his nerves, disarranged every cherl that had quivered with harmonious music in his bosom; and O'Driscoll, taken by surprise, fixed a most dramatic stare upon Lady Alicia Luttrell, who, wholly unexpected, had just entered with her friend Miss Gabbins, who was in deep mourning for one of her sisters, who had been burned in Scullabort Barn by the rebels when they fired it, is fierce reprisal of the camp, with their wounded of two hundred men, being consumed to ashes previously by the royalist "Irrespective of our feelings," troops. "Irrespective of our feelings, continued the lady, smiling, half-satirically, half sweetly, " you would condemn us to the option of polygamy or celibacy, or even risk tearing out each other's eyes for sake of the dear creatures so limitedly sprinkled among us; but, the stars be blessed! there's no chance of your becoming such demigods, and we shall have enough to choose among," she glanced graciously at Miles. Then, familiarly taking Alphonse's hand and pressing it letween her own, with a smile that might have become a scraph, she added, looking fullst the discomposed O'Driscoll, and speaking sotto voce: "You must give me ciclit for being veryamiable, when I tell you I accepted Mrs. Courtney's invitation for this evening that I might prove how entirely to have forgiven you and felicitated dear Alphonse on her conquest;" she kissed the young girl. "We must always be great

friends; shall we not?" "I hope so," smiled Alphonse, diffidently, and looking for corroborative sign at O'Dris coll, who, quite relieved and gained over by Lady Alicia's frank and generous proceedings made haste to answer :-

"Thank you, thank you, Lady Alicia. respond to your good wishes along with Alphonse. I hope we shall always be good friends, and I quite retract all I said in a fit of spleen in favor of King Herod, offering, in excuse or extenuation of my testy humor that, with my ours moidered from the din of altercation amount the gods over their wine, coming into a region redolent of perfume, zephyrs, music, and sunshine, my too loquacious tongue gave ou the thought of my heart."

Lady Alicia, seating herself on a chair next to Miles, and with bewitching smile, essaying a cast of her net we entangle another prize—not one that took her fance—but though diffusing is took her fancy—but though differing is style from O'Driscoll, he was of appearance not less imposing, indeed more so. With swift perception, too, she had divined, sedate and amused he watched her more ments, that there seemed to be something more than ordinary courtesy between his and Florence Esmond. A smile, a look of understanding she had noticed pass between them; it was enough. She would enter the lists for conquest, to what end she did not quite well know yet; for she had not even now relinquished all hope or thought O'Driscoll, whom she meant to gall will jealousy. Yes, she would oust Florest Esmond, and drag Miles a willing thrall her feet; but more—she hesitated, awed b his mien-she did not think she could brow

him for a liege lord.
So, while O'Driscoll sat apart with Alphot absorbed in tender converse, and rapt present oblivion of all the world beside, an grave Don Antonio, followed by the beinebriated company from the diniugroof trooped with noisy clamour of tongues in the saloon for tea and coffee and music, Lad Alicia applied herself to the congentask of anaring hearts, and the more guard or impregnable the fortress was likely prove, all the more resolutely she set to wol her engines to reduce it. Masked batterist homo-and shout a credo in beef and mut-

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CHAPTER XLIII.

GLEAMS OF SUNSHINE.

It was a balmy July morning. Light fleecy clouds of amber-hue were floating on their silent way athwart the luminous expanse of firmament canopying the earth beneath, and from the flaming orb, enthroned in majesty above, atreamed down refulgent rays, whose ardour was scarcely tempered by gentle phyrs, whose wings, fluttering with languid motion, fanned the hill-side and the glade. It was a day surely designed by Nature for a holiday, for her children of every class, from the tiny insect to lordly man, to come forth and revel in the gushing tide of exhilarating joy infused into his bosom, and quaff of the cup she offered, whose ingredients, more delicious than the nectar that crowned Olympian banquets, had power to soothe the troubled breast and instil an elixir of new born life, health, and strength into the weary spirit of care. Yet, alas! marred by ferocious human passions, Nature's beneficent design was thwarted; for thousands mourned, while but few rejoiced, and scalding tears mingled with blood stains, among the opening flowers that strewd their path, as, with tired feet pacing the yet dewy green sward, two young girls, mere children in external form, but precociously mature of aspect, came wending along towards the city, whose distant spires were now in view, darkly photographed upon the golden mist of the morning.

"There it is, Nelly !-there's Dublin ?" cries Euphemia to her companion, as, after an interval of long silence, her straining eyes caught the first glimpse of the shadowy outlines of their destination. "Now, let us sit down and rest awhile, for I can go no farther. Look at my feet, how swelled and cut they are !-and as for these old shoes, I might as well, and better, be like you, without any, for all the good they are."

harder to get up," replied Nelly, at the same time yielding to the luxury, and casting her fatigued limbs upon a bank beside the ye sure it's Oublin, Miss Effie ? It has a great

lot of houses entirely in it."
"I know it is; I know the look of the country all about. I think we are somewhere about Donny brook. I remember driving this way once with Miles and Hugh."

"An' when we get to Dublin, what'ill we do there, acushla t' was Nelly's inquiry, with a searching look at her companion You know they won't let us see Mr. Miles, an' we don't know what prison he's in naither. Och musha! what a misfortune it was to lose Kitty Burke and Ned in the scrimmage; I wonder wor they killed?"

"I'm afraid they were, Nelly; -but what's the use of feeting? Maybe Miles is dead, too. If I could find the priest I used to go to confession to, Father Paul Finn; but he was sent to another chapel before I left school, and a young priest came in his place. At any rate, we'll see some priest, and he'll advise us what to do. I wish we had something to eat ; I'm very hungry."

"So am I, Miss Effie. We haven't tasted a mouthful since yesterday morning, an' then only a couple o' praties the poor woman gave us, an' we walkin' the whole time, except a stop now an' agin to rest."

"And we haven't a penny between us to get a hit of bread," said Ettie, despondingly. "Maybe, alanua, if ye went among yer friends some of 'em 'ud give you anyway a meal out o' kindness," suggested Nelly. "I meal out o' kindness," suggested Nelly. wonder now would them schoolmissus take pity on ye?" Etfie gave a scornful laugh. "If I could get over my shame to ask them

they would not, Nelly. They'd give me a long lecture about my wickedness, and jibe me that I was the prodigal, come back from being famished on husks, and all that. I wonder is Miss Fitzpatrick there still ?-she would help me if she could, I know; but she hasn't much herself. I don't know what we'll

"I'll tell ve what we'll do, Miss Effic !" exelaimed Nelly, struck by a sudden inspiration that imparted vivacity to every feature : "we'll earn our bread !"

Effie opened her eyes very wide, and ughed incredulously. "Unless we turn to laughed incredulously. beg, Nelly, I don't see how we are to set about it in this trim. Suppose I went and asked to be employed at needlework they'd shut the door in my face, and if you offered for kitchenmaid you'd get no better answer.' "I'm not goin' to hire to anyone but my-self an' be my own mistress!" said Nolly, with a toss of her head; "nor do you naither : we've both got too good an edication to demean ourselves to sarvice! Here's my plan: you've an illigant voice, Miss Effie, an' I've a good wit. Let you an' I go togetherone to sing ballads and me to tell for-tunes. Never fear but we'll earn what'll keep us in influence onct we scrape together enough to mask in characther. I with a gipsy hat an' cloak an' you dressed like a May queen ; won't it be beautiful?" Effie gazed in mediative silence; the original idea

pleased her immensely. "I declare, Nelly, you're worth your weight in gold!" she cried at length, enthusi-"And we can travel over the astically. "And we can travel over the whole country, and go to fairs and dances, and see fun, and live as happy as two queens, you and I—only——" A sudden cloud darkened the spirit of the dream. "If we happened on Miles or Hugh, what would they say

"I dunno what they could say, Miss Effic. I don't suppose they'd want us to starve for the grandeur of the family, an' it 'ud be worse shame to beg or to steal. Just do as ye like, I've a good voice o' my own and can act in two parts, if ye leifer stay at home and mind the house: only I thought two would earn more nor one; besides the company. Will you get up and come on? I hear a bell ringin' somewhere; an' I doubt is there any chapel where we could get Mass this Sunday mornin'? Sure I'd have niver come so far from home, but that all belongin' to me is undher the sod, except you and Johnny, barrin' he's kilt wid the rest. God,

rest their souls in glory !" Effie rose wearily, saying: "Maybe we'll be in time for last Mass in Clarendon street; and Nolly, I've made up made my mind for us both to go on the stage-that is, you turn gipsy and tell fortunes and I sing ballads, and who knows our luck ! Come on!" Having thus debated and satisfactorily settled the programme of their future career, the juvenile friends, with renovated spirit,

resumed their march. It was the Sabbath Day; the city was musical with the ringing of church bells and alive with processions of people in gala cosing to prayer, the voice of the Catholic conducted her to the drawingroom, temple alone was mute: no chime, from twee she was surprised and disconcerted at tower or beliry sprinkled the sir with hallowed echoes vibrating upon the car but the sight of her aunt. Miss Range Union the car but the sight of her aunt. Miss Range Union the car but the sight of her aunt. mourner in the crowd, stood the solemn fane, coll, saying: "My love, your aunt is hounds for the purpose of apart and hidden out of public view, with very glad to see you," and the corrob-turing escaped prisoners.

bould be left untried, and vigorously she silent finger lifted, beckoning her children to her bosom, and, answering to her summons, they came crowding. A motley throng, for the most part, gleaned from the purlicus of misery. Squalid, naked, not attractive to human sense in any wise, the feetid stream of poverty, flowed on and congulated in dense mass in the sisle of Clarendon-street chapel, Denmark-street, and other resorts of ancient worship; while segregated from the multitude, like flowers gathered in a bouquet, a few of better degree and favored with worldly substance, bedizened in gay trappings, filled the galleries and more reserved portions of the editice. Within the chancel of Clarendon-street chapel was already congregated a good many of the Roman Catholic citizens, while others still came crowding in, and acolytes were lighting the candles on the altar. Don Antonio and Alphonse Fitzpatrick occupied a front bench beside Miles O'Byrze, who had come early. And so absorbed in profound devotion was each that, heeding at No, my dear; Sophy never forgives a not the influx that son over crowded the limited enclosure, they merely draw up more closely to make room for a gentleman who came and knelt beside Alphonse, till a cough, whether accidental or designed, drew their attention, and Alphonse, lifting her eyes, met the unclouded, joyous smile of Maurice O'Driscoll.

It may be that in each human life there

are moments given, whose supreme felicity typifies or foreshadows the beatitude of the the blessed, when the thrill, as of a drop from a magic vial, glides into the secret soul and wakes it to a perception of bliss, transporting it beyond the verge of life's trailing cares and the world's oppressive slumber to rest in the unexplored regions of eternal peace; when the spirit, replumed for flight, shakes from its pinions the dust of earth, and soars like an eagle to bask in the blaze of the sun, and make its nest among golden clouds for evermore. Such moments may be given to mortals, but to many they are the sure precursor of the brooding storm, presaged by the very tinge of melan.holy, beautiful yet ominous, as the autumnal tints of bloom that forerun leafless woods and desolate plains, or the evanescent glory of western skies preluding the sunset and the midnight hour; yet no tinge of the crepe cast a shadow upon the white light that rapt the soul of Maurice O'Driscoll at this moment in elysium. "I'm afeard if we sit down we'll find it | That look, that smile of Alphonse's had stirred exery pulse of his heart to quivering music; and in long future years, beneath the skies of distant lands, pilgrim through a cold Dodder, in whose limpid stream she began to gray world, where Hope's blossoms never plash her bruised and blistered feet. "Are fruited, and dreams of beatitude vanished in the gloom of dawn, and the crash of the storm that wrecked hearts and home, and blotted out stars and sunshine, the golden memory of this hour-the lighted altar, I objected that I was, perhaps, rather beyond the vested priest, the kneeling throng, the the age to think of it, not being, as he knew, solemn roll of the organ, the wafting in my premiere jeunesse. He replied that incense, the rapt devotion of the made no matter, but with sensible parties worshippers, the form of his affianced would be in my favor. To shorten the bride, transfigured, to the semblance in his story, the poor fellow confessed he had eyes, of a celestial being rendering homage before the Holy of Holies, all and every lota that he feared it was presumption to subject to forfeiture.

That in order to induce those half-breeds of this scene, indelibly impressed on his heart, aspire to my hand—and—why need I defied obliteration. Oh, it was a happy day in recount all that followed? He proposed, I defied obliteration. Oh, it was a happy day in his life's calendar! But what for Alphonse? Tremulous with emotion she prayed—every prayer was for him-in the full tide of her heart's gush of thanksgiving. She united for him a sacrifice with that of the altar; it was accepted. When Mass was over and the crowd departed, she put her hand into his and came forth. How resplendent looked the world. Never shone the sun in so hlue a sky, never rolled the turbid Liffey waters so tinted with gold: there was melody in the sound of every voice, and perfume in the rustle of every breeze!

"What brought the scape-goat among the sheep, let me ask ?" cried Don Antonio, goodhumoredly, striking Maurice on the shoulder

"Well, yes; but you see as I am no believer in the stability of a divided house, and the fanatics have failed to convince me that the charter of salvation is exclusively theirs. by right of their superior sanctity, I feel more of a mind to jog along with my wife her way, which is just as likely to be the right one to heaven, craving her leave to go now and again to church for variety, and to keep the parson in good humor and give edification.' Miles laughed. "Your children will be all piebald !- good heaven ! your house will be like a menagerie."

"Mercy on me, you Job's comforter !-is not that the very thing I am trying to avoid? I tion pass between them, she waxed petulent, Only fancy, Alphonse, our eldest sons Quaker. No, no; my family shall be pattern of harmony, you exasperating fellow: and to achieve the desideratum, set the example. What are you blushing for ? Here comes a concourse of variegated costume and piety streaming from St. Andrew's, and blocking up the crossing, conspicuous among them Lady Alicia Luttrell and Lord Carhampton. Now defend yourself, Ulysses, from being besirened, while Alphonse and I make off to Kildare street, where mother expects us to luncheon.

"I'm so happy to meet you, Mr. O'Byrne,' exclaimed Lady Alicia, shaking hands with Miles, bowing stilly to Don Antonio, and gazing with splenetic eyes after the stately form of O'Driscoll, moving down Nassau street, and the graceful form of Alphonse, fleet as a deer, and undulating as a clender reed twined to an oak, leaning on his arm. "You will be glad to hear," she added, Percy Esmond and Columbisk arrived yesterday; -but come to luncheon, and we'll tell

you all the news."
"Sorry I can't, Lady Alice; - I'm eugaged," said Miles, curtly.

"Oh, tut, sir, tut," cried Lord Carhampton; "no engagement can stand against a lady's request: you must come, and your friend, Don Antonio."

"How if there be two ladies in question?" bluntly answered unsophisticated Miles. "I have promised Miss Esmond, and only turned out of my way to see Don Antonio as far as Dame street, on his way to Newgate. Honeur mon enfant, as the French say - Honour stands first Adieu au revoir." And lifting his hat to the lady, with utmost sangfroid, Miles passed on his way, leaving Lady Alicia sulkily pouting, and Lord Carhampton muttering

between his teeth: "Impudent puppy! When we honor him again with an invitation he'll come on his knees. So Miss Esmond is the quarry he pursues, as I suspected. Well, I'll foil that chase. I'll see Marmion this very day, and put him on his guard, and make him kick out the interloper, if he would not see his family disgraced by alliance with a popish

Irish rebel.' While thus Lady Alicia and Lord Carhampton sought solace in each other's vexation, and Miles and Don Antonio pursued their separate routes, O'Driscoll and his com-parion, in great glee, made their way to Kildare street. Lady O'Driscoll, on the watch, received them as they ascended the stairs, and having over and over embraced Alphonse with expressions of endearment, and been greeted with reciprocal caresses

lady to kiss her, banished diffidence,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

and amused at Maurice's sucreptitious grimace of annoyance, she extended her hand, and said softly, and with bright eye: "Aunt, I'm glad to see you, and hope you won't be angry any more."

"Don't say a word more, child," cried Miss Fanny, chattering in her excitement to vindicate herself. "I was angry with you, Alphonse, for your own good, when you so ridiculously gave up the fine fortune Jerry left you: threw it away upon dogs and donkeys, rather than give up your own will, and conform to our enlightened Church. It grieved us to see a wealthy heiress give up a good match, her position in society, and tumble down to the grade of a pauper; but for all that I pitied you, and if weren't for Sophy, and her mulish temper,

I'd have forgiven you long ago." "And has Aunt Sophy forgiven me?" said Alphonse, eagerly,

fault in anyone; you should know her better than to ask me; at any rate, I'm not living with Sophy now. Don't interrupt me; -sit down beside me here. There was no bearing hero after you left, she grew so morose. I did my best to please her, but she no more heeded me than a dog barking. She turned to make confidentes and familiars of the two menials, who, soon fathoming her shallow mind, laid themselves out to flatter, dupe, and rob her. I cautioned her over and over, but to no purpose, except to draw servants' malice on my own head. I was robbed by them, annoyed, disrespected, and ill treated in a thousand ways, till at last, in self-defence, just one week ago, I had to unbosom myself to our parson. Nathaniel Lamb. I declare, my dear, there's one thing in your Church I don't think so badly of, and that's confession : it is a great relief to be able sometimes to unburden one's mind to a discreet friend.

"Well, aunty, go on; what did Mr. Lamb

advise?" Now this simple question operated with such singular effect upon Miss Fanny, that Alphonse looked at Maurice and Maurice looked at his mother. The old lady hesitated, got into a nervous twitter that compelled a brick-colored hue to her shrivelled cheek, and finally mastering her emotion, she said : "You know, Alphonse, I was always a matter of fact person, and never in my life, that I know of, was given to romance. I always took things in a sensible point of view; so I feel less difficulty in saying that when I told Nathaniel how was circumstanced, and asked his counsel, he advised me at once to marry and have a protector; that with my fine separate inde-pendence I owed it as a duty to myself; then long been devoted to me himself; but ments on the land his claims thereto shall be accepted. Fifteen years between us, at our time of life, he assured me was no disparity, and that if I dressed youthfully it would take ten years from my age; so that being settled, on the spot he insisted upon my leaving Sophy, and giving my casket of jewels, and bank cheques and receipts to him for greater safety. He took handsome lodgings for me the same day; and it proved his forerage and jealousy when I disclosed the secret. She called me an old fool, spoke of an asylum and a strait jacket, and, in fact, lest she'd put me up. I made my escape that very night. The next day Nathaniel brought solicitor, and we had the marriage articles wedding dress, which is to be of white satin, as he preferred that. I'd have preferred dove | pedient." color, but he said it was not so becoming. Now wouldn't it be nice if we could both be married on the same day; but mine is to be on the first of September, and yours, I under-

stand, is fixed for the week after next." Miss Fanny, having come to the end of her story, paused to hear what her auditors would say; but having waited in van full two minutes for the expected tribute of commendation and compliment, and perceiving only dubious glances, more expressive of wonder and compassion than of congratula-

(To be continued.)

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A PRINCELY FORTUNE. A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs. ...

Every penitentlary in Texas is provided with a kennel of three or more fierce blood. hounds for the purpose of hunting and cap-

orative smile and approach of the GRIEVANCES OF THE HALF LAXITY OF MORALS IN GREAT BREEDS.

EX-JUDGE RYAN DISCUSSES THEM IN A

LETTER WRITTEN TEN MONTHS AGO. So long ago as July 15th, 1884, exing it was not heeded. On May 17th, 1875, he was appointed by the Mackenzie government one of the commissioners " to ascertain and determine the several persons (half breeds) entitled to receive grants of land (1,400,000 acres) and to receive scrip under the provisions of the acts 33 and 37 vic. This work was rapidly pushed; and we here quo:e Mr. Ryan's own words :--

Having been appointed on the lat of January, 1876, a stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Ferritories, I was also informed by the Minister of Justice that my commission to investigate land claims was to be considered intact for another year, in order to allow of half-breeds of the North West who were unable to attend the sittings of Le Commissioners in Manitoba to establish their claims before me. In the discharge of this duty, I found that a large number of half-breeds had no claim under the Act, not having been residents of Manitoba on the date of the "transfer." 15th July, 1870. I could also see that this exclusion caused much discontent, and I did not fail to urge, from time to time, that the proper remedy should be applied. At length, on the 2nd of August, 1879, the North-West Council, of which I was then a member, ex-officio, adopted a resolution urging, inter alia, upon "the early and earnest attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council" -

"That in view of the fact that grants of and, and issues of scrip, were made to the half-breeds of Manitoba toward the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands of that province, there will undoubtedly be general dissatisfaction among the half-breeds of the said territories unless they receive some like consideration.

