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The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 36.

MONTRÉAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1885.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

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

THE ENTIRE AFGHAN CAMP IN THE HANDS OF THE MUSCOVITE.

LONDON, April 9, 10 a.m.—Russian securities have declined 3 per cent. The report of the battle between the Russians and Afghans is confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—An official messenger publishes the following:—Gen. Komaroff reports that in consequence of hostile 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 defeated with a loss of 500. All the artillery, two standards, the entire camp outfit, and all the provisions, were captured. The Russians lost one officer, three subalterns, and 10 soldiers killed, 29 wounded.

LONDON, April 9, 12:30 p.m.—Russian securities are falling rapidly. A despatch from Gulistan dated April 3, states that the Russians while making a pretext of changing the position of their outposts on the Afghan frontier attacked Penjeh 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.

SARAKHS REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Two companies held one position against the Russians until its defenders were killed. The Afghans retreated to Marauchan in perfect order. The Russians made no pursuit. The Sarakhs remain neutral, but plundered 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. Komaroff returned across the river to the positions he had formerly occupied. Gen. Komaroff reports that some British officers who had been eyewitnesses, but not participants, in the engagement, appealed to the Russians for protection when they saw the Afghans were beaten. Unfortunately a convoy which he immediately dispatched to the relief of these officers was unable to overtake the Afghan cavalry, who carried the British away with them.

AFGHAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

VIENNA, April 5.—The troops of the Amir of Afghanistan are divided in four corps 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 cavalry and 116 guns. Altogether the Amir has 67,000 men. Russia has mobilized two divisions, which have been sent to the Trans-Caspian.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 9.—Destail, the Russian ambassador, believes the fighting was more serious than the despatches indicate. Lessar, 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 peaceful settlement. The whole stock list sympathizes with the decline of consuls, and Russian Egyptians have fallen 4 points. The gravity of the news from the Afghan border has not been diminished by the advice received by the government. The wire to Mehed has been cut for some days. An Ahbad despatch states that Gen. Komaroff after his victory occupied Penjeh, which has long been held by the Afghan garrison. It is feared a British officer fell in the rout at Penjeh. The cabinet council is now sitting and the result is awaited with great anxiety.

LONDON, April 9.—3:30 p.m.—Consuls 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 Gladstone confirmed the intelligence of the battle between Russians and Afghans, and said from information which the government have received, Russians have apparently been guilty of an unjustifiable attack on the Afghans. England has demanded from Russia full explanations in regard to the attack. The Government received no information corroborative of the report that the Russians had occupied Penjeh.

THE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, April 9.—The latest despatches from the Afghan frontier state that the fight at Murghab was a most stubborn one. The battle was fought in a driving rainstorm, which rendered many of the muzzle loading arms carried by both forces ineffective. The Afghans fought with great desperation, and bravely opposed, step by step, the advance of the Russians. Two companies of Afghans defended our position until they were completely annihilated by a deadly artillery fire opened on them by the Russians. The Afghans retreated in perfect order, after incurring some severe losses. The Russians were evidently surprised by the stubborn opposition, and did not follow up their advantage, being evidently 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 Sir Peter Lumsden, the English Commissioner, and made a full report of the fight to that official. It is feared that Russia has taken advantage of the diplomatic delay interposed to prevent an early conclusion of peace negotiations in order to bring up sufficient troops

for a dash at Herat before the British are well on the way to Candahar, but they will find every practicable pass between them and Herat strongly held by the forces of the Amir, whose object will be to hold them until a flying column of British troops can make their way to the front.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions have been telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden to proceed instantly with all the forces at his command to occupy Robat 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 Herat, through it is the only practicable road for a large military force to Herat. Sir Peter has with him about 1,200 British and natives, and the Amir's forces capable of concentration at this point number between 10,000 and 12,000 men. The pass is 900 feet high and the mountains are impracticable for even a small force. The country east of Robat Pass and south of Penjeh, lying between Herat and Penjeh, is held by the Afghans in considerable force; and is so difficult as to be inaccessible by any force not holding the forts and passes.

CENTRATING TROOPS.

Orders are being telegraphed to all ships of the cruising squadron within reach not to leave port until further orders. The Admiralty Board are understood to have submitted a report for the concentration of powerful naval forces in Turkish and 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 Penjeh 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 although it was of an alarming nature action was postponed upon it in order to get the full text. This telegram read: "Large force of Russians from Pukh Khihi made a severe attack on Afghan outposts at Penjeh." At this point the despatch was broken off, evidently through the cutting of the wires. No doubt is entertained that the government, while believing the Afghan defeat at Penjeh less disastrous than reported, considers the incident, unless satisfactorily explained, a *cassus belli*. The cabinet to day discussed the question of at once sending six ironclads now at Malta to the Dardanelles. There is great agitation this evening in all the government departments. It is stated that 12,000 reinforcements will be immediately sent to India and the first army reserve will probably be called out at once. Lord Dufferin at Rawal Pindi was informed to-day of what had occurred at Penjeh. 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 Gulistan, dated April 1st, which completed the broken despatch. It states that the Russians attacked the Afghans entrenched in their position at Penjeh and slaughtered 200 of the garrison. Seventy thousand British and Indian 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 Turkish ambassador and Baron de Staél.

EXPLANATIONS IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone in the Commons this evening said the cabinet on Saturday considered Russia's reply to England's proposal to limit the zone of survey to debatable points. The government considered Russia's reply did not answer the question towards a conclusion and was dissatisfied with it. Within the past twenty-four hours, however, a subsequent communication has been received from Russia, and this appeared, in the opinion of the government, to place the matter in a more hopeful position. Being asked what the nature of this subsequent communication was, Mr. Gladstone said it would be impossible at present to make any further statement concerning 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 bank of the Kush river, which might be equivalent to a retirement of their former positions. The government has been informed that the Russians made every endeavor to induce the Afghans to begin the fighting. Russian troops had twice attempted to forcibly pass through the Afghan picket lines. After one of these attempts had failed to provoke an Afghan attack, Capt. Yates told the Russian chief of staff that the conduct of the Russian soldiers was an evident violation of the Russian agreement to withdraw from the Khyber, which might be equivalent to a retirement of their former positions. The government has been informed that the Russians made every endeavor to induce the Afghans to begin the fighting. Russian troops had twice attempted to forcibly pass through the Afghan picket lines. After one of these attempts had failed to provoke an Afghan attack, Capt. Yates told the Russian chief of staff that the conduct of the Russian soldiers was an evident violation of the Russian agree-

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Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure
The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very 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, Erysipelas, 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.