"That this consideration would most tend to the advantage of the half-breeds were it given in the form of a non-transferable location ticket for, say, one hundred and sixty acres to each half-breed head of a family and each half-breed child of parents resident in the said territories at the time of the transfer thereof to Canada—the ticket to be issued immediately to any half breed eighteen years age or over, on furnishing evidence of claim, and to every child on arriving at that

age and furnishing the necessary evidence, "That each half breed holding such a location ticket should be allowed to locate it upon any unoccupied Dominion lands, but the title of the land so entered should remain in the Crown for ten years; and if after the expiration of three years after such entry the half-breed locatee has made no improve-

who now procure their livelihood by hunting on the plains to abandon their present mode of life and settle on their locations, by which course it alone appears possible to avert the great destitution with which they are threatened, owing to the imminent early extinction of the buffalo, aid in agricultural implements and seeds be allowed them for

three years."

These recommendations were so far effectual that in the Dominion Lands act of 1879 -42 Vic., chap. 31-power is delegated to the Governor-in-Council:-" To satisfy any claims existing in connection with the extinguishment of the Indian title, preferred by half breeds resident in the North-west terri tories outside the limits of Manitoba, on the as they proceeded home. "Hadn't you your drawn up, I making over to him my ready own church to go to?" Maurice screwed his lips with comic expression:

A solicitor, and we had the marriage articles fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by granting land to such like the such persons, to such extent, and on such terms and conditions as may be deemed ex

This sub-section appears, also, in the Lands Act of 1883, 46 Vic., chap. 17, but nothing further has yet been done in the premises. In a letter which I have lately received from a gentleman in high position in the terri-tories, it is written: - "For what reasons the government has cot so far done anything in the direction indicated is a mystery to me. The half breeds feel that they are slighted, and the feeling of discontent is daily growing amony them.

In November, 1878, I was interviewed at Ottawa by a member of the Globe staff, and having informed him of the then recent action of the North-West Council, as told above I added: "If the half breeds are induced to take up land and settle, they will become, because of their kindly nature, and temperate and active habits, a good population, and be very valuable as neighbors and assistants to new settlers from the older provinces and countries. There can be no greater mistake than to underrate the qualities of the halfbreeds to the extent now somewhat prevalent.

CAPITAL COMFORT.

WASHINGTON, D.C .-- Mrs. Mary K. Sheed, 1110 Maryland avenue, Washington, D.C. states that for several years she had suffered terribly with facial neuralgia and could find no relief. In a recent attack which extended to the neck, shoulders and back, the pain "ras intense. She resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever. Embling the parts affected, three times only, all pain vanished as if by magic, and has not re-

The making of orange wine is proving successful business on the Pacific coast.

EVERY WOMAN IN THE LAND

owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds her health failing, and debility and weakness undermines her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretery system in perfect order, regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in throwng off the accumulated impurities of the

A licensed fee of \$1 per day is now charged skating rinks of all kinds in Newark, N.J.

A SPLENDID DAIRY

is one that yields its owner a good profit through the whole season. But he must supply the cows with what they need in order for them to be able to keep up their product. When their butter gets light in color he must make it "gilt edged" by using Wells, Richardson & Co.'s., Improved Butter Color. It gives the golden color of June, and adds five cents per pound to the value of the butter.

Tours has adopted the electric light, the first city in France outside of Paris to do so.

FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH are two concomitants of biliousness remedied by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Northrop & Lyman's vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Gure. Heartburn; which harass the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplex-ing and changeful symptoms of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood puri-

BRITAIN. " Bank

MORMON CONGRESS IN LONDON. LONDON, April 9.-The report of the Mormon Congress held yesterday in this city, tends to confirm the frequently controverted state-ment that there is more immorality in the Stipendiary Magistrate Matthew Ryan, of the North-West Territories, wrote a letter to the Manitoba Free Press, which gave a clear statement of the grievances of the halfbreeds, but like every other warm out the agricultural districts until recently, limit to confirm the frequently controverted statement that there is more immorality in the country than in cities. In Scotiand the ethics of courtship and marriage, and in Wales to a somewhat less degree, were very lax throughout the agricultural districts until recently, and peculiar primitive customs not conson-ant with modern ideas of morality still linger in some remote places. In harmony with this is the report of the Mormon missionaries, which was to the effect that they had been most successful in Scotland and Wales, The next most fertile field was the agricultural districts of England, particularly the County of Kent, and amongst towns Bir-mingham and Manchester contributed the 1 rgest number of converts. The London mis-sion was a failure, owing to the mobbing of the Apostles whenever they went among the lower classes, and the Congress with due solemnity invoked the curse of God upon the Londoners for interfering with their work. It was announced, amid the applause of the faithful, that two vessel loads of converts will shortly leave for New York en mute for Utah.

> -That wonderful catholicon known as Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good. It is a living spring of health and strength.

> Sitting Bull and a tribe of genuine redskins are to visit Berlin this summer, and the Berliners are said to be already in a state of ex-

For Bronchitis and Asthma try Allen's Lung Balsam ; the best Cough prescription known. - See adet.

Speckled trout come up in the water of some artesian wells in Nevada. The supposition is that they came from subterranean

The great permanency of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes; days and weeks after its application the handkerchief or garment exhales a soft, rich fragrance, agrecable, retreshing, and healthful.

A six-year-old girl at Utica is working on a bed quilt which will contain 13,275 pieces when completed.

Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers, will find Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the threat or Bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives full tone and vigor to the unfeebled constitution.

Ok, Oz, Ai and Po are four Postoffices in the United States whose names contain only two letters.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the face, Bilionsness and Constipation such cases having come under my personal observation."

The custom of decorating rooms by strewing roses on furniture, bedding and floors is extending in Paris.

to Economy is Wealth. No woman really practices economy unless she uses Dia mond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

In an Albany paper appears the advertisement of a "demonstrator, of metaphysical healing and Christian science cure.'

Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, lowa. write :-- We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the consumer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, We can refer you to numbers that have used it for diphtheria with entire satisfaction and success.

Paris contains 10,000 children of both sexes. waifs and strays, who are in need of help from the benevolent societies.

Robert Lubbick, Cedar Rapids, writes 'I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil both for myself and family for diphtheria, with the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and would use no other." When buying Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, see that you get the genuine. Beware of imitations.

American mowers, horse-forks and hayrakes are very extensively used in Saxony, being preferred to the home make because of their lightness.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very pulatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

It is reported that about 100 marriages between Christian Chinese couples have been solemnized in the San Francisco Mission Chapel.

EScott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is Excellent in Lung Troubles. Dr. ENGER Calloway, LaGrange, Ga., says : "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhosa of children.

A train composed of two cars of gold bullion, three cars of silver, eight cars of silk and four cars of tea is on its way east from California and Colorado.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. The pyrometer, an instrument in which

heat is measured by the expansion of metals, will accurately measure heat up to 7,000 de-Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It

has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences. A Cincinnati gambler, who in his time had won and lost over \$200,000, died among the

paupers the other day. All cases of weak or lame back, backache rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna

Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. A wealthy timber merchant has had his coat of arms painted on his carriage with the Latin motto "Vidi"—I saw.

Sawing Made Easy. MONARCH LIGHTNING SALVING MACRINE



OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 6.—Robert Aston Coffin, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, is ead, aged 67 years. [He was born in Brighton in 1819. Having been educated at Harrow, he entered Christ Church College, Oxford, and in 1840 took his degree. In 1843 he became vicar of St. Magdalene's, Oxford, joined what was called the "Tractarian" movement, in which Rev. John Henry Newman took so prominent a part, and two years later, at the same time as Newman, and several other clergymen of the Anglican communion, joined the Roman Catholic Church. After about a year spent in private life, he, with Dr. Newman, who had already become a priest of Rome, visited the Eternal City, and in October, 1817, took the orders of a priest of the Catholic Church. In 1850 he entered the novitiate of the Redemptorist Fathers in Redemptorist Fathers in Belgium, and on his return to England, after filling for some years the charge of St.
Mary's Clapham, was in 1865 appointed
provincial of the Order, a position he held till
1882, when, on the death of Dr. Darnell, Pope Leo nominated him to the See of Southwark. He was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Howard in the church of St. Alfonso. Dr. Coffin was a most energetic and enthusiastic worker, and in the twenty years, from 1852 to 1872, visited many parts of the three kingdoms, preaching missions and giving clergy retreats. Among his literary works the principal were the translation into English of Blosius' 'Oratory of the Faithful Soul," and several of the works of St. Alfonso de Liguori.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE-THE DUBLIN ARCHIEPISCOPAL NOMINATION --- ER-RINGTON ON THE RAMPAGE-EX-MINIS-TER ASTOR'S SUCCESSOR.

ROME, April 9.—The Herald correspondent learns from a well informed Vatican source that the nomination of Cardinal McCabe's successor to the archbishopric of Dublin is eminent. As dready announced, the Dublin clergy lately sent in the usual list of three names to the Propaganda. First on the list stood Can in Walsh, whose hostility to British rule is well known. The choice of candidates gave great offence to the British Government. Dr. fonce to the British Government. Dr. Walsh is not only a theoretical nationalist but had given form, it is said, to his separatist as-pirations by putting a personal affront on the Queen in omitting to acknowledge the receipt of Her Majesty's telegram of condolence sent to him on the occasion of Cardinal McCabe's

death. According to a high ecclesiastical authority the Irish bishops are greatly incensed with Mr. Errington owing to his attitude on various burning questions now before the Holy Sec. During their stay in Rome they will doubtless convey their ideas on the subject to the Pope. It is rungored that Mr. Errington's work will are long by intrusted to another execution. ere long be intrusted to another agent.

Ey Minister Astor left vesterday for home, placing young Mr. Pierrepont as American Charge d'Affaires. This afternoon the latter, who had been ailing, was for a short time gravely ill, so that a consultation had to be hold. But this evening he is reperted much better. The American colony here do not take kindly to the new Minister, as its members had expected another society leader in place of Mr. Astor. But the rumor that he is a Catholic has favorably impressed the Italian residents and the Vatican.

the Vatican.

Pages, April 9. - The French are hurt, or pretend to be, by the sad absence of enthusium in New York over the Bartholdi statue. "Suppase we keek our statue," remarks a morning paper. "France and America would be paper. "France and America would be "united states' even without this so-called link. Our conduct might not be very chivalrous, but would be sensible. Paris would be richer in having the splendid statue," "If you don't want the statue don't take it," said a French Senator to the *Herald* correspondent today, "We should be glad of it ourselves," "Give " Give it us," chimed in a Swiss diplomat. "We should have no trouble in creeting it. Nature has provided us with ready made redestals in our mountains." "Give it to whom you like," say most artists whom the Herald correspondent has spoken to about the status; "but take it

WEST INDIA TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, April 7 .- The foreign office has just published correspondence respecting the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States for a commercial treaty to control the trade with the British West Indies. In a letter from Lord Granville to Sir Lionel West on October 25th, 1884, Granville states that the British West Indian colonies are willing to abolish the duties on bread, biscuits, cheese, corn, meats of all kinds, flour, lard, lumber, kerosene oil, meal and oil cake, on condition that the United States reduce the duty on sugar at least one half. Some of the colonies were also willing to abolish the duties on hams, meats, shooks and staves. Minister West wrote to Lord Granville on November 20, 1884, that the United States desired to widen the basis for the treaty; also that advantages conceded to the United States should not be conceded gratis to any third parties under the favored nation clause. On the 4th December West forwarded to Lord Granville Frelinghuysen's draft of a counter treaty, in which the United States agrees to abolish the duty on sugars under the grade of No. 16. In a letter accompanying the draft Freling-huysen insisted upon the exclusion of third parties as indispensable. Sir John Lubbock estimated that the proposed treaty would cause a loss of revenue to the United States of 2,500,000 pounds yearly, while the colonies would only lose 180,000 pounds. On February 12, 1885, Granville wrote to West that it was impossible to accept the proposals of the United States. He said they would revolutionize the conventional stipulations which govern the commerce of all nations. would reader the favored nation clause a fruitful subject of dispute and would infringe upon international law. Granville forwarded a copy of this despatch to the colonial office, stating that the concessions proposed by the United States were more apparent than real, and that the proposals lacked essential

elements of stability. SWISS U. S. MINISTER RECALLED.

BERNE, April 9.—There is great satisfaction here over the recall of Mr. M. J. Cramer, United States Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Cramer has made himself obnexious to many of the Bernais by his active championship of the Salvation Army, which is regarded by most Swiss people as an unmitigated nuisance. The army has had many internal squabble regarding finances, and Mr. Cramer has been unixed up in those contentions in a way that many thought undignified in a United States Minthought undignified in a United ster. Mr. Cramer has also made himself conspicuous by exhortation and harangues at the little Bethels of the Salvation Army, where the services have sometimes ended in disgraceful

THE CABINET'S PROGRAMME.

PARIS, April 7.—The programme of the new Cabnet contemplates a revision of the constitution of 1881; the Senate being the reforming body or ceasing to exist. The liberty of the press, secularization of "religious property, the press, secularization of rengious property, we separation of church and state, the reform of judiciary, compulsory education, taxation for revenue, and a reduction of taxation upon articles of food and drink.

BARRIOS SUCCESSOR.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 8.—Barrios' successor will the his former secretary of wat: He is, a man of the same stamp as Barrios. The desire for war here is strengthening. The government recently bought two millions worth of arms in New York and will order more. Apents Wanted. Die promy made quickly.
White a ROH MIFG CO., (A) 808 Btate St., Chicago, Ille

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WEDNESDAYAPRIL 15, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we carnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to The True Witness without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one collar. The amount due by each one is, acc ordingly, very small; but the aggregate of ti sese triffing sums reaches a figure far up in th e thousands. And these thousands are absol 'utely required to give each reader a bright, live s, instructive and entertaining newspaper suc h as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our read ers will readily admit we are not very large dy given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on it; smerits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canac la. This distinction it has achieved throug th the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the or dy Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation . This co-operation can be rendered doubly enfective by each subscriber settling his or he r indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITIVESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its pros perity and progress.

The stealing of the Mansion House flag has led to an unexpected result. Instead of the British flug floating over the official quarters of the Lord Mayor of Dublin in the future, the national colors will be hoisted, and the green flag will wave over the Irish capital. The medical students of Trinity College are thus made welcome to the stolen goods.

According to a Washington despatch, it would appear that the Canadian Government has asked permission of the American authorities to transport troops through United States territory to the scene of trouble in the North-West, and that such permission has been refused. President Cleveland directed Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to proceed with great caution and to be carecitizens from the ravages of the contending savages must be met on their own ground and we have no Ireland and no Soudan business." with their own arms.

which is the second of the se

Tue eastern war cloud, which has been gathering so long on the Afghan frontier, has burst at last The Russian cornespondent of the London Standard sent a despatch to that paper yesterday stating that a battle had been fought between the forces of the Czar and those of the Ameer, and that the Russians had suffered defeat. The despatch turns out to be true only in part; there was a battle, but the defeat was on the other side. The official report of the opening of the campaign says that General Komaroff was compelled to attack the Afghans in consequence of hostile manifestations. We do not suppose that it required any great display of hostility to give the Russian general an excuse to open fire. The Afghan force, which consisted of 4,000 men with eight guns, held fortified positions on the banks of the River Kush. The attack upon them was apparently sharp and decisive, for they were completely routed. Five hundred of them fell victims to Russian bullets, while their entire camp outfit, with all the provisions, all the artillery, and two standards fell into the hands of the Muscovites. The losses of the Russian forces were comparatively small. This first Russian victory will not be calculated to make the war party in St. Petersburg anxious to abandon

their pretensions on Afghanistan.

THREE weeks ago, when the Russian forces were found to have steadily advanced to within 18 miles of Pendjeh, notwithstanding the assurances of the diplomats that the Afghan frontier would be respected, England demanded a halt, and as an evidence that it meant business, and would enforce its demand, the militia and reserves were called out with a great flourish of trumpets. The St. Petersburg ministers made their bow, and positively assured their London confreres that the advance of the Russian troops into Afghania tan was amistake, and that the required "halt" would be called. Apparently this call was never made, for in less than a month the world is suddenly informed that Pendjeh, one of the keys to India, is stormed and captured by the Russians, atter a stubborn and bloody conflict with the Afghans. The news of the engagement has naturally caused the greatest excitement throughout Great Britain. The people are in a ferment and the war fever is once more rampant, Russia's diplomatic duplicity in pretending to be anxious for peace, while her object was merely for the purpose of gaining more time, adds to the hitterness of the situation. According to Mr. Gladstone's statements in the House, it appears that the attack by the Russians upon Pendjeh was altogether unprovoked, as up to March 30th, the date of the engagement, the Afghans had made no forward movement or made hostile manifestations of any kind. The British Government accordingly wired at once for explanations from St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Thornton, the English minister, has telegraphed back that he had an interview with the Russian premier, who expressed for himself and for the Czar an earnest hope that this unhappy incident might not prevent the continuation of negotiations of peace. In the face of events as they have transpired, a more exasperating and not have been made. It is incomprehensible how British ministers can accept such an answer as satisfactory and respectfal of the honor and power of the British Em pirc. When the answer was made known to the House of Commons it was greeted with "derisive laughter;" there was a time when it would have been greeted with a yell of rage and a fearless cry for satisfaction. But times have changed.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

The massacre at Frog Lake gives a new aspect to the insurrection in the North-West It introduces into the coulliet a new and terrible element -- Indian savagery and treachery. No greater calamity could threaten the country; for, as bad as a revolt may be, the horrors of Indian warfere are infinitely worse. When the redskin takes to the war path he becomes ruthless and knows no mercy. His slaughter of human beings is in discrimate, respecting neither agenorsex, nor condition. This is more than evidenced in the fierce onslaught of the Crees on the white inhabitants at Frog Lake. A despatch says that fourteen persons in all are known to have been killed, while others are supposed to have shared the same fate. Among those victims were two priests and a number of women. This cruel sacrifice of life is a suffi cient indication that the Cree tribe are in arms against the white settlers, and that isolated settlements, which have not the protection of the militia or the police are in danger from Indian incursions and massacres. It is to be hoped and prayed for that there will be no general Indian uprising, for then the safety and peace of the white inful to avoid any entanglement which might habitants could only be secured by an exter possibly draw the American government into | mination of the savage tribes. The Gazette the controversy. Mr. Bayard's decision, it is | suggests that the Blackfeet and Blood Indians said, embodies a refusal of the Canadian re. | be set up against the Crees and other savages | ardor is on the side of John Bull, and that he quest and meets with the President's that are bent on the destruction alone is ready and willing to fight. If the approval. Although the grounds of of human life. Our contemporary says that the refusal have not been made these friendly tribes "are ready to take the public it is given out on excellent war path and would like nothing better than hatred of England in the Muscovite authority that the request was considered to to be pitted against their traditional enebe an unusual course, that the United States | mies, and while there are ordinarily grave ob-Government did not feel called upon to aid jections to the employment of the red-skins, it high time that Russia should do her work Canada in suppressing its own internal dis- against their fellowmen, these objections dis- at home without minding the opinions and orders either directly or indirectly, that it appear to agreat extent in the face of the danger objections of other powers. That paper says would involve the committing of the United of further massacres, such as now presents "it is now incumbent upon Russia to proper. States to take the position that Riel is neither | itself. The Crees are known to be endeavor- | ly regulate the affairs of her new subjects. more or less than a common rioter, and ing to enlist the Blackfeet and Bloods against the Turcomans, and she has a perfect right finally, that the family quarrel in Canada the white population, and it is manifestly to do it without asking whether England is none of their business. It is added, how- better to have the former for us than against likes it or not. The Turcomans and their ever, that the most effective measures will be us." It is an awful situation to face; but lands are now ours, and if Englishmen dare taken to prevent the invasion of American | the interests of the country demand that it to object, let them go to war. Certainly we soil by either party and to protect American be met squarely and fearlessly. Those can stand war if England can. Thank God.