The hobby of a well-known society young man in San Francisco 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.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary 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 suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOTES, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 cent

The Cuban cigarmakers 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 Bick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

Three members of the Santorn 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 tinsmith, 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 Down's 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 largest ever known.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAGE BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAGE 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 trouble. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete 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. 22G

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

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and sooth ing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment 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 simultaneously 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 constitution. 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 afflictions, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three letter stamps for large illustrated pamphlet suggesting such cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 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. A 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 settled 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."

Erys' COCOA—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 Cocao, Mr. Erys has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously 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 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 or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and 1 lb.) by grocers, druggists, "James Erys & Co., Homoeopathic Remittent, London, Eng."

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night, it steals in upon us unawares. 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 teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation in the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, 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 affected ones feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a sadness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; 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 sputum, 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 sensations are, in turn present. It is thought that these are some 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 for 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 organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dystrophy (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of it will act upon all at the same time. Sogel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Hartill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering 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, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalf, 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, Chel. 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. Armitstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your valuable medicines have great sale in this district—greater than any other I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Kob. Luine, Melksham:—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friekheim, 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 here, 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 new friend of mine, who is very much addicted to cestiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Syrup is 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 commanding 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 declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,
(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White, Chemist Calne.

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, 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 Weet and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. TTS.

A melon on a shrub is the latest fruit novelty 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 Bear Grape Brandy. The best remedy for cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery or bloody flux; also, for colic 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 without injury to adult or infant.

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 all 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 Abyssinia, whence the custom was carried to Persia in 875, thence to Arabia and Egypt before the beginning of the fifteenth century.

**ILL-WON PEERAGES
OR
AN UNHALLOWED UNION.**

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XL.—Continued.

"So I had, but was taken prisoner by the rebels, 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 *adieu* *mills faulz*. How are you all?" The question applied to all was addressed to Alphonse, who, conscious of his eager gaze and the scrutinizing eyes of each turned upon her, stammered, confused and embarrassed:

"I believe we are all well—but—but—" it quivered from her lips with 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 anyone of consequence?"

"Don't make a fool of yourself, Maurice, because Miss Fitzpatrick happens to be hysterical," frowned Lady Alicia. "He is only in prison on some idle charge of being a United Irishman, which, of course, he will disproved and get off. Are you going so soon?"

"Yes," said O'Driscoll, "I'll go over, and see what can be done. No joke to be thought of."

"Oh! 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 abrupt 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 reproachfully 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 impulsive heart. I'm sure 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 degradations."

"Hold!—you will kill me! Do you mean to say you are engaged to her—to Alphonse?"

"Yes, why not? I've been long attached to her; she is my *beau ideal* of human perfection and excellence: so far above me, that I have given over as hopeless striving for a prize a man arch might have been blessed to win, when the mad exploit of Colandis resulted in fortune being propitious, and dispelling the perplexities."

"Say no more; that will do. I'm sorry for you. Are you not going to the prison?"

"I must go home," cried Lady Alicia, innocently, as, struck to the heart, he 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 was not in human nature "not to be flattered or softened by the extravagant and肆意的美人." he suffered the gallantries of the gay metropolis to dine among an aristocratic Government circle, seemed to be illustrating in his own person the mythological fiction realised, of transmigration of souls: steeped in trance-like stupor, and as if spell bound in silence, he suffered the gallantries of the gay metropolis to flow on uninterrupted. Mechanically, when the vehicle stopped, he alighted and followed him to the drawing-room. Stoically he surveyed, confounded, the well-dressed company that filled the saloon, heard Mrs. Courtney's exclamation as she came forward to welcome him:

"O, dear me! I am so delighted to see you, now that we are safe out of all the fighting and dreadful work;—it was shocking!" Like one in lethargy he returned the smile and greeting of Florence Esmond, and as he went up to her, he 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 was not in human nature "not to be flattered or softened by the extravagant and肆意的美人." he suffered the gallantries of the gay metropolis to dine among an aristocratic Government circle, seemed to be illustrating in his own person the mythological fiction realised, of transmigration of souls: steeped in trance-like stupor, and as if spell bound in silence, he suffered the gallantries of the gay metropolis to flow on uninterrupted. Mechanically, when the vehicle stopped, he alighted and followed him to the drawing-room. Stoically he surveyed, confounded, the well-dressed company that filled the saloon, heard Mrs. Courtney's exclamation as she came forward to welcome him:

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should be left untried, and vigorously she commenced operations; while Florence Esme, amazed, look helplessly on. And Miles, fortified in his position, and discerning her tactics, diverted upon expression, faced with the like besieger, and "plied his own missiles of wit and humor, banter and jocularity, to foil, wile, combat, and rout her from the field, all to no purpose; she had her ground.

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, streaming down resplendent rays, whose ardor was scarcely tempered by gentle zephyrs, 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 which 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! I 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 strewed their path, as, with tired feet pacing the yet dewy green sward, two young girls, more 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."

"I'm afraid if we sit down we'll find it harder to get up," replied Nelly, at the same time yielding to the luxury, and casting her supine limbs upon a bank beside the Dodder, in whose limpid stream she began to wash her bruised and blistered feet. "Are you sure it's Dublin, Miss Esme? 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 Donnybrook. I remember driving this way once with Miles and Hugh."

"An' when we get to Dublin, what'll we do there, accu-ha?" 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 neither. Och masha! what a misfortune it was to lose Kitty Burke and Ned in the scrummage! I wonder who they killed?"

"I'm afraid they were, Nelly,—but what's the use of fretting? 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 Esme. We haven't tasted a mouthful since yesterday morning, an' the only a couple o' prates 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 bit of bread," said Ettie, despondingly. "Maybe, *alaudar*, if ye went among yer friends some o' em' ud give you anyway a meal o' our kindness," suggested Nelly. "I wonder now would them schoolmarmis take on ye?" Ettie 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 do."

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

Ettie opened her eyes very wide, and laughed incredulously. "Unless we turn to 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 to kitcheenaid you'd get no better answer."

"I'm not going to hire to anyone but myself an' be my own mistress!" said Nelly, with a toss of her head; "nor do you neither: we've both got too good an education to demean ourselves to service! Here's my plan: you're an illiterate voice, Miss Esme, an' I've a good wit. Let you an' I go together—one to sing ballads and me to tell fortunes. Never fear but we'll earn what'll keep us in influence once we scrape together enough to mask in character. I with a gipsy hat an' cloak an' you dressed like a May queen; won't it be beautiful?" Ettie gazed in meditative silence; the original idea pleased her immensely.

"I declare, Nelly, you're worth your weight in gold!" she cried at length, enthusiastically. "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 Esme. I don't suppose they'd want us to starve for the grandeur of the family, an' it'd be worse shame to beg on, to steal. Just as ye like, I've a good voice o' my own and can act in two parts, if ye letster 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 don't doubt there any chapel where we could get Mass this Sunday mornin'! Sure I'd have never come so far from home, but that all belongin' to me is under the sod, except you and Johnny, barrin' he's kill wid the rest. God, rest their souls in glory!"

Ettie rose wearily, saying: "Maybe we'll be in time for last Mass in Clarendon street; and Nelly, I've made up my mind for us both to go on the stage—that is, you're a 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* costume filing along to the place of worship. Amid the joyous peal of metal tongue's calling to prayer, the voices of the Catholic temple alone were muted: no chimes, from tower or belfry, sprinkled the air with halloes echoing vibrations upon the ear, but like a mournner in the crowd, stood the solemn fanfare, apart and hidden off public view, with

slight finger lifted, beckoning her children to her bosom, and, answering to her summons, they came crowding. A motley throng, for the most part, gleamed from the populous of mystery. Squashed, mangled, not attractive to human sense in any wise, the feebled stream of poverty flowed on and congregated in dense mass in the aisle of Clarendon-street chapel, Denmark-street, and other sorts 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 edifice. 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'Byrne, who had come early. And so absorbed in profound devotion was each that, heedless of the influx that so crowded the limited enclosure, they merely drew 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 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, reprieved for flight, shuns 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 melanoly, beautiful yet ominous, as the autumnal tints of bloom that forerun leafless woods and desolate plains, or the evanescent glory of western skies precluding the sunset and the midnight hour; yet no tinge of the crepuscule casts a shadow upon the white light that rapt the soul of Maurice O'Driscoll at this moment in elysium.

That look, that smile of Alphonse had stirred every pulse of his heart to quivering music;

and in long future years, beneath the skies of distant lands, pilgrim through a cold gray world, where Hope's blossoms never fructified, 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, the vested priest, the kneeling throng, the solemn roll of the organ, the wafting incense, the rapt devotion of the worshippers, the form of his affianced bride, transfigured, to the semblance in his eyes, of a celestial being rendering homage before the Holy of Holies, all and every iota of this scene, indelibly impressed on his heart, defied obliteration. Oh, it was a happy day in his life 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 uniteth him for his 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 blue 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, good-humoredly, striking Maurice on the shoulder as they proceeded home. "Hadn't you your own church to go to?" Maurice screwed his lips with comic expression:

"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? Only fancy, Alphonse, our eldest son a Quaker. 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 beset, 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 spleenetic 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 slender reed twined to an oak, leaning on his arm. "You will be glad to hear," she added, "Percy Esmond and Colandisk arrived yesterday—but come to luncheon, and we'll tell you all the news."

"Sorry I can't, Lady Alice;—I'm engaged," said Miles, curtly.

"Oh, tut, tut, 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. *Honneur 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. I'll see Marmon 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 papist 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 companion, in great glee, made their way to the 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, by her future daughter-in-law, she conducted her to the drawing-room, where she was surprised and disconcerted at the sight of her aunt, Miss Fanny Higginbotham; but the soft voice of Lady O'Driscoll, saying: "My love, your aunt is very glad to see you," and the corrob-

orative smile and approach of the lady to kiss her, banished diffidence, and amused the spectators of Maurice's surreptitious 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 the grade of a pauper; but for all that I pitied you, and if it weren't for Sophie, and her mulish temper, I'd have forgiven you long ago."

"And has Aunt Sophie forgiven me?" said Alphonse, eagerly.

"No, my dear; Sophie never forgives a fault in anyone; you should know her better than to task me; at any rate, I'm not living with Sophie 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 needed me than a dog barking. She turned to make confidantes and familiaris 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 an abominable myself to our parson, Nathaniel Lamb. I declare, my dear, there's one thing your Church I don't think so badly of, and that's your confession: it is a great relief to be sometimes to unb burden one's mind to a discreet friend."

"Well, sunny, 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 said: "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 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 I was circumstanced, and asked his counsel, he advised me at once to marry and have a protector; that with my fine separate independence I owed it as a duty to myself; then I objected that I was, perhaps, rather beyond the age to think of it, not being, as he knew, in my *premiere jeunesse*. He replied that made no matter, but with sensible parties would be in my favor. To shorten the story, the poor fellow confessed he had long been devoted to me himself; but that he feared it was presumption to aspire to my hand—and—and why need I recount all that followed? He proposed, I 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 Sophie, and giving my casket of jewels, and half-cheques and receipts to him for greater safety. He took handsome lodgings for me the same day; and it proved his foresight; for nothing could equal Sophie's rage 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 a location ticket to me for half breed eighteen years of age or over, 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 after the expiration of three years after such entry the half breed locator has made no improvements on the land his claim thereto shall be subject to forfeiture."

"That in order to induce those half-breeds who now procure their livelihood by hunting in 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 1874 Vic., chap. 31—power is delegated to the Governor-in-Council:—"To satisfy any claim existing in connection with the extinguishment of the Indian title, preferred by half breeds resident in the North-west territories outside the limits of Manitoba, on the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by granting land to such persons, to such extent, and on such terms and conditions as may be deemed expedient."

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 territories, it is written:—"For what reasons the government has not so far done anything 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."

Miss Fanny, having come to the end of her story, paused to hear what her auditors would say: but having waited in vain full two minutes for the expected tribute of commendation and compliment, and perceiving only dubious glances, more expressive of wonder and compassion than of congratulation pass between them, she waxed petulant, and cried:

(To be continued.)

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Keep it in your family. The best remedy for accidents and emergencies, for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, soreness, Sore Throat, Croup, Rheumatism, Chilblains and Pain or Soreness of all kinds, is that marvellous healing remedy, Haggard's Yellow Oil.

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On account of its purity and concentrated strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all disordered conditions of the blood.

The Paris new Postoffice cost \$3,000,000.

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A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent letter, states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Haggard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate and complete relief.

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H. B. Cochrane, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attack and liver and kidney troubles. In no case has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction.

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The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated with Haggard's Peppermint Balsam. Pleasant to take and safe for young or old.

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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 penitentiary in Texas is provided with a kennel of three or more fierce bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting and capturing escaped prisoners.

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 Dyspeptic Cure. Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplexing and changeable symptoms of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood purifier.

Every penitentiary in Texas is provided with a kennel of three or more fierce bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting and capturing escaped prisoners.

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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 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 earnestly 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 dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, lively, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal Daily Post, the only 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 effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

The stealing of the Mansion House flag has led to an unexpected result. Instead of the British flag 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 careful to avoid any entanglement which might possibly draw the American government into the controversy. Mr. Bayard's decision, it is said, embodies a refusal of the Canadian request and meets with the President's approval. Although the grounds of the refusal have not been made public it is given out on excellent authority that the request was considered to be an unusual course, that the United States Government did not feel called upon to aid Canada in suppressing its own internal disorders either directly or indirectly, that it would involve the committing of the United States to take the position that Riel is neither more or less than a common rioter, and finally, that the family quarrel in Canada is none of their business. It is added, however, that the most effective measures will be taken to prevent the invasion of American soil by either party and to protect American citizens from the ravages of the contending forces.