A DUKEDOM FOR SPENCER.

A Quebec correspondent sends us the following extract taken from the editorial columns of the Morning Chronicle of that city. It reads :-

"Apropos of the royal visit to Irgland, we hear that there is a possibility of the Lord Lieutenant, the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, being created a Duke. Promotion in the peerage is certainly due Earl Spencer, who has twice occupied the high position of Lord Lieutenant with great acceptance to the mojority of the Irish people. He has been ex-posed to indignities and insults such as no other British statesman, in our time, has ever been subjected to. He has, unmindful of these atrocities, conducted the high affairs of his office with conspicuous zeal, courage and ability. He has administered the government in Ireland in a manner which must live in history, and we much mistake the temper of the times if the name of Spencer does not take a first rank among the great Vicerovs, and hold a place second to none among the long line of conspicuous and brilliant Governors-General of the old land. He has earned a Dukedom whether he gets the prize or not. All right thinking men will say that he ought to have it."

This is a striking illustration of the rot which some Canadian editors palm off on their readers, as a correct and faithful relation of facts concerning Irish affairs. There is nothing but falsification in it. In the first place, it is not the truth that the Red Earl has filled the office with great acceptance to the majority of the Irish people.

The friend and protector of such criminals and degraded wretches as French, Cornwall, Bolton & Co., is not the man to command the respect and esteem of a virtuous people. Spencer does not know the meaning of indignity and insult or he would have sneaked ino obscurity long ago. He no doubt conducted the high affairs of his office with conspicuous zeal, in fact he made his seal so conspicuous that it brought innocent men to prison and to the gallows. His administration will, we admit, live in history, but it will be written in blood and will be covered with scorn and shame. We have no objection that a Dukedom be tendered to such a man.

THE CANADIAN "EXODUS."

The Deputy Registrar of the Province of Quebec has just issued an interesting report baring the title of "Municipal Statistics for the year ending the 31st of December, 1883." It has been asserted on more than one occasion that the population of the Dominion of Canada was more at a standstill than on the increase. The report alluded to would appear to bear out the assertion, or at least to show that the census of 1881 taken by the Dominion Government is very unreliable, and is grossly exaggerated. It was found that great discrepancies exist, with regard to population, between the figures contained in the municipal reports and those of the ceasus. The Deputy Registrar closely investigated these discrepancies, and came to the conclusion that the municipal figures, which are much lower than the federal statistics, were the correct ones. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the census gives the popu-1 tion on the de jure system, by which those who are out of the country are counted as if they were actual residents, while, on the other hand, the municipal reports give the population according to the de facto system, hat is, only the number of persons actually residing in the country. The Deputy Registrar vouches for the accuracy of his report, and says that on the whole the municipal statistics are as exact as official statistics can be and that the information they contain can be relied on. According to his figures, the total number of residents in the different counties of the Province, exclusive of the three cities of Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers, was 1,113,582 at the beginning of 1884. Of these only 266,053 were taxpayers. The number of acres of lands valued was 15,591.338; the value of taxable real estate was \$195,026,758; the value of the nontaxable, or exemptions, \$19,817,645; the receipts of the different municipalities amounted to \$1,137,153 42, and the expenses to \$932 125.12, with assets estimated at \$2. 869.077 83 and liabilities at \$2 442 604 86.

Another unfavor ble feature is the decrease in the value of taxable real estate in this Province. The decrease amounted to no less than \$2,203,412, or 1.13 per cent.; that is to say, that the value of real estate has decreased from \$197,230,170 in 1882 to \$195,026,758 in 1883. There was also a decrease of 34,468 acres in the number of acres of land subject to assessment in 1883 as compared with 1882. These decreases are, attributed in the first place to the abandonment of Crown lands occupied by setters, and secondly to the steady flow of our inhabitants into the United States.

THE WAR FEELING IN RUSSIA. We are daily informed that the war feeling in England against Russia is intense, and that the British press only voices the sentiment of the nation in adopting a warlike tone and manifesting an eagerness for a tilt with the Muscovite. But we must not imagine because the cable keeps silent on the views of the Russians in the matter that all the martial pronouncements of the Russian press mean anything, there is a fiercer and deeper breast than the world is aware of. The Novoe Vremia, of St. Petersburg, thinks The Moscow Vedomosti, the organ of Mr.

Katkoff, on hearing of the war preparations in England, remarked that "English diplomate are playing a ridiculous role-in-relation to Russia. Takingo her for anchild, they make, frightful faces, expecting to scare her. This is not a new one. In 1863, during the Polish insurrection, they thought to frighten Russia by their Parliamentary farce. i. During the recent Turko-Russian war they meant to fright: en us when they ordered from India to Malta 7,000 Indian soldiers. And now they want to frighten us away from Afghanistan. Howridiculous it is for them to shout war when they have at present neither men nor

money." The Svet is the organ of the military party in St. Petersburg. It does not beat about the bush, but openly and earnestly advocates war. It says: "At any rate we have some important points to sottle with England in middle Asia, and it is to our advantage to do it now. In order to secure our Turcoman possessions we must gain, on the Afghan frontier, strong strategic points, English interest to the contrary notwithstanding. Whoever owns Herat owns the new route to India. We must certainly not yield it to Englishmen, as it is a fruit of our corquests."

To judge by recent events, especially by the attack on and capture of Pendjeh, the Russians mean what they say. One of their prominent journals, the St. Petersburg Valomostic, already sings victory over English arms. It says :- "The English have hotly come against us with their war cries and ultimatums, and have got a Sedan defeat. Our victory is complete. British impudence has been duly anubbed."

It is clear that the British Press do not hold a monopoly of bluster and jingoism. The Minuta settles the question as follows "England is badly in need of a pretext to honorably withdraw her army from the Soudan, which has proved too hot for her, and so she has found a plausible excuse in the Afghanistan question. If we want to punish England we must keep quiet for a while. Let her first settle the Soudan business. They talk of whipping Russia. How absurd ! They English cannot beat a handful of Arabs, and yet they boast of whipping Russia, which counts over a hundred million souls !"

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN ON THE HALF-BREEDS.

WHILE Hon. John Costigan was at Levis during the nomination of candidates for that constituency in the House of Commons, he was presented with a complimentary address by the inhabitants of that town. In his reply, the Minister of Inland Revenue alluded to the disturbances in the North-West and discussed the claims of the half-breeds. The hon, gentleman frankly admitted that there was foundation for their complaints, and that they had grievances which the Government did not want to ignore, but which would meet with ample and fair consideration. The reporters of the French papers in Quebec evidently made a mess of Mr. Costigan's speech, and put in his mouth words that he never uttered and sentiments that he could not and does not entertain. They have represented him assaying that "the half-breed claims were unjust and should not be recognized,' Upon this false and misleading report of his remarks, Mr. Costigan has been brought severely to task by some of our contemporaries. We hope that when they read the following authentic statement of the Hon. Minister's views on the matter, these papers will hasten to make amends for the wrong and injustice which they have been unwittingly led to do against the hon, gentleman. Mr. Costigan, in a special despatch to

THE POST, says: - "OTTAWA, April 9th. "I regret to say that the report is incorrect 'in so far as regards my allusions to the 'half-breeds. Those who were present will "no doubt remember that I stated that it " was not fair to the half-breeds, as a whole, "to call it a half-breed rebellion; that there were six or seven parishes in Manitoba peopled by half-breeds, who were quietly pursuing their usual avocations; that at Q. Appelle the half-breeds were quiet and orderly; that the difficulty with the half-breeds was confined to those settled in the Valley of the Saskatchewan; that the government had made en-' quiries into the claims of the latter, and in most cases admitted their force; that the 'great cause of delay was that some of the " half breeds from the Red River valley, who sold the lands given them there by the gov-" had removed to the Saskatchewan and at-" tempted to claim another allotment of "land, as if they had not been included could not give away the territory without sufficient evidence that the claimants had not already received what they were entitled to. In alluding to the military force sent to the North-West, I said our opponents tried to excite the people against the Government by reporting that the half-breeds that we were now sending troops to shoot "them down. I stated that there was no " reason to fear any serious conflict with the " half breeds under Riel; that the troops were sent to establish order and protect "the settlers of that part of the country " from the possible rising of the Indians, and that, if that force had not been sent, the Government would be condemned from one end of the Dominion to the other for having left the settlers of the North-west exposed to the consequences of we Indian rising. The report in the Canadien was entirely incorrect, and I fear my remarks have been miscoustrued with a view to injure the Conservative candidate in the Levis election. Will you kindly give this a place in your Will you valuable paper.

Will Yours truly,

Tour

JOHN COSTIGAN,"

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA. One of our French contemporaries was illadvised enough to pass some mean strictures-North-West Our contemporary's sarcastic utterances were entirely unwarranted, and we fail to see what object it wished to attain or what purpose it wished

Minister of Militia in the organization of our. pending calamity, there should be no room for carping criticism of an official upon whose shoulders mainly rests the responsibility of being adequately prepared to meet the situation, and much less should there be room for sneers and spiteful remarks, as indulged in by our contemporary. The Hon. Minister of Militia has not been doing "drawingroom" work nor has he merely proved himself "a handsome cadet with a smirking face at the head of our army" in the present crisis. Hon. Mr. Caron has brought to the performance of his duties an intelligence, vigor and a promptitude which have excited general admiration and upon which the country will heartily congratulate him. Our Minister of Militia in equipping and sending out tour or five thousand troops on a two and three thousand mile march into a wilderness, and for a campaign of indefinite length, in the short space of a few days. has colinsed the best achievements on record of the war departments of old military powers. This proud result could not have been reached if the head of our Militia Department did not possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualifications necessary to make a successful administrator. Nothing has been over-looked in the organibeen paid to the minutest detail. And besides this Hon. Mr. Caron is engaged receiving deputations, dictating answers to hundreds of telegrams and letters from all parts of the country, attending council meetings, and answering questions in Parliament. This is evidently more than a " cadet" could

Mr. Caron has demonstrated that under his administration the militia are efficient and patriotic. The country demands nothing more.

work.

THE POSITION OF IRISH CANADIANS.

Perhaps the most amusing feature in the productions of our young special war correspondents and of some of our sage military litors, regarding the unfortunate insurrection of the half-breeds in the North-West, is of a Fenian invasion from across the borders Many of our American contemporaries are working the field of sensationalism in this respect for all it is worth, and we regret to find intelligent Canadian journals, public men, and even clergymen, ending themselves to the foolish, if not brough the community, and of falsely apimaginary stories of Irish-American interfer- | comparison may be made. My rights to a postence in our little family quarrel. Canadian tions of occurrences the fanciful lucubrations of such papers as the New York Morning Journal and the World, whose reporters and correspondents will not allow any consideration of mischief to stand in the way of a spicy item or an exciting interview.

If people were to read between the lines o this alleged news, regarding Fenian move. ments, they would easily see that there is nothing reliable or authentic in it. All state ments of alleged facts are made on the strength of an "it is said," "it is rumored," "it is expected," " it is understood or supposed," etc. Aud still Canadian editors will make use of of such silliness to fan the flame of popular passion and excitement. A wild rumor was set affoat in Toronto that 2,000 Fenians had landed at Prescott. A minister of the Queen City straightaway ascends his pulpit and announces it as a fact. What was the consequence? The despatches informs us that he "thereby set his congregation nearly crazy." Now. against this we protest with the utmost emphasis. We protest against this coupling of the Irish name with any demonstration of illwill towards this Dominion of Canada. We protest against it, because there is no foundation for such stories. The Irish American 'ernment in recognition of their claims, population of the United States to-day are too intelligent, they are too respectful of freedom to reckless'y and for no beneficial purpose strive to interfere with the rights and "in the settlement of the claims of the half liberty of any people, and much less of the "breeds of the Red River valley, Such Canadian people, which is largely "claims were dishonest, and the Government made up of Irish flesh and blood. Irish Americans understand that under our present constitution a blow struck at Canada would not only be of no avail to Ireland, but would be a grave and unpardouable injury to a large and prosperous portion of the Irish race. It is consequently the height of absurdity-to say nowere driven to rebellion by bad treatment, and thing stronger -- to attribute to the Irish people of the United States any desire to harm this Canada of ours. None but idiots would think them capable of the crime, as none but madmen would attempt it. And even if madmen did attempt it, there would be enough of Irish-Canadians to form a bulwark in defence of their country, they would ask no aid from their fellow citiz:ns to smite the ungrateful invader. In any such emergency Irish Canadians could count on the restraining influence of the Irish. Americans as a whole; for we know whereof we speak warm we say that the to a feeling of loyalty and not to curiosity great national organizations of the That was really a pathetic incident to Irish people in the United States look see the Irish people melting into team

his political rights and usefulness are as unlimited as any other; they see that throughout the confederation, whether it be in Federal, upon the Hon. Mr. Caron's method of meet- iprovincial or, municipal councils, his worth ing the exigencies of the campaign in the and his influence command recognition and respect; they see that in the race for wealth, fame and aggrandizement he is unfettered and is given safial chances with all other competitors; they see on to serve in disparaging the efforts of the all aides that his position is an saviable one and worth cultivating, and in fact that altogether military forces. In a crisis such as the coun- he is as well, if not much better off try is passing through, and in the face of im- in Canada than he would be in the United States. In view of all this, we ask if it is possible, if it is imaginable that Canadians have anything to fear from the Irish people in the Union? Certainly not! Then let our Fenian ranters shut up!!

A CONTEMPTIBLE ATTACK ON HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

The Montreal Times of recently published mean and contemptible attack on the Hon, John Costigan, Minister of the Inland Revenue. There was nothing in it but coarse personal abuse. Our contemporary evidently forgot that it lived in a glass house, and could not very well allord to throw stones; and one would imagine that with its record it would be some what chary in indulging in such efforts, But it seems to take a positive delight in the unsavory work of endeavoring to cast discredit on everything that is Irish. The occasion of the present overflow of its bile was a little parliamentary spat which occurred about two weeks ago between the Hon. Ed Blake and the Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Costigan had a bill before the House to amend the Weights and Measures Act, and one of its clauses provided that a barrel should no longerbe a measure of capacity. The hon. zation of the army; attention has leader of the opposition, in a moment of bitterness and evil inspiration. and forgetful of his self-respect, indulged in a piece of sarcasm, which was of very questionable taste, and which partook more of the character of an insult than any. thing else. Mr. Blake suggested that, if a barrel was no longer to be a measure of capastand, and is not exactly "drawing-room city, a seat in the cabinet should no longer be a measure of capacity. This ungracious utter. ancedrew forth a spirited and manly reply from Mr. Costigan, who, in his usual unassuming but firm manner, uncovered the sore and soit spots in Mr. Blake's record, and peppered and salted them until the leader of the appeal. tion found that he got a much stouter Holand than he expected in return for his puny Oliver. As to the question of personal fitness for a seat in the cabinet, Mr. Costigan had no difficulty in convincing the house that his title and claim to one were as great the very large amount of loud and empty talk as any of the Ministers who ever say with Mr. Blake on the Treasury Benches. In his reply on this point, the hom. Minister of Inland Revenue asked: "Why is it that Mr. Blake always makes a point of wounding my feelings? Is it because I am known to be of a quiet disposition, and am not likely to resent his sneers! It is better that we riminal, work of spreading alarm and fear should understand one another, and alineach my capacities may not come up to his standrearing to give credence to the wild and ard, still there is another standard by which a tion in the cabinet, as a member of the home and as a representative of the people, are as constitutional and as well founded as the hon, gentleman's when he was in the eabmet, As to my capacity and qualifications, we all cannot be of such a calibre as the hon, gentleman, but I am willing to be measured by the capacity of his colleagues in the cabinet of which he was a member. If the hon, gentleman will look back to the colleagues with whom he was associated, and with whom he never found fault. I am sure that he will not consider that the humblest member of this cabinet is at all inferior in capacity to his

colleagues of the then cabinet." The effect of Mr. Costigue's reply to the opposition leader was marked, and the result of the tilt between the two was altogether in favor of the Minister. But now the Times turns up after the war is over and the hatchet buried, to tell us that Mr. Costigan " had been throwing mud," that he has "no individuality of his own," that he sought "cover as an Irishman" and he is "such by occupation." These charges, especially coming from such a source, are not very tremendous, and would'at look anything only for the scurrility in which they are dressed. The Times is welcome to all the mud thrown by Mr. Costigan; it would not build a swallow's nest. The Times is scarcely an authority upon the standing of a political opponent. It must have lots of marines for readers when it dare to tell them that Mr. Costigan has no indivi duality of his own. The champion of the New Brunswick School Question, and the champion of the Canadian Home Rule Resolutions, can well afford to laughat such an empty imputation. Finally, the allusions of the Times to Mr. Costigan's nationality are impertinent. If our contemporary is wise it will keep any Irish antipathies that may be lurking around its sanctum out of its columns. In conclusion, we would remind the Times that coarse personal abuse of a man, especially of a political opponent, does no good, for it never convinces the reader, never pays the writer but always disgusts everybody.

PRINCE, BAYONETS AND PEOPLE.

The reception to the Prince of Wales is not altogether what the cable correspondents have been describing in their despatches. Of course, in a large city like Dublin, it is always easy to gather a crowd, and it is much easier for the correspondent to tell us that the cheers were unanimous and enthusiastic and that the presence of the throngs was due favorably on and think kindly of Canada. of joy at beholding the Princess They see that in this Dominion the Irishman attired in a verdant costume. The thing is stands on a level with the foremost of the absurd. The loyalty of a people is not to be representatives of other races; they see that hurchased by the display of gaudy colors and

trinkets or by meaningless smiles and empty oompliments. Every possible effort has been made to give the royal visit a rose-colored and triumphant aspect; the Government monopolizes the tele- met on Friday in the gymnasium, Manafield street. graph wires and the correspondents Mr. Ross McKenzie read the auditor's report, which showed that there had been \$249.23 received and \$203.80 expended. The revenue consisted mainly of the consisted the people and the neutral position which the representative bodies and the masses had assumed towards the Prince are misrepresented in England and abroad, and it is urged by the British press that the enthusiasm and loyalty which met the Prince in the that Ireland as a whole is satisfied with English rule, and that the Nationalists are only of secondary consideration. The time came for the Irish people to spoil this game of libel and misrepresentation. They game of most and interpresentation. They do not want their attitude of quietness and respect to be put down as an expression and respect to be put down as an expression had been found that the Independants, of Montreal had not complicate with the male of do not want their attitude of quictness of admiration and thanks for the henefits of Euglish rule in Ireland. The scene turned. Popular indignation at the uses to found vent at Mallow, when the conthemselves conspicuous with their bayonets, in w application, and the delegates were J. J. Walker, R. A. Bopd, Ed. Giroux. They drove the people away from the railway depot and held them at bay until the royal visitors arrived and departed for a neighboring landlord's residence. Many persons reinjuries and bayonet wounds.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND BOSTON.

THE ORANGE TROUBLES DISCUSSED AT A PUBLIC MEETING -THE "POST" AND "TRUE WIT-COMMENDED - RESOLUTIONS DE-NOUNCING THE ACTION OF THE NEWFOUND. LAND LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIFNES: DEAR SIR, -Through a friend of mine who has been for a number of years in Montreal, but now a resident of this city, I get your Post and TRUE WITNESS pretty regular, and I notice with pleasure that you give considerable space to our poor persecuted conntrymen in Newfoundland. I read your Post editorial of March 9th, and articles from the TRUE WITNESS of March 18th, at a public meeting held in Boston March 29th, and they showed, in the resolution they adopted, that they were proud to have one paper to say a kind word for their countrymen. I am sending you a copy of the resolutions adopted at our last public meeting, and we beg of you to give them a corner in THE TRUE WITNESS. am sending you one year's subscription to THE TRUE WITNESS, and I hope that in my inicid copy you will give a part of your valu able space to our resolutions; it may be the means of giving your paper quite a circula-

tion in Boston. WILLIAM SMYTH. 176 Bolton street, South Boston, Mass.