The eastern war cloud, which has been gathering so long on the Afghan frontier, has burst at last. The Russian correspondent 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 Amirs, 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 Konarov 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 went up in flames, 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 *confidantes* that the advance of the Russian troops into Afghanistan was a mistake, and that the required "halt" would be called. Apparently this call was never made, for in less than a month the world was suddenly informed that Pendjeh, one of the keys to India, was stormed and captured by the Russians, after 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 bitterness 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 him 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 even a more insulting answer could not have been made. It is incomprehensible how British ministers can accept such an answer as satisfactory and respectful of the honor and power of the British Empire. 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 conflict 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 warfare are infinitely worse. When the red-skin takes to the war path he becomes ruthless and knows no mercy. His slaughter of human beings is indiscriminate, respecting neither age nor sex, nor condition. This is more than evidenced in the fierce onslaughts 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 sufficient 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 then the safety and peace of the white inhabitants could only be secured by an extermination of the savage tribes. The *Gazette* suggests that the Blackfeet and Blood Indians be set up against the Crees and other savages that are bent on the destruction of human life. Our contemporary says that these friendly tribes "are ready to take the war path and would like nothing better than to be pitted against their traditional enemies, and while there are ordinarily grave objections to the employment of the red-skins against their fellowmen, these objections disappear to a great extent in the face of the danger of further massacres, such as now presents itself. The Crees are known to be endeavoring to enlist the Blackfeet and Bloods against the white population, and it is manifestly better to have the former for us than against us." It is an awful situation to face; but the interests of the country demand that it be met squarely and fearlessly. Those savages must be met on their own ground and with their own arms.

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:—

"*À propos* of the royal visit to Ireland, 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 majority of the Irish people. He has been exposed to indignities and insults such as another 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 Viceroys, 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 of 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 into obscurity long ago. He no doubt conducted the high affairs of his office with conspicuous zeal, in fact he made his zeal 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 bearing 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 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 census. 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 population 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, that 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 tax-payers. The number of acres of land valued was 15,591,333; the value of taxable real estate was \$195,028,758; the value of the non-taxable, or exemptions, \$19,817,615; the receipts of the different municipalities amounted to \$1,137,153 42, and the expenses to \$932,125 12, with assets estimated at \$2,569,077 83 and liabilities at \$2,412,604 86.

Another unfavorable 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 \$107,230,170 in 1882 to \$105,026,758 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 settlers, 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 ardor is on the side of John Bull, and that he alone is ready and willing to fight. If the pronouncements of the Russian press mean anything, there is a fiercer and deeper hatred of England in the Muscovite breast than the world is aware of. The *Nova Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, thinks it high time that Russia should do her work at home without minding the opinions and objections of other powers. That paper says "it is now incumbent upon Russia to properly regulate the affairs of her new subjects, the Turcomans, and she has a perfect right to do it without asking whether England likes it or not. The Turcomans and their lands are now ours, and if Englishmen dare to object, let them go to war. Certainly we can stand war if England can. Thank God, we have no Ireland and no Soudan business." The *Moscow Vedomosti*, the organ of Mr.

KATOFF, on hearing of the war preparations in England, remarked that "English diplomats are playing a ridiculous role in relation to Russia. Taking her for a child, they make frightened 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 force. During the recent Russo-Turkish war they meant to frighten us when they ordered from India to Malta 7,000 Indian soldiers. And now they want to frighten us away from Afghanistan. How ridiculous 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 settle 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 conquests."

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 Vedomosti*, 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 snubbed."

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 Sudan, 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 Sudan 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 Lewis 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 as saying that "the half-breed claimants 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 hush up 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 populated 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 enquiries 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 by the government in recognition of their claims, had removed to the Saskatchewan and attempted to claim another allotment of land, as if they had not been included in the settlement of the claims of the half-breeds of the Red River valley. Such claims were dishonest, and the Government 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 were driven to rebellion by bad treatment, and 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 an Indian rising. The report in the *Canadian* was entirely incorrect, and I fear my remarks have been misconstrued with view to injure the Conservative candidate in the Lewis election. Will you kindly give this a place in your valuable paper?"

"Yours truly,
"JOHN COSTIGAN."

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

One of our French contemporaries was ill-advised enough to pass some severe strictures upon the Hon. Mr. Caron's method of meeting the exigencies of the campaign in the North-West. Our contemporary's sarcasm and contempt; they see that in the race for wealth, fame and aggrandizement he is unfettered and is given *génial* chances with all other competitors; they see on all sides that his position is an enviable one and worth cultivating, and in fact that altogether he is as well, if not much better off 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 in the Union? Certainly not! Then let our Fenian rangers shut up!

A CONTEMPTIBLE ATTACK ON HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

The *Montreal Times* of recently published a 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 afford to throw stones; and one would imagine that with its record it would be somewhat 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. El. 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 longer be a measure of capacity. The hon. 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 anything else. Mr. Blake suggested that, if a barrel was no longer to be a measure of capacity, a seat in the cabinet should no longer be a measure of capacity. This ungracious utterance drew forth a spirited and manly reply from Mr. Costigan, who, in his usual unassuming but firm manner, uncovered the sore and soft spots in Mr. Blake's record, and peppered and salted them until the leader of the opposition found that he got a much stouter Roland 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 as any of the Ministers who ever sat with Mr. Blake on the Treasury Bench. In his reply on this point, the hon. 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 should understand one another, and when my capacities may not come up to his standard, still there is another standard by which comparison may be made. My rights to a position in the cabinet, as a member of the house and as a representative of the people, are as constitutional and as well founded as the hon. gentleman's when he was in the cabinet." 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. Costigan'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 sought "cover as an Irishman" and is "such an occupant." These charges, especially coming from such a source, are not very tremendous, and would not look anything only for the scruples in which they are dressed. The *Times* is welcome to all the mud thrown by Mr. Costigan; it would not build a swallows' nest. The *Times* is scarcely an authority upon the standing of a political opponent. It must have lots of marines for readers when it dares to tell them that Mr. Costigan has no individuality of his own. The champion of the New Brunswick School Question, and the champion of the Canadian Home Rule Resolutions, can well afford to laugh at such an empty imputation. Finally, the allusions of the *Times* to Mr. Costigan's nationality are important. 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 correspondents to tell us that the cheers were unanimous and enthusiastic and that the presence of the throngs was due to a feeling of loyalty and not to curiosity. That was really a pathetic incident to see the Irish people melting into tears of joy at beholding the Prince attired in a verdant costume. The thing

trinkets or by meaningless smiles and empty compliments. Every possible effort has been made to give the royal visit a rose-colored and triumphant aspect; the Government monopolizes the telegraph wires and the correspondents color their reports of the proceedings towards that end. The result is that the feeling of 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 shade of the Castle are overwhelming proof 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 do not want their attitude of quietness and respect to be put down as an expression of admiration and thanks for the benefits of English rule in Ireland. The scene changes accordingly, and the tables are being turned. Popular indignation at the uses to which the royal visit was being put found vent at Mallow, when the constabulary and the armed military made themselves conspicuous with their bayonets. 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 received mementoes of the visit in the shape of injuries and bayonet wounds.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND BOSTON.