NEWFOUNDLAND CATHOLIC AID ASSOCIATION. The different branches of the above associa-

t'on united in ho'di g a public meeting or Sunday as cruoon, March 29 b, at Canadonian Hail, Beston, during which the following preamble a d resolutions were un e-imously adopted;
Withheats, the G vernor of Newfoundland,
in his speech to the Ho se of Parliament, plended for some at pate betaken to soothe and allay the angry posions at present prevailing in the country; and Witer as, a bigotel Orango legislature, no-

tably amongst them Penney and Whiteway, refused to nearpt that part of his speech, and, in substance, demanded that the murder of those twice adjudged imporent men, that they near the more effectually cover up the track of the real nurderers; the fors, buit

Reserved.—The two, the Newfoundlanders of

Boston and vicinity, in public meeting assem-bled, do most carnestly and empha ically deble i, do most carnestly and empha icany de-neural their action as unjustifiable and bicoted beyond all precedent, and well calculated to nurse and foster the religious animosity and strict that has been the disgrace and curse of Newfoundland since their accession to power, for they well know that it is only by inciting for they well know that it is only by harting the people—under the cloak of reagion—to riot and boodshed that they can retar a that power, and they care not whether it be the dead bodies of Catholics or Protestants that will make the

stepping s ones to a continuation of it. And be it furth r resolved,-That we earnest ly entreat the good and true men of Newfoundland, with at regard to religious principle, who have the welfare and prosperity of the country at heart, to units in counteracting the false teachings of those imported Orango bigots who teachings of those implication that increducity of New-laugh and grow fat on the increducity of New-foundlanders, and at the terdible expense of their homes made descrate, mothers made childless, children made orphans, and left to the cold charity of a still co der world.

Resolved,—That we ple for ourselves to stand by our personnel of an

by our persecuted car tryach, and do all in our power to all and assist those depending upon them for support, until they are restored in trumph to their sorrowing families, and peace and prosperity again reigns supreme in this Newfoundland of ours.

Resolved .- That the thanks of this association is due, and are hereby given, to the editor of the Montreal Post and T us Witness, for the interest manifested in the persecuted Catholics of Newfoundland, and for the able and unbiased manner in which he puts their case before the

> WILLIAM SMYTH, V. P. Parent branch N. C. A. Association

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease s eradicated in from one to three applications s eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whother standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 if

DEATH OF MR. W. P. BARTLEY.

The many friends of Mr. W. P. Bartley will regret to hear of his death, which occurred suddenly on Sunday at his residence, No. 152 Fulford street. The late Mr. Bartley, who was 68 years of age, and one of the oldest residents of Montreal, was at one time a leading iron founder of this city, with considerable means, but reverses of fortune left him at the time of his death only in moderate cir. cumstances. General sympathy will be extended by a large circle of friends to the deceased's relatives in their sad beravement. Mr. Bartley served for many years as an officer in the Canadian Militia, and at one time was president of the St. l'atrick's Bociety.

THE DEAD COUNCILLOR.

QUEBEC, April 13.-The funeral of the late conneillor McLaughlin took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by an exceptionally large number of persons. The fire brigade, police and different Irish National societies attended officially.

-Mr. Fabien Hogue, one of the St. Vincent Therese:

THE LACROSSE CONVENTION:

ANNUAL MEETING.

The National Amateur Lacrosse Association

consisted mainly of the subscriptions of the clubs.
All the clubs in the association had paid their dues with the exception of the Thistles of Quebec. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on applications was read by Mr. Smith, which showed that eighteen new clubs had applied for membership this year. The Lorne cub played in 1883 and loyalty which met the Prince in the for a money prize, but having claimed to do so under a misapprehension the committee recommended that all the clubs be accepted. The report was adouted.

report was anopted.

Mr. Angus Grant, president of the association, called the meeting to order at eight o'clock last night, when fifty four delegates were present, representing twenty-seven clubs. The committee on credentials presented a re-

Montreal, had not complied with the rules of the association, and were therefore barred out. English changes accordingly, and the tables are being motion that the credentials of the Independents Some discussion on the matter resulted in a be accepted. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Bowie that that the credentials be accepted which the royal visit was being put for the present and a committee consider the which the Mallow, when the con- delegates right to vote or sit fa the meeting. found vent at manow, when the con-

Mr. D. A. Ross, hon. sec., read the annual report which stated that the membership had increased to 61 clubs with an approximate memvisitors arrived and departed for a neighbor-ing landlord's residence. Many persons re-ing landlord's residence. Many persons re-ceived mementoes of the visit in the shape of made mention of the various champ onships under control of the Association, and expressed satisfaction that there had been little or no disputing to settle. During the year two editions f the rules had teen printed 1,500 copies and a record of all championship matches.

On motion the report was adopted. The notices of motion were then taken up, and the amendment by Mr. G. R. Starke of Rule 27, to change the words "three-fourths" to "two-thirds," as far as voting of changes are con-

cerned, voted on. This was lost.
Major Hamilton then moved amendments to the laws to admit of a series of matches being arranged between first-class clubs to decide the

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows -Hon, President, Dr. G. W. Beacs; president, H. Lebrun, Peterboro; vicepresident, Dr Guerin, Shanrock; second vice-president, J. C. Smart, Brockville; secretarytreasurer, D. A. Rose, Independent, Toronto, Conneil-D. E. Bowie, Montreal; J. W. Woods, Montral Juniors; Ballantyne Braun ing the r-bellion of 1837 was very marked, and ton, Mc dashen, Brantsord, Garvin, Toronto; Phelan, D. Kiely, T. Curran, Nesbitt, Reddy.

The members of the N. A. L. A. Council, appointed to draft a scherule of the play for the first-class championship series, met on Siturday at the Windsor Hotel and occupied the evening with their task. There were present Messrs. D. A. Rose, Ontarios; F. W. Garvin, Toronto; D. E. Bowie, Montreal : M. J. F. Quian, Shunrocks. The following ! was the schedulo agreed on. The arrangements is well made and the distribution very satisfactory :--

May 30 Toronto play Montreal in Toronto. May 30 Shamrock play Ontario in Mont-

June 13 Shamrock play Montreal in Mont-June 6 Toronto play Ontario in Toronto.

June 20 Shamrock play Toronto in Mont-June 20 Montreal play Ontario in Toronto.

June 27 Snamrock play Ontario in Toronto. June 27 Montreal play Toronto in Mont-July 11 Shamrock play Montreal in Mont-

Sept. 5 Montreal play Toronto in Toronto. Sept. 5 Shamrock play Ontario in Mon-Sept. 12 Toronto play Ontario in Toronto.

Sept. 12 Shamrock play Montreal in Mon-Sept. 19 Montreal play Ontario in Mon-

Sept. 26 Shamrock play Toronto in Mon-

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR, HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and sand can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactors. factory

COUNCILLOR McLAUGHLIN'S DEATH The death of an old and esteemed fellowcitizen, Councillor McLaughlin, at his residence, Champlain street, at five o'clock this morning, has created profound and universal sorrow among the citizens of Quebec. He was ailing for some months past, but his malady was not tooked upon as fatal until a few days ago, when he was given up by his medical physician and the last rites of the Church administered to him. He was fully resigned

and passed away in the presence of his spiritual adviser and his family.

Councillor McLaughlin was 61 years of age at his death. He was upwards of a quarter of a century in the Municipal Council and during that period he defended and protected the Irish interests and all that was dear to his native land. In the Irish, English and French communities we do not think he

had an enemy. In politics he was an out and out Liberal. and in Irish matters he was a proud follower of Parnell. But whatever were his feelings, he had the happy gift to create no

He had truly passed away reverenced and respected and particularly by those in the City Council, who will miss his pleasant face and agreeable countenance. We condole with the family and relatives

over their heavy and irreparable loss .-

Quebec Telegraph. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHER-BROOKE.

At the annual meeting of this society, held on Tuesday last, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, J. S. Roderick; lat vice-president, P. Hackett;
2nd vice-president, P. McDonough; treasurer,
J. H. Walsh; secretary, T. J. Maguire;
asst.-secretary, George O'Rourke; grand
marshal, J. S. Maguire; asst.-marshall, Wm. Delaney. Committee: -Wm. Murray, M. T. Stevenson, H. W. Mulvena, B. Murray, M. Branswell, E. F. Malone, E. Irwin.

-Messrs, Perrault & Mesnard, architects. de Paul Penitentiary guards, was found dead of this city, were, on Saturday, awarded the constant disease is supposed to be the cause.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT. The courts had hardly settled to work on Saturday when the news was brought to the building that Mr. Come Seraphim Cherrier, the doyen of the Bar; had died suddenly.

Mr. Geoffrion, the batonnier, immediately went to the Superior Court, where Mr. Justice

Johnson was sitting, and announced the melan-choly fact, and moved that the court adjourn. He paid a brief tribute to the memory of the decoased, and referred to his long career.

Mr. Justice Johnson expressed the emotion he felt at the sudden and sad news, and con-The court then adjourned.

Mr. Loranger was sitting in the Fractice Court and Mr. Jette in the Circuit Court, and these courts were the adjourned. The flag of the Court House was hoisted half must.

A meeting of the Bar will be immediately convened, and it is believed the Bar will attend

the funeral in a body.

The deceased gentleman has led a long and varied career. He was born as Repention on the 22ad July, 1798, and had thus nearly completed his eighty-seventh year. In his early youth he had the advantage of the patronage and care of that eminent gen lemen, the Hon D. B. Viger, and it was chiefly due to this that hs early education was what it was and that his steps were turned into those paths which he so frequently trod so well. His later-tudi-s were acquired at the Montreal College, u der the famous Mr. Rogue. Mr. Cherner entered the law office of his friend Mr. Viger. was called to the Bar on the twen'y second of August, 1822. As the senior barrieter living, he was the dozen of the bar. Mr. Cherrier quickly rose in his profession, and took part in many of the most famous trials, civil and criminal, of the period. He came into special not co in connection with the trial of persons charged with perjury in actions arising out of the Stuart-Nelson election contest in Sorel in 1828. In all the agitations and litigations whi h took place in the thon Lower Canada, arising out of the politica asp rations of the people and their efforts to obtain a sponsible government, Mr. Cherrier took a foremost part. He appeared with Messrs. Walker & Mondelet in the proposed prosecution of Mr. Wa'ker, of the Canadian Spectator; in the detence of the people at St Benoit, who showed their indignation with the bureaucrats of the pe iod by cutting off the tails and manes of certain horses of Mr. Davernay, charged with libel in La Mincree. Mr. Cherrier also figured prominently among the members of the bar who had to orgue the matt r of the Seignorial 'enure before the special commission appoint d. He apchange on the main adopted. Several question in the main adopted.

The other notices of motion were also considered, lack of space making it impossible to mention them in detail. The Ontarios gave notice of leaving the intermediate class and entering the first class series. peared for the holders of beignori s. The dedaughters. For some time he was batonvier and he also had the honor of being a P.C. L. of St. John's College, New York, and a Knight of St. Gregory the Great. He was several times offered a Judge hip and once the Chief Justiceship, but declined. The deceased had retired from active practice for several years. The course pursued by the late gentlem in darcaused his arrest, among many others.

A FLOURISHING INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A large assemblage of old and now members of the St. Patrick's Literary association were present less night at probably the lest amount meeting in the old bad. Several old members gave expression to the enerished recollections which they retained for the old half on account of the many pleasant events in which they had participated within is walls, but they were still satisfied to do any thing that would be in the interests of association. The annual report of the instees was read. The membership of the association now amounts to three hundred, including honorary members. Since the organization of evening classes, list autumn, which are still retained with marked success, and are taught by members of the association, with the exception of the writing class, the 165 papils in attendance have derived great benefit therefrom. The year's expenditure amounted to \$800 and the receipts \$1,000, July 11 Toronto play Octario in Toronto.
July 25 Toronto play Shamrock in Toronto.
July 25 Montreal play Octario in Monother items of incidental expenses, a beautiful new flag bearing appropriate devices has been purchased by the association. The election of officers for the en suing year then took place, which resulted as follows: Prof. J. A. McCabe was re elected president, Mr. P. A. Lagleson was nominated by Mr. Dowling, and seconded by Mr. Stanton for vice-president, a position which that worthy gentleman has filled with the highest efficiency for a number of years; but last night he declined re-election with thanks Mr. Edward P. Stanton was then mushimous ly elected vice-president; recording secretary, Thos. McGrail; corresponding secretary, Chas. Murphy; treasurer, F. R. Latchford; librarian, M. W. Cascy; trustees, Thos Burns, R. Starrs and E. O'Leary. The installation of office's will take place next Tuesday evening.—Ottawa Free Press.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA. THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, April 10.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES LIS CUSSED.

On motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Davies rose and expressed the opinion that the government was not taking sufficient action in connection with the subject of reciprocity with the United States. The policy clauses of the Washington treaty would ex pire in three mouths and something ought to be done. He thought that the new govern ment of the United States would be more favorable to free trade between the two countries than their predecessors.
The fishing industries of the maritime provinces suffered severely from the present condition of affairs. He concluded by moving that, in view of the early termin ation of the fishery chauses of the treaty of Washington, this house is of opinion that negotiations should be opened with the United States of America as well as for the renewal of the reciprocal privileges accorded by that treaty to American citizens and British subjects respectively, as for the opening of additional trade relations between Canada and the United States, and that in the conduct of such negotiations Canada should be directly represented.

Mr. Hackett said that while the Maritime Provinces would benefit by reciprocity they were quite willing to leave negotiations on this subject to the judgment of the Govern ment. He thought it was to be regretted that at this time, when the Government was earnestly engaged in conducting the affairs of the country, an attempt should be made to introduce a party cry on this question. The American people were shrewd enough best to know what was for their interest, and they would have moved in this mut ter ere this if they had seen any prospective benefit in the object to be obtained. The adoption of the amendment would make

DEATH OF MR. C. S. CHERASER: ies at the expiration of the treaty, and protot Canadian tisheries from American trea-Daggers.

Mr. Woodworth said it had been the policy of the late government to wait for the Americans to make the first offers. There was no doubt that reciprocity would be of advantage to our fishermen, but it was not all on one side, and when Americans came to be convinced of the mutual benefits of reciprocity they would no doubt signify their willingness to meet this country. Not till then could a

treaty by arranged.

Mr. Kirk said under a protective policy reciprocity could not be practicable.

Mr. Cauceron (Inverness) said everyone in the Maritime provinces was in favor of reciprocity, but on fair terms only. In general matters it was the duty of the Governmen to protect Capada. After some further discussion the House

livided on Mr. Davies' amendment-Ayes The House went into committee of supply and passed a number of items, resuming and

ANOTHER GREAT INSURRECTION

adjourning at 3 o'clock this morning.

SMOULDERING IN INDIA. A despatch from Loudon says :-- "It is now reported that the military activity which has prevailed in India and especially in the northwest provinces the past several weeks, was due, not so much to the probability of a war with Russia, as was generally supposed. It is now stated that the primary cause of the concentration of 20,000 men at Quetta and other large contingents at various points in the northwest pro vinces of India is the threatening attitude of the lay population of India, with whom the greater part of the native Indian troops are in full sympathy. The urgent demand of Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, that his requisition for 25,000 men from England be honored immediately was owing more to the alarming state of affairs in India than to the scare of a war with Russia. Lord Dufferin long since became fully satisfied that the native population of India, and especially of the northwest provinces, was full of sedition, and that a number of well-known chiefs were planning an insurrection, in comparison with which the troubles of 1857 were child's play. The massing of 23,000 troops at Rawul Pindi and the grand military display there, got up for the ostensible purpose of doing honor to the Ameer of Afghanistan, were in a great measure a scheme of the Viceroy to overawe the natives. All the native chiefs were invited to the demonstrations and suspicious ones were asked to renew their outh of fealty They submitted gracefully, but it is well known they do not consider the oath binding, and will break it at the first opportunity. The greater part of the native Indian army have been concerting with the plotting chiefs, and only await a chance for revolting against the British officers. It is said that the offers of native chiefs to supply military contingents in the event of war with Russin, were unde for the purpose of egging England on to declare war against Rossia, so that an opporunity could be offered for a successful relatim. Oid army officers who have just recarned from Ladia say that Fort Detterin, who is known to be very distinstful of native b valty, is fully justified in taking all possible precautions against an outbook, as his responsibility is immense. The officer, assert that the native troons are dancer as be ensemble to degree of a rest or urge the Government to begin in hot leasts to bodd places of refuge for European wereen and dublicen resident in India. The large rumher cf applications of natives to be allowed to enter the volunteer force and the petition of amont rof influential natives for the Gov-

THE SOGGARTH AROON.

ques ion.

and await Russia's pleasure in coming to i

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH OF HAMILTON BIDS FAREWELL TO ITS PASTOR-AN AFFECTIONATE LEAVE TAKING.

Great regret is expressed at the depar ture of the Rev. John Kenagh, Parish priest of St. Patrick's of Hamilton. to St. Augustine's, Dandas, the oldest parish in the diocese of Hamilton. He was invited to St. Patrick's school of that place and presented with an widress, which was read by Mr Donald Smith, in which the parishioners expressed their appreciation of the faithful ser vices which were always performed while he was pastor of St. Patrick's, that for mully ten years he labored in their midst and ably managed the affirs of the parish, always ready to assist and advise them when necessary, and so successful in weighed so heavily on their church. They heartily tendered him their gratitude for all triendship, good will and esteem which existed between them he was presented with a purse of over \$300.

was certain that not a more liberal or generous hearted congregation was in the diocese. He said he would like to live and die with them, but no priest is ordained for any particular patish, and the bishop regards not the needs of one parieh, but of all his diocese, therefore he felt sorry to have to leave. Hie thanked them for their gifts, and promised to remember them in prayers at the alter. Rev. uis. Father Magaire, of Galt, bore testimony that the expression of the feelings of the congregation had not been exaggerated. Among is fellow priests Father Keough was admired as a kind-hearted friend and a prudent adviser. Mr. J. M. Gibson, M. P. P., said he came to the meeting to hear the kindly expressions, and to tender Fatner Keough his pest wishes on his transfer. The speaker terminuted by saying that he was sure the rev. father would be beloved wherever he went. The Rev. Fathers Craven, Cleary, Lennan and Feeney, of Dundas, also Ald. Moore, Mr. Douald Smith. and Mr. Arthur C. Hill cestified to the regard in which Father Keough was held, and at the close of the speeches thos present bade him farewell.

The children of St. Patrick's school also pesented him with a handsome secretary and chair, accompanied by an address, which showed that he was beloved by all and not to be forgotten, that his visits to the school nad always been a source of pleasure to them and they regretted very much at losing so devoted and zealous a pastor. The young ladies also presented him with an address, accompanied by a beautiful set of parlor turniture. They expressed their sympathy for losing so generous and instructing a friend, but it consoled them to know that he would not be so far from them, and hoped it appear that Canada was willing to obtain to have a share in his solicitude and prayers. field, Ky., collected through the Manhattan hate, assorted as to shape and quality. The Altar boys, too, added their tribute, ernment would be firm as to the shore fisher- and gave as a token of remembrance several fifths elsewhere. The third of \$10,000 to Corner St. Catherine and St. André streets.

pieces of silverware and an address. They wished him many years of health and happiness, and humbly asked him to remember them in his prayers. The Rev. Father Keough has departed for Dundas, and is at present on his duties, but his successor at St. Patrick's has not been appointed. In the meantime the parish is in the able charge of the Rev. Father Craven.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE STAGE AND CHRISTIAN PARENTS. By MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN. New York and Cincinnati: Benziger Bros., Printers to the Holy Apostolic Sec.