THE ORANGE TROUBLES DISCUSSED AT A PUBLIC MEETING—"THE POST" AND "TRUE WITNESS" COMMENDED—RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING THE ACTION OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE.

To the Editors of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

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 countrymen in Newfoundland. I read your POST editorial of March 9th, and articles from the TRUE WITNESS of March 14th, 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. I am sending you one year's subscription to THE TRUE WITNESS, and I hope that in my next copy you will give a part of your valuable space to our resolutions; it may be the means of giving your paper quite a circulation in Boston.

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

NEWFOUNDLAND CATHOLIC AID ASSOCIATION.

The different branches of the above association met in Boston at a public meeting on Saturday evening, March 29th, at Caledonian Hall, Boston, during which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Governor of Newfoundland, in his address to the House of Parliament, laid open some steps to be taken to soothe and allay the angry feelings at present prevailing in that colony; and

Resolved.—That the Newfoundlanders of Boston and vicinity, in public meetings assembled, do most earnestly and emphatically denounce their action as unjustifyable and blotted from the honor of being a part of his speech, and, in due course, demanded that the number of those twice adjourned meet men, that they may be more effectually over up the track of the real offenders; therefore, be it

Resolved.—That the two Newfoundlanders of Boston and vicinity, in public meetings assembled, do most earnestly and emphatically denounce their action as unjustifyable and blotted from the honor of being a part of his speech, and, in due course, demanded that the number of those twice adjourned meet men, that they may be more effectually over up the track of the real offenders; therefore, be it

Resolved.—That we earnestly entreat the good and true men of Newfoundland, with regard to religious principle, who have the welfare and prosperity of the country at heart, to unite in counteracting the false teachings of those impudent Orange bigots, who laugh and grow fat on the incredulity of Newfoundlanders, and at the terrible expense of their homes made desolate, mothers made childless, children made orphans, and left to the cold charity of a still cold world.

Resolved.—That we place ourselves to stand by our persecuted countrymen, and do all in our power to aid and assist these despots, devoting them to support, until they are restored to triumph 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 THE 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 people.

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

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on request 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 circumstances. General sympathy will be extended by a large circle of friends to the deceased's relatives in their sad bereavement. Mr. Bartley served for many years as an officer in the Canadian Militia, and at one time was president of the St. Patrick's society.

THE DEAD COUNCILLOR.

QUEBEC, April 13.—The funeral of the late councillor 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 de Paul Penitentiary guards, was found dead on Saturday. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

THE LACROSSE CONVENTION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The National Amateur Lacrosse Association met on Friday in the gymnasium, Manfield street.

Mr. Ross McKenzie read the auditor's report, which showed that there had been \$249.25 received and \$203.80 expended. The revenue 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 of applications was read by Mr. Smith, which showed that eighteen new clubs had applied for membership this year. The Lorne Club was admitted 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 adopted.

Mr. Loranger was sitting in the Practice Court and Mr. Jett in the Circuit Court, and these courts were also adjourned. The flag of the Court House was hoisted half-mast.

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 at Repentigny on the 22d July, 1798, and had nearly completed his eighty-eighth year. In his early youth he had the advantage of the patronage and care of that eminent gentleman, the Hon. D. Viger, and it was chiefly due to this that his steps were turned into those paths, which he so frequently trod so well. His inter-titles were acquired at the Montreal College, under the famous Mr. Rogne. Mr. Cherrier entered the law office of his friend Mr. Viger, and was called to the bar on the twenty-second of August, 1822. As the senior barrister living, he was the *dean* 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. His name specially comes in connection with the trial of persons charged with perjury in actions arising out of the Stuart-Nelson election contest in 1828. In all the agitations and litigations which took place in the then Lower Canada, arising out of the political aspirations of the people and their efforts to obtain a responsible government, Mr. Cherrier took a prominent part. He appeared with Messrs. Walker & Modelt in the proposed prosecution of Mr. Walker, in the Canadian *Spectator*; in the defense of the people at St. Benoit, who were threatening to withdraw from Russia, as was generally supposed. It is now stated that the primary cause of the concentration of 20,000 men at Quebec and other large contingents at various points in the northwest provinces 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 a 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, 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 Rawal Pindi and the grand military display there, got up for the ostensible purpose of doing honor to the Amir of Afghanistan, were in a great measure a scheme of the Viceregy to overawe the natives. All the native chiefs were invited to the demonstrations and suspicious ones were asked to renew their oaths of fealty. They submitted gracefully, but it is well known that they do not consider the oath binding, and will break it at the first opportunity. Conway continues his charming tale, "A Family Affair." J. G. Parsons contributes a paper on Highways and Byways, richly illustrated, "Interviewed by an Emigrant" is the title of an article from Archibald Forbes, "An Easter Holiday," "The Strenuous Year," by W. Crane, "Imitations of Rowney and Lay," by W. Beatty, Kingston. Published by MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York. 9 J. S. to the Soul Oppressed. 10. Solitary Island; 11. Ireland's Melancholy; 12. Katharine; 13. Some Non-Believers on Easter in Rome; 14. Silent; 15. New Publications. Price, \$1 per annum; single copies, 35 cts. D. & J. Sudler & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

A despatch from London 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 Quebec and other large contingents at various points in the northwest provinces 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 a 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, 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 Rawal Pindi and the grand military display there, got up for the ostensible purpose of doing honor to the Amir of Afghanistan, were in a great measure a scheme of the Viceregy to overawe the natives. All the native chiefs were invited to the demonstrations and suspicious ones were asked to renew their oaths of fealty. They submitted gracefully, but it is well known that they do not consider the oath binding, and will break it at the first opportunity. Conway continues his charming tale, "A Family Affair." J. G. Parsons contributes a paper on Highways and Byways, richly illustrated, "Interviewed by an Emigrant" is the title of an article from Archibald Forbes, "An Easter Holiday," "The Strenuous Year," by W. Crane, "Imitations of Rowney and Lay," by W. Beatty, Kingston. Published by MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York. 9 J. S. to the Soul Oppressed. 10. Solitary Island; 11. Ireland's Melancholy; 12. Katharine; 13. Some Non-Believers on Easter in Rome; 14. Silent; 15. New Publications. Price, \$1 per annum; single copies, 35 cts. D. & J. Sudler & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for April supplies a variety of good reading material, and is accompanied by a number of first-class illustrations. The new story opened in the previous number, "A ship of 49," by Bret Harte, increases in interest. Hugh Conway continues his charming tale, "A Family Affair." J. G. Parsons contributes a paper on Highways and Byways, richly ill-

illustrated, "Interviewed by an Emigrant" is the title of an article from Archibald Forbes, "An Easter Holiday," "The Strenuous Year," by W. Crane, "Imitations of Rowney and Lay," by W. Beatty, Kingston. Published by MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