This timely pamphlet first appeared in the New York Freeman's Journal and was much appreciated. The writer has had extensive experience and knowledge of the American stage, in his capacity as dramatic critic, and his views are all the more reliable and authoritative. What is specially wanted in this sge of theatricals is an intelligent interest in the drama on the part of Christian parents which would enable them to direct their children's taste and keep them from all injurious entertainments. The essay is very readable and is to the point. It indicates the weak spots of the stage and shous where in it can exercise a beneficial influence. The

price of the pamphlet is 15 cents. THE CATROLIC WORLD, for April, contains the following table of contents: -- 1. Carlyle as Prophet; 2. Allelniss of Paderborn: 3 The Old Files of Ireland; 4. Facts and Suggestions about the Colored People: 5. A Meaning of the Idyls of the King; 6. Church Hymns for Paschul Time; 7. Hogel and his New England Echo; 8. The French Quarter of New York; 9. Jesus to the Soul Oppressed 10. Solitary Island; 11. Ireland's tion; 12. Katharine; 13 Some Non-Believers on Easter in Rome; 14. Silent; 15. New Publications. Price, \$4 per annum; single copies, 35 cts. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 1669

Notre Dame street, Montreal. THE ENGLISH LLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for April supplies a variety of good reading matter, and is accompanied by a number of firstclass illustrations. The new story opened in the previous number, "A ship of 49," by Bret Harte, increases in interest. High Conway continues his charming tale, "A Family Aflair," J. G. Parston contributes a paper on Highways and Byeways, richly il Instrated. "Interviewed by an Emperor the title of an article from Archibald Forbes "An Eister Holiday," "The Strens Three, by W. Crane, "Imitations of Roums. San Lays," by W. Beatty, Kin ston. Published by MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue,

"CHINESE GORDON: THE UNCROWNER KING," is the title of a handsome ribbon-jed book, by Laura C. Holloway, which Funk & Wagnalls, of New York, have just issued. It is the compilation from Gordon's private letters of his sentiments regarding life, du'y, religion and responsibilities, and can but prove a timely addition to roylas' "Life, A portrait of Gordon, in mourtier border. selorus the cover. William Brings, 78 Kong

Effect East, Toronto.
The Manitoba and North West Monath LY aublished under the suspices of the Mori-Association, with Archibi hep Today, Roy, to Association, with Archibi hep Today, Roy, to M. Corden and Chief Justice Willbudge as potrans, of which the Month employ near her hadronens, her box notanded to give fall in to rection recording the country to the thousand which who turn to the Wester coyyour.

Desarrous Madvater for April is not confident tours of out from cover to conreplete with volubble resiling mater. The contents are: The foir root form, by W. Leontine I; Col. Roberts, now employed contents are: connect to form a native volunteer corps, are, the Fell Spirit of Oping Jon; A Marriage these of, ers state, only rehemes of the plotters to obtain arms. It is this alarming state of affice in India which more than any other consideration caused the British Cabinet to recade from their reveral belliese demands Boston, Mass. final statement of the Russo Afghan boundary

The April number of the Enterny closes the second volume of this bright and successful magazine. The Ellicitat is above all a in it a country friendly to the frish. They have journal, and nothing but what is pure see Irightner in the Canadian eating and and clevating is allowed to fill its handsome pages. It is a credit to the literature of the South as well as to its talented and ache laty elitors. Its circulation during the coming Curran and other distinguished representayear ought to double. The contents of the tives of their race and are proud to see them present number are:—The Sweet Sometim, recognized. They are also aware of the diffiby Aonie M. Libby; Easter in the Grook cult task an invasion of Canada would turn Shurch; The Pot of Gold, by Elizabeth P. Allan; How the Doggerel Family Surrendered, by Mrs. Magnire; Glamma han Honse, Iteland, by Dr. Hopper; Flower Dreams; Dasy and 1; A True Postess and Realistic

An informing and timely article on the "Framers of the Constitution," with twenty more posterior, is the opening gen of the grappling with the mancial difficulties which | beautiful Maduzine of American History for Apolt. Less the first instance in the bigtoric literature of America, of the successful teer to become a factor in a gaine in which that he done, and as a slight souvenir of the grouping of the whole fifty five of these remukable men, in one vivid pen-picture. The exact data given will prove a great help to teachers. The other articles The Rev. Father was very much affected by of the number are of exceptional merit, inthis tribute of respect, and in response he said his labors could do very little without C. W. Parsons, of Providence, writes of the co-operation of the parishioners, and he "Bellomont and Rasle in 1699," touching with new material on Lord Beltomont's connection with piracy; Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D.D., writes forcioly on "Work as an Educating Power," a paper which no young reader can afford to miss; Rev. W. Barrows, D D. treats of "Aucient Chicago," in a most agreeable fashion; Mr. F. N. Lucher contributes a bright and readable paper on "Jefferson as a Naturalist;" Prof. T. W. Dwight, the head of the Columbia Cellege Law School, adds a short arricle on the " Fairfax Family;" J. E. Cooke furnishes an argument on the Pocahoutas question; and C. L. Norton continues his Political Americanisms. Original documents contain a 'Curious Petition of the Boston Ministers in 1700." Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices are crowded with agreeable material. THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY is the only one of the great leading magazines that from time to time delights its audience with an exquisite frontispiece in steel, as in this current number. Price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

> TRY NOW TO CATCH ON IN GOOD TIME !
> It may rain and it may shine, but the

Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery goes on the same on the second Tuesday of each month. On March 10th, at the 178th Draw ing, Fortune rewarded her votaries in this fashiou; the first prize, \$75.000, went to No. 85,847, in one ticket at \$5 to Geo. A. Spear, a slerk in Bay City, Mich. The second of \$25,000 to No. 84,980, sold in tifths at \$1 each; one to Henry L. Schmidt, a butcher opposite the M. & T. R. R. Depot, collected through the Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn., another to Hugh Neil, May-The first of the second of the

14,810, sold in fifths at \$1 each; one to Louis Hinz, No. 433 Turk St., San Francis cisco, Cal., one collected through T. R. Roach, cashier State National Bank, New Orleans, La., another through Messrs. Lewis, Johnson & Co., of Washington, D. C., etc. The fourth, each of \$6,000, drawn by Nos. 4.558 and 77,884, sold in fifths, among others—one to Susan Fegan, No. 402 Hayes St., San Francisco, Cal.; one to J. Hirahfeld another to L. Lalond, both of 'Frisco, etc. until over \$265,000 was scattered where it would do the most good. The whole thing goes over again on May 12th, at the 180th Grand Monthly Drawing, and M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application will give full information. Try now to catch on in good time.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE FENIAN SCARE AND RIEL'S REBELLION -AREIES IN BUCKRAM-SENSATIONAL NEWSPAPERS.

(From our own Correspondent.) NEW YORK, April 13,-Were it not for the

sensational news from Afghanistan and the urid and warlike atmosphere generally, the North-west rebellion would attract more attention on this side of the line. As it is the marching and countermarching of Canadian battations are observed with deep interest, and the uprising of the Redskins, who it is assumed have passed provo Riel's control, with sympathetic have passed four for the fate of civilization in the Saskachewan villey. Few there are who entertain doubts as to the final result, but the immense expenditure of blood and treasure that may he necessary before the insurrection be suppressed is fully realized by those who have witnessed Indian wars even though on a comparatively small scale. It is generally conceded the cause of the half breeds is just, and that "Old To-merrow," as they term the gay and procrastinating Sir John, has a good deal of responsibility on his shoulders just now. The fact that Canadian troups will not be allowed to cross through United States territory was foreseen naturally enough. Nevertheless, if it were not for the conflict impending between England and Russia permission would hardly have been withheld. The passage of British forces would at this stage appear unfriendly to Russia, who stood by the Republic when it receded friends sadly, indeed. Riel's rebel-tion looks like a diversion in favor of Russia. We hear no more of a Canadian army for Afghanistan and shall not for a long time, perhaps never. Seeing the plight confederation is in it would appear as if it would be feolish to fritter away the strength of the Dominion. These opinions are not m n , they are the epinions of the New York club and exchanges. There is no sign either here, in Chicago or

any other city that I know of, which would irdicate an invation of Canada. There will be no movement against Conada, at least no o called movement, to less certain conspecifies arise. Almost a new generation of Iri h Americans has apping up since 1866. All the el tares were the . in favor of an inva-North West To migrants' Protective Convergence of the Protective The great rebellion was star Pict Perture the opportunity, seconds gast over and a low fred thousand as ettled lists a quainted with the non-of pages, were by for anything that promised exect ment of plug to England. The retive Ameri Le Cheurt was ene letered against E. el par on one of her treadery in the distress of the arcunity. The history re burning for T. A. Tracy; Ma lines Among Foreign Poets; in e, of whom was Steinston, an frish sympa-Sauthern Sketches, by Rev. M. W. Newman; thire, of whom was Steinston, an frish sympa-thicer. If the frontier open as long as they overor. The American Government of the is something toomsday a pro-English gov-Foir: Most Rev. James Gistrons: The Con-queror of Treeredt: The Blustrions Dead: The Maid of Limetick; Spain and Irshall; Dublin Castle, by Jastin McC (they : London) there are lacking at present, though there are lots of men to strike at a change frontier well and faithfully. The men to distriction of Justin McC rithy a London, there are lots of men to strike at a depred Mass.

Mass. Eighard in smashing the Malati or the Cz.r. Itish Americus are being rapidly educated as regards Canada They recognize see Irishmen in the Canadian cabinet and in high places in the Dominion, and they observe their absence, in this country. They know Hon, John Costigan and J. J. uit task an invasion of Canada would turn out. Besides they have to mind their own business. But there is the other side to the picture. It h American hatred of England is Letters from Europe, etc. Edited by Isabella
M. Leyburn, 3 Courier-Journal building,
Louisville, Ky.

An informing and timely article on the have been waiting to see England involved in a great war, the is now on the edge of one, if not already plunged in, and it maddens them to think Canadian soldiers would volunthey consider Canadians have no business. The Irish here are therefore resolved they will not only neutralize Canada but have force and energy to spare against England. Let the Canadian government make the declaration that under no circumstances will they send forces to aid England, and they can send every volunteer they control to the Northwest.

No one here notices anything in the Morning Journal It is a daily comic paper, and when it talks of intended Fenian raids it knows as much about them as the small boys who sell the paper. No doubt the Irish societies are nightly discussing affairs in which England and Ireland are interested, but they have decided on nothing as yet. If they have Sir John should know it, if, as it is generally believed, his spies and those of Minister West are as busy and jutelligent as the pay they receive should make them. No doubt, also, there will bands of Fenians leave Chicago, St. Paul, Fargo and a few other points if Riel holds out, but they will go on their own hook as free lances. I have an idea, speaking from experience, how New York reporters gather in the news. They make a raid upon saloons where political and other bummers most do congregate. and there learn all that appears about the movements of Fenian armies in buckram. What is done by the Clan na Gael or Hibernians is a secret to the reporters and detectives, but if troops were being massed in Buffalo or elsewhere, the thing could not be concealed. If, therefore, there should be a Fenian invasion, or material assistance be given to Louis Riel, the Canadian government will be solely to blame.

FELT HATS.

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE. We have just bought a whole stock of men's FRLT HATS from a manufacturer sus-pending business. We offer them at a reduction of 30 per cent. on the manufacturer's price. This stock consists of 2,500 dozens of

GENERAL GRANT.

IS THE OLD HERO DYING BECAUSE OF

MEDICAL INTOLERANCE? The American Homocopathist has an article on the treatment of General Grant by the

Allopaths, in which it says: "General Washington was murdered by his medical attendants; but at least they were heroically—too heroically—endeavoring to extinguish the disease. Their brutality was of the active sort, and in purpose commendable, though disastrous in result. General Garfield was maltreated for months under an error of diagnosis, and at last escaped beyond the reach of his eminent torturers. Here, also, there was much medical heroism and activity displayed, albeit misdirected. Other illustrious patients have suffered from eminence in the profession; but General Grant seems reserved as a shining example of cold-blooded expectancy. To him the little group of eminence have nothing to offer out a diagnosis. For him they propose no relief but in the grave, Ignoring the only source of therapeutic salvation, they gather round his bedside to observe his unaided struggle. The fiat has gone forth that nothing can be done; and nothing will be permitted to be done. Those who question such a decision are quacks and cranks; but who ought not to be proud of such a designation from such a source? Scholarly, refined, cultured, earnest gentlemen as they are, of what avail are all these good qualities in the presence of such therapeutic bank-ruptcy? On the contrary, while so-called scientific medicine is to the fore, well may the daily papers announce in startling headlines, "A bad day for General Grant-Seven doctors in consultation.

Yes, the hero of Appomattox is dying ! He who knew no fear in war, knows no fear in suffering. His quiet fortitude wins . c.rs.i admiration.

President Lincoln, in visiting a hospital during the late war, noticed a poor Confederate boy, mortally wounded. With his native tenderness he put his arms around his neck in sympathy. The sight melted the hospital to tears.

The heart of the American people in like manner bleeds for Grant, the silent sufferer. It would have him get well, by any effective

His physicians say he cannot recover. They fill him with anodynes, but despite their favorable bulletins he is daily growing worse. A specialist who has won reputation in the treatment of cancer visits his bedside. The opposition he encounters from the attending physicians brings painfully to mind the story of the dog in the manger.

And General Grant, perhaps, must die because of this intolerance! Is it possible that there is no hope of cure outside of the medical profession?

Preposterous? For years medical men insisted that certain fever were incurable, but Chincona proved the contrary. For centuries they have protested that certain renal disorders were incurable and yet a special preparation has cured and permanently cured the very worst

Why may it not be possible in like manner to cure a case of cancer? B. F. Larabee, of Boston, was doomed to death by many eminent Roston physicians. J. B. Henion, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., was given up by the best doctors of all schools. Elder J. S. Prescott, of Cleveland, Ohio, was gravely informed by them that he could not live, and yet these men and thousands like them have been cured and cured permanently, of serious kidney disorders, by a remedy not officially

known to the code. What has been Cone may be done again. General Anson Stager died of Bright's dis-case in Chicago last week. "Joe" Goss, the Boston pugilist, died of it Hundreds of thousands of people perish of it every year, while in their doctor's hands. The cause of death may be called blood poisoning, paralysis, heart disease, convulsions, apoplexy, pneusicians know it, but they conceal the fact from their patients, realizing their inability to cure by any "authorized" means. The remedy that cured Larrabee and Henion and Prescott (i.e., Warner's safe cure) is a special, independent discovery. Its record entitles it to recognition, and it gets it from intelligent people. Its manufacturers have an unsuffied reputation and are entitled to as great consideration as any school of physiciaus.

Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical College of New York City, rises above professional prejudice and on its personally proved merits alone gives it several pages of the warmest commendation in his published works-the only instance on record of a high professional endorsement of such a preparation.

The unprejudiced people do not want General Grant to die. If there is in all nature or anywhere in the world a remedy or a man able to cure his cancer, give them a chance.

Will they do it?

Why? Is it not too often the case that many excollent physicians who are greatly devoted to the code, would prefer that their patients should die rather than that they should recover health by the use of any remedy not rerecognized under their code?

FROM BELLEVILLE. To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—At the last regular meeting of the society of Sons of St. Patrick of this city it was moved by W. J. Holland and seconded by W. J. O'Riley that the following resolutions be adopted by this society: Resolved—That the thanks of this society be tendered to Mr. J. D. Purcell for his kindness in journeying from Montreal to our city to assist us in our anniver-sary entertainment, and for the very eloquent and instructive address he delivered at our concert in the Opera House on that evening.

Also resolved—That our thanks be extended to Miss O'Sullivan for her charming vocal solos so kindly sung for us by her at our concert, and that we acknowledge our deep gratitude to her for her kind assistance. Resolved further, that our thanks be extended to Prof. Denys for the able way in which he arranged and carried out our entertainment. Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded each of the above parties, and to the Montreal Post, Toronto Tribune, Irish Canadian and London Record for publication. J.As. MUNDY, Rec.-Secretary Society Sons of St. Patrick.

Belleville, March 25th, 1884.

IRISH AGENT SHOT.

DUBLIN, April 7 .- Chas Perry, agent for an estate in the County Clare, was shot at last night while driving along the highway. Being unnurt, he ran in the direction whence the shots came and overtook his would be murderer, who proved to be the son of an evicted ten-ant of an e-tate named Heavy. After a struggle the man escaped, but was arrested

ANOTHER PACIFIC SPEECH.

RAWLL PINDI, April 8.—A grand durbar was held to-day. Lord Duff-rin sat upon a dais was 5, his opponent at that time also with the Ameer upon his right and the Duke of Connaught upon his left. After the presentation of a number of gifts the Ameer made and address saying he was greatly obliged for the favors bestowed upon him by the Queen and Lord Dufferin, and in return he would render every service in the power of his army or his open constant on the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late in France. In Italy the number of particides who have treasonably drawn the sword is about double that in France. In Italy the number of every brother who shall be slain in the fight. Accordingly, it is our duty to prove the fight. Accordingly, it is our duty to prove the fight. Accordingly, it is our duty to prove the fight. Accordingly, it is our duty to prove the fight. Accordingly, it is our duty to prove the fight of the Do-late in France. In Italy the number of particides who have treasonably drawn the sword in about double that in France. In the lost out out the provent is about double that in France. In the lost out out the provent is about double that in France. In the provent in Expressing the Ameer made and the provent in the provent in the provent in the provent in the civit rulers of the Do-late in France. In the provent is about double that in France. In the provent is about double that in France. In the provent in Express

people. As the British promised to help the Afghans to beat off ext-rnal enemies, the Afghans would in the foremost manner stand side by side with the British. The violetry then presented Abdurrahman with a sword of honor. The Amer in accounting it said to be a second to the standard of the standard of the second to the se The Ameer in accepting it said he hoped to strike it with any enemy of Great Britain.

FRANCO CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE NEW PREMIER'S POLICY.

Paris, April 7.-Before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, M. Brisson, the Premier, read a formal statement of the policy agreed upon by the new ministry in regard to China. The statement declared that France would de-The statement declared that France would demand from China complete respect for all French rights resulting from the treaties make by France with Aunam and Guina concerning Tonquin, and which China had recognized as valid by the Fournier convention f 1884. France would be satisfied if amicable negotiations sufficed to attain this respect for French with the and would be attained by arms rights, but the end would be attained by arms if necessary. The government, however, was resolved not to modify the character of the French expedition in Tonquin without the approval of the chambers. Conc roing European affairs, the declaration stated that the French gove nment would, by an attentive and circumspect policy, seek to guarantee France's estition as one of the very first powers in all ques ions occupying Europeanat ention. he domestic policy of the new government, Brisson stated, wou d be to maintain the principle of the union, concord and concentration of the republican forces. "Thus animated," he said, "we shall discuss the budget and other urgent measures. discuss the budget and other urgent measured. Very soon it will be for the country to speak (referring to the fall general elections). We shall make it a point of honor to secure a free loyal and sincore election. As abroad we shall be solely mindful of the honor of the French flag, so at home our only with shall be to serve the national sovereignty." Brisson concluded by asking the chambers to vote the 30,60,000 rancs credit asked for on account of the operations in Tonquin. The speech was much ap-The committee which had been appointed to

examine the items of the Torquin credit for forty millions, as asked by Ferr, the day of his downfall, followed Brisson by recommending that the chambers vote the remaining thirty millions (10,000,000 having been already voted), M. Perrin moved that the French evacuate Tonquin, and Brisson denounced the motion as an expression of f eling which was repugnant to the feelings of the chamber, as well as to the feelings of the country. The new govern-ment, he said, was a xio s for peace, but it would do nothing contrary to the dignity or honor of France, such as the proposed evacua-

tion of Tonquin at the present time would be (Cheers.) The chamber then gratt d the

additional thirty millions by a vote of 373 to 92. THE PEACE PREPARATIO 8.

PARIS, April 7.—Patemotre, the French ammassador to China, telegra he that Tsung Li Yemen has ratified the preliminaries of peace. They stipulate that hostilities shall cause on the 10th inst., and that the Chinese shall evacu to the Red Kiver delta on the 20th, and other positions gradually, while the French shall occupy Formosa and Pheng Hoo, en creethe block de-of the rice ports, and search neutrals until a definite treaty of peace has been signed. It is believed that France asks an in emitty for Frenchmen wounded in battle. Particulars concerning the capture of Making b, the French state the Chinese gerrison consisted of 2,700 men, 400 of whom were killed and as

THE FARM.

many wounded.

Experiment has shown that cows supplied with warm water to drink give one third more milk than those allowed to drink water at its natural winter temperature.

One of the best manures for the garden is made by mixing two bushels of fine bone with a wagen load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure heat more quickly, and the manure softens or dissolver the particles

The whey left after making cheese is poor food by itself, but if mixed with wheat middlings or bran its deficiencies are supplied
and imminently imperilled, without any prosgreater relish and also makes it more digest-

Few people consider that evaporation is going on all the time during the winter, less, indeed, than in summer, because the air is cooler, yet there is some loss of moisture from trees, soil and plants. The dead and dried appearance of winter wheat after continuous exposure to cold, drying winds, with the temperature below freezing, is due to this

The first year after setting apple trees corn is a better hoed crop to grow among the trees than potatoes or any roots. It makes a chade for the ground and for the trees themselves, besides insuring thorough cultivation, which, however, should be given with special care not to injure the trees by whiffletrees and horse cultivaring implements.

Peas are the most hardy of all grains. A few should be got in the ground for early use as soon as the frost is out, putting them in on ground prepared in the fall for this purpose. The first planting should be of the smooth sorts, as they will not rot in cold, damp soil as the sweeter wrinkly peas will.

The crop average in England is very bighso near the maximum possible yield that it cannot be cheaply exceeded, besides the risk on some land of making the soil too rich and so reducing the crop. On some of our new lands at the West this danger might be encountered; but on our older farm lands the only cultivation that pays at all is that given with high manuring. It makes a profitable return for what would otherwise be labor entirely wasted.

Except just at the time of calving, when the quality of feed is as important as quantity liberal feeding is always best policy for cows. A good animal will not accumulate fat, and it is difficult to keep a fine milker in even sured that the feed is returned to him in the milkpail, in a form more valuable than most of the feed that is eaten on the farm can possibly assume.

At this season fowls may be induced to lav many more eggs by providing food containing the materials from which eggs are formed. Feeding with wheat screenings and giving milk to drink will furnish the best diet. Once a day give soft feed, which may consist of wheat bran or middlings mixed with milk and given warm. This should be given early in the morning. Do not omit to furnish lime for the shells, else if crowded too rapidly eggs will be eaten and the fowls soon made worse than worthless.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE RETURNED BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

COBOURC, Ont., April 7.—The election in West Northumberland to day to fill the vacancy West Northumberland to day to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the unseating of Mr. Guillet (conservative), re ulted in the return of that gentleman by a majority of 87 over M. Kerr (liberal), with one place yet to hear from. At the last election, Mr. Guillet's majority was 5, his opponent at that time also being Mr. Kerr.

BISHOP CLEARY ON THE REBELLION.

FIRMNESS TEMPERED WITH MERCY

RPEAKING OF THE ABMED RESISTANCE IN THE NORTH WEST -THE ATTITUDE OF THE PROPLE TOWARDS IT-THERE SHOULD BE

The Bishop on Sunday directed attention to the principles of Catholic faith that should govern their feelings and conduct in regard to the renellion that has unhappily arisen in the North-Western Territory. He hoped that every Catholic would exhibit in his language and action throughout this trouble the true spirit of their hely religion, for our principles are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. We do not change them according to the policy of the hour or the party that holds the reins of government, but we cling to the ancient principles on which the law of God has based human society. To the civil government we owe obedience and reverence and carnest devotion to the cause of our country represented in them. Whether your fathers came here before you were born, or you, as I, came out from the old country; whether you belong to the earlier or later settlers, we are all citizens of this free Dominion, under the protection of its government and its laws, and are interested for its peace and prosperity. Our duty is set forth in the same precept of the decalogue that commands the child to obey and revere his parents. It is the same law that governs the man's duty towards the Supreme Civil Ruler and the child's towards the head of the family. Both are founded upon the great Christian axiom that "all power is from God." Whether in the family or in society no human being has a right to coerce another into submission to his will, except he holds authority from God to do so. If a million of men should agree with each other to condemn their fellow-man and demand the forfeit of his life, even for a manifest crime, they are murderers, unless they have been legitimately constituted in power to that effect. Neither does it make any difference in whose hands this communicated power of God rests, whether it he your political friend or your poli-tical adversary. The grand maxim laid down by St. Paul, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God; therefore, those resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God," applies to all lawful governments in every country and in every age, and in fact was delivered by the Apostle to the Christians then actually suffer ing persecution for conscience sake under the cule of the infamous tyrant Nero. Hence it follows that loyalty, obedience and reverence being due to the supreme civil authority, as the representative of God's authority over

society, it is a crime against God to RISE UP IN ARMED RESISTANCE

against the civil government. Nor will the existence of grievances divest it of the character of crime. Those whose duty it is to examine and determine the conditions that may justicy rebellion are unanimous in declaring that grievances which can be redressed by constitutional and peaceful methods must not he made a pretextfor war; and surely, under the free and generous constitution of the Dominion of Canada there is ample machinery at hand for redress of grievances on the part of every section of the community, if men will employ them rightly and await the result with patience. Even supposing the constitution failed to supply a means of redress for the suffering of any section of citizens, it is not every form or degree of suffering that would justify armed resistance. It is agreed among the learned that the vitality of the nation, or of the race, or of a large more, supposing the evils inflicted to he of that most grave and vital character, and no hope of redress to exist, there still remains another absolutely indispensable condition for the justification of rebellion, and that is a fair, solid probability, amounting to a moral certainty, that rebellion will practically achieve success. The evils of war, especially of civil war, and still more of a war of races, are so terrible and far reaching into futurity that the risk of incurring them obviously demands a proportionate security for counterbalancing benefits. And here let me say that the success of rebellion is not to be supposed to con sist in defeating the government that is as sumed to have acted tyrannically. The existing government may be overthrown, yet grievances may not be redressed, but may be rather continued and aggravated under the government chosen by the will of rebellion and generations may have to suffer

A SUCCESSION OF CALAMITIES

more grievous than those which supplied pretext for war in the beginning. Witness the revolution in France, begun a hundred years ago and continued to the present day through ever recurring seasons of bloodshed and social disorder. Witness the revolution in Spain, which commenced fifty years ago; after drenching the soil of that chivalrous country with the best blood of her citizens, leaves her to day unsettled, impoverished, unsettled, in allegiance to every successive form of government. Witness the revolutions of the South American colonics, whose result may be seen in the degraded and honeless social and political condition of those wretched republics Wherefore, looking at those two main conditions of justifiable re-hellion, we cannot but lament the folly and tolerable condition. But if she eats well, as the criminality of those who have instigated every good cow will, her owner may rest as the poor Indians and half-breeds of the North-West to betake themselves to arms against the constituted authorities of the Dominion. They may indeed have grievances. On this point I have no opinion, for I am not competent to form an injuried to the constitution of the configuration of the configurati opinion, not being sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case : neither is it my business to form an opinion as to the existence or nonexistence of those alleged grievances; but of this I am fully assured, that there can be no such overwhelming grievances as I have already described. Nor is it possible to conceive any gross and widespread injustice to be persistently maintained under the free constitution of Canada, despite the remonstrances of a whole race legitimately and urgently laid before the Dominion government and the public opinion of the Canadian people. This, also, I am most fully assured of, that there is no reasonable prospect, nor even a possibility, of successful issue to rebellion on the part of the race that has taken up arms against the military power and abundant resources of the Canadian government. Wherefore, let every man regard this bloodshod as a crime against society and against the authority of God, represented in the civil rulers of the Do-

SUPPRESSION OF THIS REBELLION. Let us prey that courage and strength and patience and perseverance be given from on high to the soldiers who have gone forth under their country's flag, to fight for her security within her borders and the safety of the lives of her citizens. Let us pray also that as soon as this armed rebellion shall have His Lordship offers some salutary advice to the people and their rulers. been effectively crushed out, Almighty God may infuse the light of His wisdom and justice into the councils of the government, for the permanent establishment of peace between the races by means of equal natice to all, without prejudice to the rights NO WARFARE UNDER CANADA'S CONSTITUof any. It is justice alone that establisheth peace, and if it be true, as alleged, that these poor people of the North-West have been suffering injustice in any form, let every man proclaim their right to be assured against it in the future. Let us willingly sustain every honest claim for them as we would wish our own rights to be sustained. Let us also express our hope that the suppression of armed resistance shall not be followed by any policy of vengeance or any unnecessary effusion of blood. The more blood shall be spilt, the more difficult shall be the restoration of peace and the union of races. Canada is a country still in the stage of formation; it cannot yet claim to be a national unity; its future prosperity and national strength will depend upon the fusion of its social elements derived from a diversity of nations and peoples. Nothing should be done that might transmit from sire to son through the near generations an inheritance of hatred, constituting a permanent difficulty in the State and a constant menace of trouble. We pray, therefore, that peace may follow upon the steps of war, and that when the rebel surren ders his arms he shall be accepted to the brotherhood of social life. To this end the Bishop said he had ordered all his clergy to pray every day at the altar, at the beginning, at the middle and at the end of Mass, for the speedy and decisive extinction of this rebellion and the re-establishment of peace on the basis of justice. The faithful laity are requested to unite their prayers with those of the bishop and priests for the impetration of these blessings from Almighty God. He would add one word more, that the principles of loyalty, obedience and reverence towards the civil authorities in their present conflict with rebellion should find expression in all our acts and utterances in our intercourse with our fellow citizens. Ours should be a warm and enthusiastic loyalty and devotion, for we live under a constitution that

> MAS NO SUPERIOR ON THIS EARTH. Let our warmth transfuse the souls of the little ones and prepare them for the day of their manhood. Let it also quicken us to tender sympathy with the men who bear the hardships and privations of the battlefield, and with their parents and friends, whose hearts' aspirations follow them night and day with alternate emotions of hope and fear. They deserve the kind word and encouraging hope of every faithful citizen. I will also add that we, as Christians, are bound to regard those misguided men who have been led into rebellion as our prothers in Christ and children of our common Father, entitled to our consideration for their errors and ignorance; and consequently we should include no spirit of hatred or revenge towards them, criminal socver they or their leaders may be. Once they lay down their arms, our voice should arise for mercy to them and for the equitable adjustment of their claims in the interest of the peace of the Dominion. They are a depressed race, and like all depressed races they feel more keenly than others the least injustice done to them. On this score they are entitled to our tender consideration. They are, moreover, the first seitlers upon that territory, and we all know that priority of occupa-tion is regarded as a special claim to protection against all appearance of encroachment from the new settlers representing a dominant race. They are the weaker section of the community, and by the same instinct that must be disposed to feel tenderly towards those poor, weak and dependent people smarting under what they believe to be unjust dealing towards them. These re-flections will help to maintain our minds firm in duty towards our civil rulers, and the cause of the Dominion, whilst at the same time tempering our loyalty with sentiments of mercy and brotherly consideration for the weak and dependent, thus combining vigor in the advance against rebellion, with peaceful dispositions towards the vanquished.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
QUEBEC, April 8.
Last night, when the House assembled after
the Easter recess, we were two honorable members short of the legal quorum, and the members present, after the usual greeting which follows on the short absence of friends, adjourned. The fact was that more than half the members, legislative councillors, and the hoc genus ownes, which go to constitute the Quebec Legislature, were journeying to the ancient capital on that lame North Shore line, of which Mr. Senecal is chief, and which is causing as so much trouble this session. It was surprising to see how happy and contented looking the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his followers could be in the drawing room car, although, according to their thinking, the tout ensemble of the Q. M. O. and O. Railway is

wrong doing and crookedness as far as honesty is concerned. In reply to a question put this afternoon by Mr. Gagnon, the Hon. Mr. Robertson stated that he did not know what was the amount of the damage done to the Parliament buildings by the dynamite explosion last fall. However, there was one thing he knew, and that was, that the contractor, and not the government, would have to bear the extra cost on account of the damage done. If Sir John was right in his estimate that the American dynamiters were at the bottom of the infamous Guy Faulkes scheme, it is rather hard lines on Mr. Char-

lebois, the contractor.

The bill to increase the capital of the Victoria Skating club passed through the committee this both the control passed through the commerce morning. The increased capital will go as a bonus to the shareholders. Ica rinks are a success in Montreal, anyhow. The Victoria is a sound investment, but the club are going to keep all the cake for themsolves, and outside speculators will not be offered as here to be the sound to be a first of the

will not be offered a chance to buy up shares.
In the Legislative Council, to day, Hon. Mr. De La Bruere, Speaker, announced that the sergeant at-arms, Major Frenette, of the conneil, had left for the North-west with the 9th Battalion. He hoped that he (Mr. Frenette) would get leave of absence and his pay as well. This was enthusiastically agreed to and the occasion was availed of by Hon. Premier Ross, Hon. Mr. Champagne and Hon. Henry Starnes, to get off neat little speeches apropos for the North-west trouble.

Dr. Bournet's recent work on crime in France and Italy seems to show that, in France, crimes against the person are increasing somewhat, while those against property are diminishing. In Italy "crimes of the blood" are three times more numerous than in France, and murder is six times more frequent. Assassination is slightly increasing

THE REBELLION.

MAJOR GENERAL MIDDLETON.

Major General Middleton, who has gone to Winnipeg to take military direction of the campaign against Riel and his revolutionary movements, is the commander of the militia of Canada. He first became known in Canada at the time of the Trent affair as a major in the Twenty-ninth regiment. The headquarters of that corps were at Hamilton, but Major Middleton spent a great deal of his time in Montreal, where he widely known and universally liked. After serving some ten years on the staff of Gen. Windham, he left for home at the time of the withdrawal of the imperiai troops, and soon after was appointed comnandant of the Royal Military College. The General obtained his first commission as ensign on December 30, 1842, and saw his first active service in 1846, in the southern part of New Zealand, where he took part in the attack on Wanganul. He afterward served in India during the Santhal rebellion and the mutiny of 1857-58.

He was orderly officer to General Franks in the action of Sultanpore and subsequent affairs on the advance to Lucknow. At the siege and capture of that city he was aide-de-camp to General Luard, and tood part in the storming of Bank's house and the Martiniere, where his gallant conduct gained him the brevet of major. The General subsequently served in nearly all the principal actions during the mutiny, and was time and again specially mentioned in home despatches, and has received the order of Commander of the Bath. According to the new rules relative to compulsory retirement, Major General Middleton would have had to leave. the army as a colonel last November, but, getting the command of the Canadian militia and his major-generalship, he can now serve on for some years. The General was recom-mended to Lord Clyde by Lieutenant Gen-eral Sir E. Lugard for the Victoria cross for two acts of bravery, of which the following is a brief outline : On April, 15, 1858, in the engagement near Azemghur, a troop of the military train charged a large body of rebels. Captain

Middleton, staff officer, had been ordered by Sir Edward Lugard to take command of the party, and gallantly he led it. In the melee, the Indians marched up through the toom, Lieutenant Hamilton. Third Sikh cavalry, their actions being of a most insolent charfell from his horse mortally wounded. A body of Sepoys, tulwar in hand, rushed at him to cut him to pieces. Captain Middleton and Farrier Francis Murphy, in a desperate hand to hand fight, killed several of the enemy and drove off the rest, and enabled some others, who afterward came up, to carry off the wounded officer. On the same day and about the same time private Fowles, of the military train, was unhorsed and wounded. The rebels were swarming about him and were on the point of cutting him to pieces when Captain Middleton coolly dismounted, placed Fowles on his horse and brought him to camp. More devoted and heroic conduct was never rewarded by Victoria Cross. Yet though Murphy received the decoration in question, Lord Clyde declined to recommend Captain Middleton, on the ground that he was on the personal staff at the time. In writing about this the Army and Nary Gazette stated that this was incorrect, for Captain Middleton had been expressly placed in command of the party. But even had he been merely present as a staff officer, the Gazette fails to see how that fact would have diminished the credit due to his unselfish and heroic conduct. General Middleton was appointed to the command of the Canadian militia on the withdrawal of General Luard last year.

A WINNIPEG BLIZZARD.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 7.—The troops at Qu'Appei e made a march of 15 miles yesterday on the road to Touchwood Hills. It was eld and snowing, and if the wind was anything like it is here the troops must have suffered intensely. It was a perfect blizzard. The new drill shed monia, or some other common ailment, but the real difficulty is in the kidneys. Phy. and it is then good for store hogs. The prect of redress by peaceful means, before makes us feel tenderly towards the woman to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. \$5,000. If such a wind prevailed on the praitie fears are entertained for the tent d field. At a meeting of settlers held eight miles from Calgary, yesterday, at John Glenu's, an association was formed called the Alberta

association was formed eather the Arberts settlers' rights association, with a large membership. The meeting was held in response to private calls. Samuel Livingston was elected president; John Glenn, vice-president, and S. W. Shaw, secretary. It was decided to demand from the government immediate the second contract. diate settlement of land claims, the granting of a representation, and an allowance of half-breed claims. A telegram formulating and giving the grievances of both white and half-breed settlers was telegraphed to the Premier at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 7. General Middleton by the close of this week will have under his command the fol-

lowing force :		
	Mer	ı.
90th Batt., Winnipeg	. 30	0
Winnipeg Field Battery	. 6	9
"A" and "B" Batteries	. 20	0
Queen's Own and 10th Royals, Toronto.	. 56	60
" C" Infantry School	, 8	36
9th Batt., Quebec	, 28	06
65th Batt., Montreal	. 34	0
Midland Batt	. 39)6
35th Batt., Col. O'Brien	. 36	0
Ottawa Sharp Shooters	. 5	i0
Col. Smith's Batt., Winnipeg	. 34	0
Col. Scott's Batt., Winnipeg	. 26	0
		_
Total force	3,23	2

By the end of the present week the whole of this force will in all probability have eached Qu'Appelle or penetrated beyond that point. That is to say, in two weeks after the reception of the news of the engagement at Duck Lake more than three thousand men. the majority transported from the eastern provinces through Canadian territory over the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be joined at Qu'Appelle, the base of operations against the half-breeds, a fact which abundantly testifies to the prompt action of the militia authorities, the loyalty of the volunteers, and the value of the national highway to the North-West.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN SKEDADDLES. KINGSTON, April 8.-During the excitement KINGSTON, April S.—During the excitement and confusion of the past five days Paymaster Sergeant George Stewart, of "B" battery, a man of sixty-five years of age, and who had been in the organization since its formation, silently deserted, taking with him funds to the amount of from \$2,000 to \$5,000. He was driven to Cape Vincent in a cab sleigh and left for New York. He was an English pensioner and was implicitly trusted. A short time ago he sold Nors. He was an infinish pensioner and was implicitly trusted. A short time ago he sold his pension to the gov rument for £124. He leaves a wife and large family. The officers are looking him up. He is a prominent Freemason and Crimean veteran.

SHIPMENTS OF AMMUNITION.

Over five hundred thousand pounds of ammunition have been shipped to the North-west, and 2,000 sets of accourtements. B battery took 5,000 pounds with them, and the Provisional battalion 20,000 pounds; besides 1,200 blankets and fifty-eight tents.

NG HOME GUARD NECESSARY.

TORONTO, April S.—Mayor Manning has received a letter from the Minister, of Militia, thanking him for the suggestion to have a number of men enrolled as a city guard, to the effect that at any moment Toronto could be filled with militia, and at present he did not a nesign it advisable to form a home guard. consider it advisable to form a home guard. He subscribers, Liverpool 1,245 and Manchester would see that the regiments on active service 911.

were filled up to their normal number, and he thought such measures would be sufficient to quell any emergency.