"CHINESE GORDON": THE UNKNOWN KING, is the title of a handsome ribbon-bound book, by Laura C. Holloway, which Firth & Wagstaff, of New York, have just issued. It is the compilation from Gordon's private letters of his sentiments regarding life, duty, religion and responsibilities, and can but prove a timely addition to Firth & Wagstaff's portrait of Gordon, in honoring her, adorns the cover. William Bailey, 78 King street East, Toronto.

THE MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST MONTHLY, published under the auspices of the Manitoba and North West Protective Association, with Archibald Forbes, Rev. Dr. M. G. Stevenson, and Capt. Justice W. M. Bowles, editors, has been founded to give information relating to the border country to the thousand miles west of the Rocky mountains.

BENEDICT'S MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN, a quarterly magazine, and from year to year, is replete with valuable educational material, its contents are: "The Forest of Faerie," by W. E. DeMille; "St. Patrick at home," by Rev. P. A. Tracy; "Many Anxious Days and Nights," by Rev. W. Newell; "Conqueror in Gaul," by Cardinal Manning; "The Full Spirit of Orange," by A. Martin; "Fool Roy," James Gibbons; "The Conqueror of Ireland"; "The Illustrations Decided"; "The Maid of Limerick"; "Spain and Leontine"; "Dublin Castle" by Justin McCarthy; "London Jerry B. O., etc., etc., etc., Doudna's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

The April number of the ELECTRIC close

the second volume of this bright and successful magazine. The Electric is above all a home journal, and nothing out what is pure and elevating is allowed to fill its handsome pages. It is a credit to the literature of the South as well as to its educated and aristocratic editors. Its circulation during the coming year ought to double. The contents of the present number are:—"The Sweet Sometime" by Annie M. Liddy; "Ester in the Green Church"; "The Pot of Gold," by Elizabeth P. Allan; "How the Dogged Family Survived," by Mrs. Mizner; "Glimpses Home, Ireland, Ireland"; "A Dr. Hopper's Flower Dreams"; "Daisy and I"; "A True Poetess and Realistic Novelist"; "Uncrowned"; "General Gordon"; Letters from Europe, etc., etc., Edited by Isabella M. Layton, 3 Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

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GENERAL GRANT.

IS THE OLD HERO DYING BECAUSE OF MEDICAL INTOLERANCE?

The American Homeopath has an article on the treatment of General Grant by the Allopath, 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 but 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 bankruptcy? 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 universal 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 means.

His physicians say he cannot recover. They fill him with analgesics, 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 fevers were incurable, but Cholera 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 cases.

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 Boston physicians. J. D. 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 one may be done again.

General Anson Stager died of Bright's disease 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, pneumonia, or some other common ailment, but the real difficulty is in the kidneys. Physicians know it, but they conceal the fact from their patients, realizing their inability to cure by any "authorized" means. The remedy that cured Larabee 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 unequalled reputation and are entitled to as great consideration as any school of physicians.

Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical College of New York City, rises above professional prejudice and on its personal 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?

No.

Why?

Is it not too often the case that many excellent 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 recognized 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 anniversary 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 solo 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. Jas. Mundy, Rec.-Secretary Society Sons of St. Patrick.

Belleville, March 25th, 1858.

IRISH AGENT SHOT.

DUNLIP, April 7.—John Perry, agent for an estate in the County Clare, was shot at last night while driving along the highway. Being unarmed, he ran in the direction whence the shot came and overtook his would-be murderer, who proved to be the son of an evicted tenant of an estate named Heavy. After a struggle, the man escaped, but was arrested later.

ANOTHER PACIFIC SPEECH.

RAWL PINDI, April 8.—A grand durbar was held to-day, Lord Dufferin sat upon a dais with the Amherst on his right and the Duke of Connaught on his left. After the presentation of a number of gifts, the Amherst made an address 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

people. As the British promised to help the Afghans to beat off external enemies, the Afghans would in the foremost manner stand side by side with the British. The Amherst then presented Abdurrahman with a sword of honor. The Amherst 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 demand from China complete respect for all French rights resulting from the treaties made by France with Annam and China concerning Tonquin, and which China had recognized as valid by the Fourtian convention of 1854. France would be satisfied if amicable negotiations sufficed to attain this respect for French 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 chamber. Concerning European affairs, the declaration stated that the French government would, by an attentive and circumspect policy, seek to guarantee France's position as one of the very first powers in all questions occupying European attention. Domestic policy of the new government, Brisson stated, would 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. 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 sincere election. As abroad we shall be solely mindful of the honor of the French flag, so at home our only wish shall be to serve the national sovereignty." Brisson concluded by asking the chamber to vote the 30,000,000 francs credit asked for on account of the operations in Tonquin. The speech was much applauded.

The committee which had been appointed to examine the items of the Tonquin credit for forty millions, as asked by Ferré, the day of his downfall, followed Brisson by recommending that the chamber votes the remaining thirty millions (10,000,000 having been already voted), as a mark of confidence in the new ministry. M. Perrin moved that the French evacuate Tonquin, and Brisson denounced the motion as an expression of feeling which was repugnant to the feelings of the chamber, as well as to the feelings of the country. The new government, he said, was a xiv's for peace, but it would do nothing contrary to the dignity or honor of France, such as the proposed evacuation of Tonquin at the present time would do. (Cheers.) The chamber then voted the additional thirty millions by a vote of 373 to 22.

THE PEACE PLANNERS.

PARIS, April 7.—Patrologue, the French ambassador to China, telegraphed that Tsang Li Yen has ratified the preliminaries of peace. They stipulate that hostilities shall cease on the 10th inst., and that the Chinese shall evacuate the Red River delta on the 20th, and other positions gradually, while the French shall occupy Formosa and Pheng Hoa, on the blockading of the rice ports, and search neutrals until a definite treaty of peace had been signed. It is believed that France asks an envoi for Frenchmen wounded in battle. Particulars concerning the capture of Makung by the French state the Chinese garrison consisted of 2,000 men, 400 of whom were killed and as many wounded.

THE FARM.

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 wagon load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure heat more quickly, and the manure softens or dissolves the particles of bone.

The whey left after making cheese is poor food by itself, but if mixed with wheat middlings or bran its deficiencies are supplied and it is then good for store hogs. The acidity of the whey causes it to be eaten with greater relish and also makes it more digestible.

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 fact.

The first year after setting apple trees corn is a better hood crop to grow among the trees than potatoes or any roots. It makes a shade 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 whittle trees and horse culturing implements.

Peas are the most hardy of all grains. A few should be sown in the ground for early use as soon as the frost is out, putting them 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 sweater wrinkly peas will.

The crop average in England is very high—so near the maximum possible yield that it cannot be cheaply exceeded, besides the risk on some hand 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 tolerable condition. But if she eats well, as every good cow will, her owner may rest assured that the feed is returned to him in the milk-pail, 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 lay 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 grain 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.

CORONATION, Ont., April 7.—The election in West Northumberland to-day to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the unseating of Mr. Guillet (conservative), was held in the return of that gentleman by a majority of 57 over M. Kerr (liberal), with one place yet to be filled. At the last election, Mr. Guillet's majority was 5, his opponent at that time also being Mr. Kerr.

The following are the towns, majorities for Guillet, 118; Hamilton, majority for Guillet, 24; Alnwick, majority for Guillet; Baldimand, majority for Kerr, 71; total majority for Guillet, 70.

BISHOP CLEARY ON THE REBELLION.

FIRMNESS TEMPBED WITH MERCY.

His Lordship offers some salutary advice to the people and their rulers.

SPEAKING OF THE ARMED RESISTANCE IN THE NORTH WEST—THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS IT—THERE SHOULD BE NO WARFARE UNDER CANADA'S CONSTITUTION.

The Bishop on Sunday directed attention to the principles of Catholic faith that should govern their feelings and conduct in regard to the rebellion that has unhappily arisen in the North-West Territory. He hoped that every Catholic would exhibit in his language and action throughout this trouble the true spirit of their holy 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 earnest 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 exact 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 be your political friend or your political adversary. The grand maxim laid down by St. Paul, "Let every soul be subject to 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 suffering persecution for conscience sake under the rule of the infamous tyrant Nero. Hence it follows that loyalty, obedience and reverence 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

SUPPRESSION OF THIS REBELLION.

Let us pray 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 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 justice to all, without prejudice to the rights of any. It is justice alone that establishes 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 surrenders 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 bishops 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

HAS NO SUPERIORITY ON THIS EARTH.

Let our warmth transfix 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 brothers in Christ and children of our common Father, entitled to our consideration for their errors and ignorance; and consequently we should indulge no spirit of hatred or revenge towards them, how criminalsoever they or their leaders may be. Once they lay down their arms, we must be disposed to feel tenderly towards the woman and the child because of their weakness, 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 settlers upon that territory, and we all know that priority of occupation 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 makes us feel tenderly towards the woman and the child because of their weakness, we 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 reflections 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 *honorables*, which go to constitute the Quebec Legislature, were journeying to the ancient capital on that lake North Shore line, of which Mr. Sonnenburg is chief, and which is causing us 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, although, according to their thinking, the *tout ensemble* of the Q. M. O. and O. Railways 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 had the poor Indians and half-breeds of the North-West to break them to work on Mr. Charlebois, the contractor.

The bill to increase the capital of the Victoria Skating Club passed through the committee this morning. The increased capital will go as a bonus to the shareholders. Ice rinks are a success in Montreal, anyhow. The Victoria is a sound investment, but the club are going to keep all the cake for themselves, and outside speculators 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 council, 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 Starkey, to get off to Cape Vincent in a club steamer and left for New York. He was an English pensioner and was implicitly trusted. A short time ago he sold his pension to the government for £124. He leaves a wife and large family. The officers are looking him up. He is a prominent Freemason and Crimian veteran.

SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION.

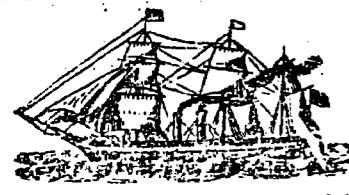
Over five hundred thousand pounds of ammunition have been shipped to the North-West, and 2,000 sets of accoutrements. A battery took 5,000 pounds with them, and the Provisional battalion 20,000 pounds; besides 1,200 blankets and fifty-eight tents.

NO HOME GUARD NECESSARY.

TORONTO, April 8.—Mayor Manning has received a despatch to Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, refusing to accede to Russia's proposal to extend the line of the debatable zone on the disputed Russo-Afghan frontier to the Pamirian mountains. Lord Granville insists that the "Lesser" line be the farthest limit and urges an early meeting of the joint boundary commission. It is expected Karskoff 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. Obroueff, chief of staff of the Russian army, had obtained the Czar's assent to an acceleration of war preparations. The Standard says: It is premature to say negotiations between England and Russia are broken down, but it is unquestionable that the relations between the two nations have reached an extremely critical stage. We are not nearer an understanding now than when Russia refused to withdraw the Coss

SEEDS

Our Illustrated Catalogue of
"EVERYTHING FOR GARDEN."
full of valuable Cultural Directions, containing Three Colored Plates, and encircling every
thing needed for the Garden. Send for our Catalogue, and we will send it free without application.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

PLANTS**Allan Line.**

Under Contract with the Government of Canada
and Newfoundland for the conveyance of
the CANADIAN and UNITED
STATES Mails.

1885 - Winter Arrangements - 1885

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.
Nunidion..... 6,100. Building.
Preston..... 6,400 Capt. W. Richardson.
Sardinian..... 4,650 Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Polynesian..... 4,100 Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian..... 3,600 Capt. John Graham.
Crescent..... 4,600 Capt. R. H. Hughes.
Peruvian..... 3,400 Capt. John Ritchie.
Nova Scotian..... 3,300 Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Caspian..... 3,200 Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Hibernian..... 4,000 Lt. B. Thompson, R.N.R.
Catharine..... 4,600 Capt. A. Macnold.
Siberian..... 4,600 Capt. R. P. Moore.
Norwegian..... 3,531 Capt. J. Stepien.
Hibernian..... 3,445 Capt. J. Barclay.
Austrian..... 2,700 Capt. J. Ambury.
Nestorian..... 2,700 Capt. D. James.
Russian..... 3,000 Capt. Alex McDougal.
Scandinavian..... 3,500 Capt. John Park.
Buenos Ayreas..... 3,500 Capt. James Scott.
Corse..... 4,000 Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian..... 3,600 Capt. G. Letellier.
Manitoban..... 3,150 Capt. R. Carruthers.
Canadian..... 2,600 Capt. John Kerr.
Phoenician..... 2,800 Capt. John Brown.
Waldensian..... 2,600 Capt. W. Datzell.
Lucerne..... 2,200 Capt. W. S. Main.
Newfoundland..... 1,500 Capt. C. Mylins.
Acadian..... 1,350 Capt. F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Leith, Fowey to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched,

FROM HALIFAX:

THE Steamers of the Intercolonial Railway, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Leith, Fowey to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched,

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA HALIFAX.