MORE ALARMING NEWS. WINNIPEG, Man., April 8. - Exciting news has just been received from Calgary. Fort McLeod is the threatened point, and an In-

dian uprising cannot any longer be prevented by the good effices of Pere Lacombe. Special despatches received by courier, at the volunteer headquarters, from McLeod have given great uneasiness. Beyond doubt, the Gros Ventres Indians are north of the international boundary on the warpath. The South Piegans and Bloods have undoubtedly formed an alliance. Tohacco sent from Riel's Indians to the Gros Ventres was some time ago accepted by the latter, thus showing that Riel has laid a deep conspiracy, in which the Milk River Indians are meant to play so im. portant part. Captain Stewart believes that matters are looking very bad in his district. He will probably await the arrival of arms and ammunition for his district. These will be sent under escort. Women and children, and those incapable of hearing arms, are flocking to Fort McLeod for protection. General Strange is in constant communication with the threatened points, and he is doing his utmost to put everything in his district on a defensive basis. The Blackfeet did not meet Capt. Cotton at the crossing to. dayaccording to agreement and this looks somewhat ominous. Application to military headquarters has been made to send trechs to this district immediately. Sergeant Growen, of the North-West mounted police, was cent to Fort MacLeod to day with important despatches. A courier is expected to night from there, but up to the hour of sending this despatch he had not arrived. Col. MacLend is at Fort MacLeod. He has great influence with the Bloods, but they are seting ugly, Eighteen volunteer mounted Rangers, of Calgary, under command of Major Hatton, acting adjutant, has left by special trainfor Ghi hen. The railway authorities there have demanded special military protection, fearing the library. feet. General Strange, acting under instructions from General Middleton, has sent this detachment there A hand of Cree Indiana who arrived at Swift Current under Chief Luckyman, were on the trail of Mr. Apple parth, the Indian farm instructor, and were mad at not finding him. For several rours the Indians marched up through the toses,

A despatch from Qu'Appelle to the Witness says :-Information has been received here that Big Bear and 700 Indians had left Bettleford to join Riel, who awaits troops on the south side of the Saskatchewin.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, April 8 .- Sir John Macdonell has given notice in parliament of the following resolution :- "That it is expedient that the Governor-in-council should be empowered to authorize from time to time the counties sioner of the North-West mounted robes to increase the present number of constables to one thousand men, and to appoint from among them non-commissioned officers of different grades, and to appoint supermonery constables, not to exceed in the whole twenty men, and to employ not to exceed in the whole fifty men as scouts, and that such constables and scouts should be paid the same rates of pay as now authorized by law for the present force.'

NO CAUSE POR ALARM.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 9 .- Gen. Middletor says that he has not asked for further reinforcements, but only requests that via government will hold troops in readiness if he requires them. He presumes that the government have information of which we are not aware, and that if there is any Indian uprising we have none too many troops, but far too many for the present force. He is of opinion that the ladians will not rise, and does not believe the American Indians have crossed or will cross the line, and sees no reason why the people of Fort McLeod and Calerry should be in such a terrible tank. The women and children who came to Moose jaw to escape the Indian raid upon Said Current, returned home to day with the troops, that being the base of supplies for the second division of the army.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

TRYING TO CAPTURE RIEL. OTTAWA, April 9.—It is believed that an advance should be made to the northern forests, which lie orthwest of the North Saskatchewant River. If Rict should reach there it would rev der his capture impossible. In view of this fact, one division of troops will make a detour rou d by Battleford and Shell River, thence advancing in a southerly direction on Prince Affact and Riel's stronghold in the St. Laurent cettlement, while a second division will advance in a ment, while a second division will advise in a northerly direction from Fort Qu'Appelle. A third division, probably under Major-Goneral Laurie, will, after arriving at Battleford via Swift Current, advance in a northerly direction, thus cutting off a possible reteat westward.

A t-legism was received in this city to night from a prominent member of the Femal brotherhood, stating that all accounts of a Fenian mov ment in conjunction with the Rich insurrection are an impudent fraud on the objects of the Fenian organization. The writer of the telegram states that the object of the Femini brotherh ed is the liberation of Ireland, and they are not likely to ally thouselves with Iudian massacres.

The Minister of Militia has telegraphed to

night cancelling the order calling out the Sixty-fifth battalion at Halfax, which was to have left for the Northwest to marrow morning. It was this corps that showed the white feather when called upon to proceed to the North-West-Their attitude has been severely commented upon by the press all over the country.

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE AFGHAN WAR CLOUD.

THE DEBATRABLE ZONE.

Lonpon, April 8 .- Lord Granville has forwarded a despatch to Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, refusing to accede to Russia's proposal to estend the line of the debateable zone on the disputed Russo-Afghan frontier to the Parapanisus mountains. Lord Granville insists that the "Lessar" line be the farthest limit and urges an early meeting of the joint boundary commission. It is expected Russia will yield these points, but thought certain that the boundary commission will disagree. There was a slight renewal of war feeling on the stock exchange to-day owing to reports from St. Petersburg that Gen. Obruchest, chief of staff of the Russian army, had obtained the Czar's assent to an acceleration of war preparations. The Sandard says: It is premature to say negotiations between England and Russia are broken down, but is is unquestionable that the relations between the two nations have reached an extremely critical stage. We are no nearer an under-standing now than when Russia refused to withdraw the Cossacks from Pul-I Katun. At Rawul Pindo absolute secrecy is observed at the meetings between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer. Another grand military review was hold yesterday. General Dondukoff Korsakoff, governor of the Caucasus, while

ceed direct to Merv. The London telephone exphange has 3,350

on the way to Tiflis, received orders to pro-

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Circassian. 4,060 Capt R H Hughes.

Peruvian. 3,400 Capt Jo eph Ritchie.

Nova Scotian. 3,300 Capt Hugh Wylie.

Caspian. 3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R.

Hanoverian. 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R.

Carthagenian. 4,600 Capt A Macnicol. Hanoverian... 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R. N. F. Carthagenian... 4,600 Capt A Macmeol. Siberian... 4,600 Capt R P Moore. Norwegian... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen. Hibernian... 3,440 Capt J Barclay. Austrian... 2,700 Capt J. Ambury. Nestorian... 2,700 Capt DJ James. Prussian... 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall. Scandinavian... 3,000 Capt John Park. Buenos Ayrean 3,800 Capt James Scott. Corean... 4,000 Capt C J Menzies. Grecian... 3,600 Capt G LeGallius. Acadian 1,350 Capt F McGrath.

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Polymesian Saturday, 4 28 Page an Saturday, April 4 Periodic Saturday, April 4
Corporal Saturday, "11
Sarcineon Saturday, "18
Peruvian Saturday, "25
Circussian Saturday, May 2

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 " 22

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1 India street, Portland, 86 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. March 10, 1885.



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Montreal, 26th February, 1885. e biens has this day been mounted biens has this day been mounted.

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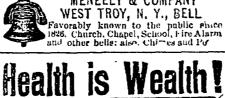
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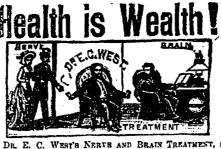
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[From the Northwestern Chronicle, of St. Paul.] Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, wife of Major Walker, of Helens, Montana, and only surviving sister of Hon. James Gillespie Blaine, died in Baltimore on Wednesday last. She had been suffering from poor health for nearly a year, and was spending the winter in Baltimore under special medical treatment. A month ago her daughter, a Sister of Mercy. died in the Convent of Wilkesbarre, and the sorrow of this bereavement intensified her nalady and hastened her own demise. She died fortified with all the apiritual blessings of the Church, and is to be buried from the

Cathedral, Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons celebrating the Requiem Mass. Mrs. Walker was at one time a resident of St. Paul, while her husband, Major Walker, was United States Paymaster for the North-western Military Department. Mrs. Walker will be temembered by a great many of our civizers as a most estimable Christian woman, i loyal child of the Catholic Church, exropiary in the practice of all her duties, winning by her goodness of heart, her charity and her piety the esteem and love of di who knew her. While she resided in St. Paul, Mrs. M. Gillespie Blaine lived with her; they were both models in everything that was good and edifying. Mrs. Blaine died in St. Paul, having received the last sciaments from the minds of Rev. L. Caillet. May mother and daughter rest in peace.

It may not be amiss to state here the re-ligious history of the youth of Hon. James G. Blaine, as it was repeatedly given to us by his mother and his sister. His mother, Mrs. Blaine, had been always a devoted Catholic, and all the members of the Gillespie family. But she married a Protestant, and for many years after the marriage her husband remained a Protestant. He even held to the maxim that wi ile his wife might teach the daughters as she wished, the sons, for his sake, should be left untrammeled to choose their own faith. The eldest, James G., was at an early age sent to a Protestant college, where he spent several years, and where his religious opinions were formed. Mrs. Blaine never ceased to regret the course her son was being made to take; but her protests were unavailing, as her husband persisted in his own determination. Young James had, indeed, been haptized in his infancy, but he never made his First Communion, or received my other macrament, and in view of his cotlego influences he cannot be said to have ever been wilfully recreant to the faith of his haptism.; Him brothers never left home to receive their education, and they were always as they are to day, Catholics. The father at a later day became a convert and lived after-wards an exemplary Catholic. We recall those facts simply that we may give a correct and authentic statement of the sase, as to has eften been so presented in different and untruthful colorings. James G. Blaine assays as meet tannful son and I roth r;

as mother and eister were devotedly at wheel to him, and were constantly receiving from him marks of truest affection. They sever blamer bim for not being a Catholic, s they materstood too well the circumstances and which be had been placed, and which cere so it is as to proclude him from all 'atholic irjanues Good Cuholics will, as to meta e aca saveraid, not be too willing a beane inside feedman, as to pany for his conversion.

CURTOSELLES OF MISNOMER.

Sted had I not block lead at all, but a screpented of earlier and a small quantity of ron Breziaan grass never grow in Brez l, and the not gross; it is nothing but strip a pane had. Burguedy pitch is not pitch and does not come from Burgardy; the zenter part is residented and oil. Catgut is made from the contains of sheep. Cuttle-hone is not home, but a kent of chalk once enclosed in the tossit remains of extinct specimens of cuttie fish. Girman silver was not invented in Germany and does not contain one particle Cleopatra's needle was not by the Egyptian queen, nor in her honor. Pompey's Pidar had no historical connection with Fompey in any way. Scaling wax does not contain a particle of wax, but is composed f Venice turpentine, shellar and cinnabar. The tuberose is no rise, but a species of p lyanth. The strawberry is no berry, but only a smarrient recepture. Turkish baths did not originste in Turkey and are not baths, but heated chambers. Whalebone is not hone, and is said not to possess a singly proprty of bone.

CARDINAL GUIBERT DYING.

PARIS, April 8.—Cr dinal Guibert, Archbishop of this city, is dying. He has been seriously ill for some time back, and his physicians now abandon all hopes of his recovery. His Eminesce is eighty-three years of age, and became Archhishop of Paris in July, 1871, on the nomination of President Thiers, in succession to the martyred Mgr. Darboy. He was created a Cardmal by Pope Pius IX. in December, 1873.

LADY WOLSELEY GOING TO EGYPT. LONDON April 8 .- Another NIIe relief expedition is fitting out here. It will be command-or by Lady Wolsel y and will consist of herself and a idv's maid. The special object of this extection is the rescue of General Lord Wolsecy. The expedition will meet Gen rat. Wolse-y at Cairo next. Monday, the 13th inst., and will start from Cairo the next day to escort the General and his staff to Suakim. No serious attacks by the rebeis a e expected during the progress of the convoy.

DISAPPROVAL OF GEN. GRAHAM'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 8.—The public is daily be-oming in re dissatisfied with the conduct of the operations around Sunkin. General Mc Neill has hitherto done duty as the scapegoat for the Brush blunders, but General Graham is now getting severely criticized also. The War Office has, therefore, decided to send Lord Walseley to Suakim to conduct the future mi itary operations in that vicinity. He is expected towned up the campai mina blaze of glory, which will not only be a set-off to his fiasco on the Nile, but will enable the British to evacuate the Soudan with flying colors.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE. PARIS, April 8.—The frigate Isere leaves Reuen for New York about the end of April

with Bartholdi's statue.

A PUBLISHER'S VIEWS ON FRANCE. Her Von Bertouch has published a book favoring the partition of France in the historic hasis; the west retaining its independence as a monarchy, the east being formed into a middle kingdom; Champagne heing annexed to Germany, and Italy regaining Nice and Savoy.

GOOD RELATIONS RESTORED. VIRNNA, April 8 .- Good relations have been restored between England and Turkey.

LONDON, April 7.-A despatch from Larnica, Cyprus, reports a serious riot growing out of a wanton attack upon a religious procession was passing the English club house a party of loungers began to jeer and hoot at the priests. Finally they attacked the pro-cessionists with stones, and the troops had to be called out before the disturbance was quieted.

RIOTING IN CYPRUS.

CAIN Health and Happiness.

How? Do as others have done. Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, sait wore, after I had been given up by 13 lest doctors in Detroit."

M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weaknesse, after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. M. Goodwin, Ld. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Discuse?
"Kidney Woot cured no when my water was just like chalk and then like breat,"
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass. Suffering from Diabetes?

"Kidney-Westistio most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives a most immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. Have you Liver Complaint?
"Eldney-Wort cured ma of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Quard, N. Y. Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort, (I bettle) cured mo when I wasso lame I had to roll out of hed."

O. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease? "Ridney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful dectoring. Its worth \$10 a box."-Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va. Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort causes easy evantations and cures no after 16 years use of other rendicines." Kelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vi

Have you Malaria?
"Ridney-Vort has done better than any other emedy I have ever used in my precise."
"The R. K. Clark, South Hero, V.

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done me no good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

lirs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon. Are you tormented with Piles? "Ki moy West permanently cared ma of bleeding piles, br. W. C. Kino recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashlor M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa. Are you Rheumatism racked?

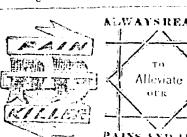
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PAINS AND ILES. That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain.

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Whether Internal or External,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a
place in every Factory, Machine Shop and
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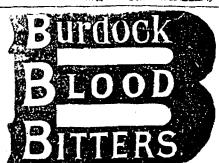
It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found ufficient to scont a handkerthief or even a room. It is purtup in a new style of glass-stoppered pottles and sold by all perfumers and druggists.

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PREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS.

are pleasant to take. Contain their own Sugative. Is a safe, ture, and offectual



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPS!#, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS, DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE HEAR! ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS

OF THE SKIN. HEADACHE, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. MITARIEN & CO., Pronrietors, Toronto.



BILKS

Vital Questions!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irri-tation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints; giving natural, childlike

refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly Some form of Hous!!! CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physi-

cians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"-

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!!" Ask the same physicians

" What is the most reliable and surest cure ! !!liver diseases; constipation, indiges-1 biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.,

il i will tell you: Mandrake ! or Dandelion !!!!

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others craily valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Hermiess for the most feall woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients "Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumphave been cured. Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgis, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar People drawn out of shape from exeruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or surfering from scrotula.

Erysipelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases

frail

Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

AT None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in

(Continued from Sixth Page.) RIELS REBELLION.

The Latest Intelligence from the North-West.

WINNIPEG, Man., April, 9.—A half-bread relative of Louis Riel has just returned here to Ri A's old home, for the purpose, it is believed, obtaining sympathy and aid for Riel, has endeavored to keep his mis-n dork, but a local priest in whom sion dark, but a local priest in whom he confided has made known some particu-lars given by him. He affirms that Riel is in constant communication with American Indians and that he has a large number of friends in Montana who syn pathize with his movement. Riel hopes to be joined by both Indians and The latter he thinks will seize the opportunity as being favorable to secure the annexation of Canada to the United States. makes daily speeches to his followers at Duck Lake and exhorts them to stand firm if they ever hope to see Canada prosper. He is a strong annexationist, and it is believed receives from friends assurances that his mission is bound to bring about the object he has in view. The emissary says Riel has r ceived money in considerable quantities fr. in the Fenians, for the purpose of equipping his followers to fight the thoops when they arrive. Rie army is now well armed, and deter-mined to fight to the bitter end. There is a private understanding between eight of the dian chiefs in the Saska chewan district and the returned from the North-West and married insurgents, that whenever the troops arrive the

troops. RIEL'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Riel's settled policy will be to avoid close combat. He will endeavor to surprise the compat. He will endeavor to surpuse the troops and by sweeping down suddenly upon then the city, says when he bade her good by eshe them unawares sim such a blow at Canada as was instructing some of the Cree squaws to will be long remembered. He has sworn not to make their own dresses. Deluccy was about be taken alive and has half a dezen body guards | 30 years of age, while his wife is geveral instructed to shoot him dead rather than see him fall into the hands of the authorities. The emissary further states that Riel's army new numbers 2,000 men, who have been driling constantly for two months. Lepino, one of Riel's lieutenants during the Red River rebellion, is commander of the forces and drills the men. It is expected that Ambrose Lepine, who figured with Riel in 1869, will shortly leave here to join the arch revel.

A CORRESPONDENCE BY RIEL.

OTTAWA, April 9.—An emissary of Riel's was captured near Humboldt yesterday. Among other documents found in his possession was the following le ter, addressed to the editor of the Pioneer-Press, of St. Paul, dated Liverty Camp, seventeen miles from Duck Lake, April 2 :-

Sin,-Is it true that American arms and American citizens are to be used against the half breeds? The Canadian Government are trying to crush us with tyrannical act. What have the half breeds done to provoke American hostility? What have they done against the spirit of American liberty? The desire for freedom is a universal instinct. Why should not the half-breeds of the North-West Territo ies desire to come within its sun-shine? They do so desire, and shall win the smiles of freedom even with the sacrifice of brave men's rives. Has the spirit of 76 with its grand memories of courage and stranges, departed from the American people? Has liberty no further triumphs to achieve that the American heart has grown callons to the whis-periogs of justice? Ours is a battle for homes d human rights, naw Il as the just rights of the half-breeds of the North-West. Jufferson's of temporary despair at the failure of the subline entiment, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is a living echo in our hearts. It will guide us from bonding, even as the pilar goes on to say that the House and its members of the more and the members of the form of the property of the sub-like the members of the form of the sub-like the members of the sub-like of flame guided the scourged of Egypt. With its inspiration we must triumph. But why should American freemen rarge themselves on the side of tyranny, the oppression of force?

Louis Riel.

A MASSACRE AT FROG LAKE. TWO PRIESTS AND EIGHT OTHERS KILLED.

WINNIPEG, April 10 .- The news this morning gives only to much ground to fear that all the horrors of an Indian warfare will be ex rerienced over, at least a large fortion of the Saskate ewan district. There are tid-terior outrages committed on two re-erves, and in one case 8 white people have

victims to the cruelty of the savages, come of this reported tragedy was Frog which lies about 30 miles North west of Pitt, and about 120 miles from Essafeford. Indians of the Frog Lake reserve me Crees number 215 in all, divided into three bands. in all probability the massacre at Frog Lake was brought ab ut by the machinations of Pag Bear, who is well known as one of the most un-ruly chiefs. Before recounting the feets con-nected, with the terrible occurrence, is may he is well to explain the manner in which the tidings reached here. Yes enday telegraphic communication was reestablished for asshort time between Battleford and Clarke's Crossing. It is evident that the wire was not cut but high on the ground unbroken. When the ground is trozen the estape of electricity is prevented and a cutrent

as follows :- W. Quinn, nephew of the Indian agent at Frog Lake, arrived at Battleford dn Wednesday, having made his escape from Frog Lake at the time of the massacre. The or-comstances connected with the tragedy were not recounted, owing to the lack of time, but the names of the vic-tims were given as fullows:— T. of time, but the names of the victims were given as fullows:—T.
T. Quinn, Inoian agent; John Delaney, farm instructor; Rev. Father Fafard, Rev. Father Lamarche, and Mr. and Mrs. Gowanlock, and two other men whose names are unknown. Mrs. Delaney, wife of the farm instructor, is a prisoner in the hands of the Indians. Mr. Quinn was unable to say what had become of the Hudson Bay Co.'s agent, Mr. Cameron. The same message stated that Battleford was surrounded by sage stated that Battleford was surrounded by 1,000 Indians, but nothing is said of any fear of an attack. Advices received by Hudson Bay Company yesterday, via Edmonton and Calgary, stated that the Indians at Saddle Lake had raided the government ware-

these Indians are Crees.
OTTAWA, April 10.—In the House of Commous to-night, Sir John confirmed the massacre at frog Lake. In reply to Mr. Mac-kenzie, who asked if there were any refugees at Fort Pitt, the Premier said he believed there were very few people there, it being a mounted police station situated between Battleford and Edmonton, occupied by 25 men.
"Whether or not," Sir John continued, they will hold their own at Fort Pitt or move eastward towards Battleford, which is nearer than Edmonton, I don't know. I expect to hear very shortly what further has happened, and shall communicate it to you all from time to time, without delay." Sir John then gave formal notice that he would move the house into committee on Tuesday next on the proposal to increase the North-West mounted police to one thousand men, of which your readers have already been informed,

THE VICTIMS' ANTECEDENTS. Mr. Quinn, the Indian agent who was killed, has been employed by the Dominion goveroment in the Indian department since 1869. He was in Minnesota at the time of the great Indian massacre there. His father's place was destroyed and with his parents he managed to escapo. He was educated at a St. Louis. Mo.,college and spoke three Indian languages. Cree, Assimiboine and Sioux, as well as French. He was the only Sioux interpreter in the North-West for many years and rendered valuableservices to the Dominion government. He married about three years ago a Cree girl of Red Pheasant's band, near Battleford, and had some Indian blood in his own veins. In his last report to the Government he stated that he had some trouble in persuading the Indians to return to their reserves for payment is Big Bear had sent tobacco to all the Indians to come to Fort Pitt and be paid along with his band, promising them an increase of annuity money. Big Bear, who is now getting old and is ruled by bad spirits in his band, has made repeated promises that he would go to the reserve and as often broken them. He has been lately joined by an old follower of his named "Li tle Poplar," who a few years ago married into the Crow band of Indians. It is difficult to say what the result of his influence might lead to. He has already made several threats. The Indians in his district were very poor in clothing, never having much given to them, and if they worked continuously and faithfully on the reserves they could not earn any clothing for themselves. He concluded by recommending that Lucky Man be deposed from his temporary position of chief, which he now occupies. He is utterly worthless, and was paid as an ordinary Indian at last p syments.

Indian isstructor Delancy, who met a similar fate as poor Quinn, formerly resided near this city. In 1879 he was appointed Indian farm instructor; two years ago he Miss Fulford, whose parauts reside on the Indians will instantly join the rebels. The lindians would join now, but for fear the au horities would take the alarm and send more the would take the alarm and send more that are the ludians and whose fate held captive by the Indiaus, and whose fate is even worse than death, was very popular among the Indians. A gentleman who saw her hut two mouths ago, and who is now in years his junior.

Mr. Gowaniock, who was also among the murdered, was in partnership with a son of Mr. Laurie, proprietor of the Saskatchewan Herald, published at Buttleford, which place he left in t fall to erect a saw and flour mill at Froz Lake.

Both priests were Oblat fathers. Father Leon Addard Fathed was born in the province of Quebec in 1839, and was made an Oblat in 1874. He was ordained in Montreal and since then he has devoted his life to missionery work among the northern Indians, Father Felix Marie Murchand was a young mau, having been born in the year 1858 and was consequently only twenty seven years of age. He was also a native of the province of Quebec and in 1883 was ordained at St.

Albert, Alberta. ANOTHER VICTIM. WOODVILLE, Ont., April 10 .- Mr. J. C. Gilchrist, postmaster here, received a telegram this evening from Battleford stating that his son William was killed by the Indians at Frog Lake on April 2nd,

A REMARKABLE RESOLUTION. QUERICO, April 10.—Mr. Turcotte, in the House of Assembly, gave notice to-day that he would move on Monday for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor setting forth the loyalty to the Queen of the House and the country, and deprecating the rising in the Northwest, which it is claimed is the result of temporary despair at the failure of the bers, as citizens, hold the federal govern-ment responsible for the uprising, and particularly the minister of the interior, whose culpable negligence has caused the present deplorable state of affairs. The motion also blames the minister of militia for incapacity in calling out the volunteers.

THE HALIFAX MEN.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 10 .- The city was brown into excitement about a quarter past six this evening by the firing of three cannoos from the citarici, the signal that the will be rather late. The demand for eggs men forming the Halifax battalion for the keeps moderately brisk although the prices North West should parade at once. In an are down since Easter week. Sales have men forming the Halifax battalion for the hone's time almost the whole corps, the me jority filled with high cuthusiasm, had assembled in the drill shed. Immense crowds of people flocked to the Spring Garden read to exten a glimpse of the troops, and by eight o'clock the various streets within a radius of nearly a quarter of a mile were thronged, while the more immediate vicinity of the drill shed was impassable. The exextenent within was most intense and the feelings of the men very high. When the battalion was drawn up in square and orders given to mily Cal. Bremner, ringing cheers \$7. Good business and prices firm. arese, on every sinc and continued at) intervals, for nearly twenty minutes the past few days has beed slow. Alfew sales should every word delivered by the of tallow are reported at 6½c to 7½c for officer being received with an hurrah. rendered, and 3½c to 4½c for rough. established, and this seems to have been the case yesterday. The information was supplied, by Inspector Morris, in command of the mount-police force at Battleford, and may be d upon. This report was substantially rembarkation on a special train to be im-

mediately despatched for the scene of action. By half past nine the men were dismissed to their homes to prepare for the journey and bid adieu to their friends and relatives.

FRIGHTFUL FATALITY.

SUDDEN DOWNFALL OF A ROW OF TENEMENTS.

Menry loss of life and property-1 be contractor blamed-The heartrending scenes at

the rulus. NEW YORK, April 13.—Saturday afternoon a terrific crash, accompanied by piercing cries of anguish, startled the residents in the vicinity of Sixty second street and Tenth avenue, and caused thousands of men, women and children to flock into the streets. The crash was caused by the fall of a row of eight fivehouse at that point and left their reserve to story buildings on Sixty-second street, carry go and join the rebels. There are 99 ing down to death sixty or seventy workmen. of them on the reserve, their chief being Little The row began about two hundred feet from the reserve, their chief being Little Hunter. The farm instructor is C. Carson, and Eleventh avenue, and extended along Sixtysecond street to within two hundred feet from Tenth avenue. As soon as the dense cloud of dust cleared away, it was seen that the wreck was complete. Nothing was left but a huge pile of brick and mortar, broken timbers and the jagged tin of the roofs. Withiu a few minutes the firemen arrived on the scene, and immediately began the work of rescue, in which they were joined by hundreds of willing hands. As the workers approached the snot where an unfortunate was buried, pitiful groams could be heard and weak voices would cry for deliverance from what seemed to them a living death. When the awful nature of the disaster was apparent, the ominous signal "25," which summons all ambulances of the city, was sounded. This brought to the scene ambulances from Bellevue, Roosvelt, St. Vincents, New York, Presbyterum and 99th street hospitals. Special calls were also sent out for hook and ladder companies. Meantime the firemea and lired laborers, with pick, shovel and hands, threw broken and cracked beams, timbers and bent tin aside, and in about 10 minutes the first man was got out. He was Thomas King; he was injured internally and was sent to the hospital. Four others were taken out soon after from the spot where king was reached. small sized tins 80 to 90c, old 70c; new sugar Willingly the firemen and laborers worked | 9 to 11c, old 7 to 85c. hard to reach the imprisoned roofers, carpenters and plasterers. From below the debris could be heard faintly the cries: "For God's sake hurry up;" "Oh. get us out;" "Help, help, we're dying;" "Won't some one come" Forty-five men were at work on the buildings, and of these 14 were rescued within half an hour of the catastrophe. As fust as extricated, ambulance surgeons bound up the bleeding limbs and bodies, and ambulances conveyed them to the hospital The scene in the streets beggared descrip The crowd constantly increas tion. ed and gave the police reserves much trouble. Women with children in their arms and tears streaming down their faces inquired pitiously for missing husbands, sons and brothers. The neighboring windows were filled, and the housestops were covered with crowds who watched the work of rescue with

> and firemen coming from the ruins. The Church of Paulists Fathers sent out a corps of priests to give consolation to the dying. Pathetic scenes were frequent. The Holy Fathers knelt beside their children in the Church and gave them peace in their departure from the world. At least thirteen of those working in the building were injured. It was said soon after the accident occurred that twenty per-

sons were buried in the ruins, but up to a

same scenes were enacted, troops of men,

in and out of the large tenements, some cry-

ing piteously, others with pale faces and trem

bling forms, each questioning the other, asking for news of loved ones, or looking with

their hearts in their eyes at the policemen

women and children were constantly passing

rumor had reduced the loss in killed to eight A SMALL LEAK

will sink a great ship; and what at first appears to be a trilling cough is apt to culminate in consumption if not properly attended to in time. For consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and for all blood and skin diseases, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. By druggists.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

Business has been very dull, both for the wholesale and retail trade; the weather could have scarcely been worse for business of all kinds, winter roads are breaking up and the reduced summer freight rates have not yet been enforced ox leading lines of rail. The Angle-Russian war is a disturbing feature in financial circles.

LEATHER -A large number of orders have been filled; but merchants say business is not so brisk as it should be. Spring trade being late, it affects the demand for leather considerably. Trading is by no means equal to the amount of stock coming in. Cablegrams from Liverpool state that the markets are inactive, and hides of all classes firm. Only a limited trade in waxed splits and other dressed stocks has been dose.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- There has been no alteration since last week, the bad roads and other inconveniences has kept everything back; travellers are sending in but few orders. Payments on the 4th were fairly met, renewals were less than expected. There were startling reports concerning orders given for boots and beef moccasins for the volunteers, but the only orders given in Montreal were 700 pairs of stable boots for the mounted police, 2,000 pairs of beef moccasins, soled and heeled, and 300 pairs of boots for the volunteers.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There has been a very fair jobbing demand for butter, a good local enquiry was experienced for new make, which is coming in slowly. The poorer grades have less demand and show smaller value than the week before. Cheese has been going very slowly. Factories in the West are preparing to start, out the season been made at 181c to 19c per dozen.

Phovisions .- Market very flat; Canada shirt cut mess pork was dull at \$16, and Canada lard was easy at 91c. Western mess pork could be bought at \$15.75.

HAY AND STRAW .- The bad roads caused the receipts to be light and prices advanced. Good to choice may be quoted at \$11 to \$12 and medium to fair at \$9 to \$10. Straw firmer at \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles Pressed hay in wholesale lots is quoted at \$13 for No. 1, and \$12 for No. 2 per ton. Straw about

the past few days has been slow. A few sales

DRY GOODS. So far this year there has been a marked absence of gental and what may be called "seasonable" weather, and in this department, has in boots and shoes, there has been no spring trade, and retailers have done next to nothing. The wholesale people under such circum-stances effect very little, and the daily shipmenus are moderate in volume. As soon as the roads begin to dry up and country storekeepers break into their spring stocks, salesmen will again be despatched on a sorting

trip FLOUR, GRAIN, &c .- Flour was dull during the week but generally firmer. There was considerable excitement over the outbreak of war between the Afghans and Russia and the market advanced 25c per bri over this news, and the repetition of former reports of short crops in Kansas and the West. Owing to the sin and cold weather American crops are expected to suffer severely. Speculators in grain, ided by the warexcitement, advanced the price of wheat in Chicago. The local grain market closes firm : very few sales of grain have been made as yet for spring shipment. A barge lot of peas for May delivery, affoat, anld at 80c per bushel. Oats have sold at

37c per 32 lbs. Funs.—Business in raw furs is very unsatisfactory. The following are the city quotations for prime skins:-Beaver per lb., fall \$2 winter \$2.50, spring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; bear cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher per skin, \$2 to \$5; fox, red, per skin, 80c to \$1; fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3 50; lynx, per skin, \$1 75 to \$2 75; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large dark, 50c: small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall 5c, winter, 8c, spring, 12c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; raccoon, 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk per skin, 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent. less.

GREEN FRUITS, MAPLE PRODUCTS.-There has been a fairly active market for fruits; Valencia oranges are steadily held at \$7 per Lemons were reported firm by holders Case at \$3 50 to 4 per box; 2,300 boxes Messinas and Palermos came in to day. Apples \$2 to 3 per bbl. Some extra fine Eleme figs were held for 100; poorer quality could be got at So. Dates 51 to 62. Evaporated apples in boxes So; deled, So. R. ceip's of maple syrup and sugar were more liberal; new syrup in

GROCERIES. - Business is quiet and no material change has occurred in any line. Teas keep firm, and the demand heavy for low grades. Good values are said to be offered at 25c to 28c. A scarcity is reported in Turonto, and soveral consignments have been made from here. Sales are contined to | trated circular, contains price list, your neigh Japane. Sugars - Local refiners have l over quite a lot of stuff, considerable was sold for the und West. Syrup and molasses are very dull. We quote Birbadoes molasses at 31c to 32c. and Trinidad at 27c. Fruits quiet, with only a small distribution. Spice—Pepper is higher, here and in England. Prices are 174 to 1840 for black, and 26: to 274e for white. Rice is tirm and advancing in England. The wholesale firms have nothing very encouraging to say about canned goods. Almonds in poor demand at 10: to 14c; filberts move slowly the greatest anxiety. On 11th Avenue the at 62c to 71, and Brazils, new, at 71 to 81c. Sago is quoted at 43: to 5e, and tapioca, powri and flake at 50 to 63.

IRON AND HARDWARE. - Considerable busiuers has been done in tin plates for future delivery. Sales of charcoal tin were put through here at \$4.40. Bar iron is quiet and unchanged. Swedes \$4 to \$4.25. tire is quoted at \$2.95 to \$3. Sheet zinc, \$4 50 to \$4.75. There are no complaints in the wholesale trade. Since last week horse-shoes have declined in price to \$3.10 per keg of 100 lbs. Nails are in tair demand, and large lots have been shipped for this season f the year.

SEEDS. - For these there is a good demand. Clover sells at 10 to 10 to per ib; alsike at 12e to 13ke; and timothy at \$2 to \$2 25 per bushel. Clover at this date last year sold at late hour no bodies had been found, and the 12c to 124c, and timothy at \$1 85 to \$2.

> LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS. The markets this morning were very good in the inside basiness. There were very few farmers in the city, as the roads are in such a had condition it is impossible to bring in loads of produce. Some had new maple syrup and sugar, but for the most part the business carried on was in fresh meat. The vegetable market was doing a fine trade, and the prices are steady and unchanged. We quote:-Potatoes, 40c to 50c; cabbage, per lozen, 30c to 40c; new do, 25c each; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50; parsley, per bunch, 5c to 10c; mint do; red cabbage, per dozen, 75:; carrots, 50:; turnips, ontons \$1 and beets 50c per bushel; celery, per dozen, 75: to \$1; parsaips, per bushel, 75c; spanish onions, per dozen, 50c; tomatoes, per box, \$1 to \$1.50; chubarb, per bunch, 20c; horse raddish, each, 10c to 20c; eucumbers, each, 25c; asparagus, per bunch, \$1; apinach, per bushel, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, per bushel, \$2.50.

The fruit market has not altered any lately; prices on all fruits, except lemons and oranges, are unchanged; these have had a slight advance. We quote apples \$1 50 to \$1 per barrel; oranges, Jamaica, \$3 to \$9 per barrel; Floridas, box, \$6 to \$7 50; Valencias, \$7 to \$7 50; lemons, case, \$6 to \$6.50; do, per box, \$3 50 to \$4; bananas, per bunch, \$2 to \$6; pineapples, 50c to 60c each; cranberries, per gallon, 80c to \$1. The meat market remains firm, business is being transacted on a fair scale, and prices are unchanged. The fowl and game market is rather slow, English pheasants are to be had from Mr. Deery for \$3 30 per pair, these are very rare at this senson. Maple syrap was sold at \$1.20 per gallon for the best, and \$1 for common. Eggs are in good demand, 11 College fresh laid were sold from 19c to 21c, limed a daughter. 14c to 16s per dozon.

LOCAL HORSE MARKET,

The time has again arrived when a large trade in horses may be expected, since the past few days alight change has been not ced, and in a week or so with the arrival of traders fr m across the lines business will be enlivened. Some buyers are in the city and have purchased good animals at reasonable prices. Mr. Magnire, of C liege street, during the past week sold the of C fiege street, during the past week sold the following: I chestnut horse, 6 years old, 1,000 lbs., \$200; I bay do, 6 years, 1,000 lbs. \$135; I hay mare, 7 years, 90; lbs., \$145; I brown horse, \$140; 3 bay do, \$500; I brown do, \$000; 2 trown do, \$325; I bay do, 6 years, 1,200 lbs., \$55; I gray do, 3 years, 1,200 lbs., \$150, I br. wn do, \$90; I black pany, \$95, and a stabling for \$500. Even the 4th turb to date inches lion for \$600. From the 4th up to date, inclusive, the following have been shipped to the United States: 2 horses valued at \$325, 2 do \$450, 19 do \$2,392 50, 3 do \$1,150, 10 do \$1,462 50 1 do 8100 10 do \$1,114 23, 4 do \$445, 13 do \$1,579, 21 do \$2,7 0, 6 do \$667, 1 do \$200, 14 do \$1,619,50, 2 do \$242,50, 3 do \$335, 2 mares \$280, 1 do \$110, 1 do \$135.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKETS.

Business at the local markets to-day was not so good as expected, nevertheless a large number of buyers were in attendance, and some of them bought very fine animals. The supply was not exceedingly large, but there were choice cattle which sold at very low prices. Shippings were sold fast, as the prices were low and some of them passable beasts. Calves had not a very large m rket although there was a good demand. There were n

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid teelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?

Constination alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

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spring lambs on the market. The receipts at the Viger were about 200 head of cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, and 100 calves. Prices ranging for cattle on the hoof from 3 to 430, and sheep 30 to 60 per lb. Calves were sold from \$2.50 to \$8 each for medium and from \$9 to \$12 for choice.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened a little weaker and remained so up to moon. Canadian Pacific closed yesterday in New York at 37. In London consols sold at 94½ morey, Erie 13c, Canadian Pacific 37½, New York Central 92½, Hilinois Central 1233. The local stock market opened strong with sales as follows: 5 Montreal 1944, 50 do 194½, 100 do 195, 75 do 195½, 1 do 195½, 125 do 206, if they divide over 5 per cent, 5 Morchants 1114, 1 do 111½, 5 do 112, 15 Molsons 112½, 2 do 1123, 6 Peoples 51, 50 Toronto 181, 5 Commerce 121, 50 do 121½, 102 do 121½, 200 Gas 177, 100 Telegraph 118½. The New York stock market opened a little 102 do 1217, 200 Gas 177, 100 Telegraph 1181.

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BIRTH.

HAYES -In this city, on the 7th April, at 11 College street, the wife of James Hayes of

MARRIED.

AHERN-HUNT.-At the Cathedral, Quebec, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. G. V. Housman, Rector of Quebec, Arthur, second youngest son of the late John U-quhart Ahern, Advocate, to Amelia Victoria, youngest daughter of the late Westen Hunt, Esq.

DIED.

FOGARTY—At South Boston, Mass., April 4th, Catherine O'Lerry, beloved wife of John Folarty, formerly of Montreal, aged 47 years. [Western papers player copy.] 85-2 MCUAFFREY - In this city, on Fri ay, 10th inst., from effects of a fall on March 6th, Francis dos ph. eged 14 years, son of Joseph McCaffroy, printer.

TURPIN-Suddenly, in this city, on the 10th inst., at the age of 22 years, Mathilde Turpin, daughter of Bazele Turpin. CARROLL-in this city, on the 6th instant,

Rose Ano, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Carroll, aged 2 years 4 months. SKELLY .- In this city, on the 7th inst., at the age of 50 years, James Skelly, of the firm of

Thos. Tiffin & Co. BARTIAY-Suddenly, at 152 Fulford street, on Saturday, 11th inst., Wm. P. Barticy, aged 68 years.

J ACOTEL—In this city, on the 13th instant Frederic Cyril, beloved son of Theodore Jacotel, aved 5 years and 13 days.

GAHERTY.—At St. Romuald, Qua., on the structure of March 8th. Capt. James Gaherty, aged 69 States, years. Deceased formed part of No. 3 Company, during the Rebellion of '37 and '33.

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CARSLKY'S DEMI GROS GRAIN SILK in all the most desirable shades, to Silky CARSLEY'S be sold at 65c per yard, worth 85c. Silling CARSLEY'S CARSLEY'S Please see this Special Line bc-Carsley's

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10 do 1000. 10,000
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