AT ONE o'clock P.M.,

Saturday..... Thursday, March 21
Sunday..... Saturday, " 23
Monday..... Saturday, April 3
Tuesday..... Saturday, " 11
Wednesday..... Saturday, " 18
Thursday..... Saturday, " 25
Friday..... Saturday, May 2

At TWO o'clock P.M.,

or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Polyesian..... Tuesday, March 24
Capitan..... Tuesday, April 7
Peruvian..... Tuesday, " 21

(According to accommodation.)

Intermediate..... \$40

Steerage..... At lowest rates.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Cabin..... \$62.65, \$78.00 and \$88.00

(According to accommodation.)

Intermediate..... \$40

Steerage..... At lowest rates.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

Cabin..... \$57.50, \$75.50 and \$87.50

(According to accommodation.)

Intermediate..... \$40

Steerage..... At lowest rates.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.—The SS. Newfoundland is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., as follows:

Competing with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifax, March 26.

From Halifax—March 24th; April 7.

From St. John's—March 25; April 13.

The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, Nfld., are intended to be dispatched.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin..... \$20.00 | Intermediate..... \$15.00

Steerage..... \$8.00

Atmospheric..... \$4.00

Cabin..... \$20.00 | Intermediate..... \$15.00

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Atmospheric..... \$4.00

Cabin..... \$20.00 | Intermediate..... \$15.00

Steerage..... \$8.00

VITAL QUESTIONS!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in
the world for quieting and allaying all irrita-
tion 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 Hops!!!"

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 "Buchs!!!"

Ask the same physicians:

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

"I will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others
they are valuable.

And mixed into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful
and mysterious curative power is developed which is
vast in its operations that no disease or ill health can
possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Half a fluid ounce of this small child to use.

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 consump-
tion, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness,
wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar
to women.

Men down out of shape from excreting pangs
from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia,
indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases
of the skin.

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of
which can be found in every neighborhood
in the known world.

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

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

RIEL'S REBELLION.

The Latest Intelligence from the North-West.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 9.—A half-breed
relative of Louis Riel has just returned here to
Riel's old home, for the purpose, it is believed,
of obtaining sympathy and aid for Riel.
He has endeavored to keep his mis-
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 sympathize with his movement.
Riel hopes to be joined by both Indians and
Frenchmen. The latter he thinks will seize the
opportunity as being favorable to secure the an-
nexation of Canada to the United States. He
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
he receives from friends assurances
that his mission is bound to bring about the
object he has in view. The emissary says Riel
has received money in considerable quantities
from the French, for the purpose of equipping
his followers to fight the troops when they ar-
rive. Riel's army is now well armed, and determined
to fight to the bitter end. There is a
private understanding between eight of the Indian
chiefs in the Saskatchewan district and the
insurgents, that whenever the troops arrive the
Indians will instantly join the rebels. The
Indians would join now, but for fear the authorities
would take the alarm and send more
troops.

RIEL'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Riel's settled policy will be to avoid close
combat. He will endeavor to surprise the
troops and by swooping down suddenly upon
them unawares aim such a blow at the
city, when he had his good bye she
was instructing some of the Circus squaws
to make their own dresses. Duloucy was about
30 years of age, while his wife is several
years his junior.

Mr. Gowanlock, who was also among the
murdered, was in partnership with a son of
Mr. Larrie, proprietor of the Saskatchewan
Herald, published at Battleford, which place
he left last fall to erect a saw and flour mill
at Frog Lake.

Both priests were O'leary fathers. Father
Leon Adolphe Légaré was born in the province
of Quebec in 1839, and was made an
Oblate in 1854. He was ordained at Montreal
and since then he has devoted his life to mis-
sionary work among the northern Indians.
Father Félix Marie Marchand was a young
man, 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.
Gilmour, postmaster here, received a tele-
gram this evening from Battleford stating
that his son William was killed by the
Indians at Frog Lake on April 2nd.

A REMARKABLE RESOLUTION.

QUEBEC, 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
North-West, which it is claimed is the result
of temporary dispute at the failure of the
people to obtain their rights and not from any
want of loyalty to the Queen. The motion
goes on to say that the House and its members,
as citizens, hold the federal government
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
thrown into excitement about a quarter past
six this evening by the firing of three canons
from the citadel, the signal that the men forming
the Halifax battalion for the North-West should
parade at once. In an hour's time almost the whole corps,
the majority filled with high enthusiasm, had
assembled in the drill shed. Immense
crowds of people flocked to the Spring Garden
road to catch 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 ex-
citement within was most intense and the
feelings of the men very high. When the
battalion was drawn up in square and orders
given timidly Cal. Bremer, ringing cheers
arose on every side and continued at
intervals, for nearly twenty minutes,
almost every word delivered by the
officer being received with no murmur.
The instructions were to parade again at
7.30 to-morrow morning at the drill shed,
then to march to the North street station
and embarkation 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.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—The con-
trator blamed—The heartrending scenes at
the ruins.

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 chil-
dren to flock into the streets. The crash was
caused by the fall of a row of eight five-
story buildings on Sixty-second street, carry-
ing down to death sixty or seventy workmen.
The row began about two hundred feet from
Eleventh avenue, and extended along Sixty-
second 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. Within
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 spot where an unfortunate was buried, pitiful groans
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 sign
"25," which summons all ambulances of
the city, was sounded. This brought to
the scene ambulances from Bellevue, Roosevelt,
St. Vincent's, New York, Presbyterian
and 99th street hospitals. Special calls
were also sent out for hook and ladder companies.
Meantime the firemen and firemen worked
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, we're dying;" "Won't some one come?"
Forty-five men were at work on the build-
ings, and of these 14 were rescued within
half an hour of the catastrophe. As fast as
extricated, ambulance surgeons bound up the
bleeding limbs and bodies, and ambulances
conveyed them to the hospital. The
scene in the streets became不堪
and gave the police reserves much
trouble. Women with children in their arms
and tears streaming down their faces inquired
pitifully for missing husbands, sons and
brothers. The neighboring windows were
tilted, and the house-top was covered with
crowds who watched the work of rescue with
the greatest anxiety. On 11th Avenue the
same scenes were enacted. Troops of men,
women and children were constantly passing
in and out of the large tenements, some cry-
ing pitifully, 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
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
Father 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 persons
were buried in the ruins, but up to a late
hour no bodies had been found, and the
rumor had reduced the loss in killed to eight.
A SMALL LEAK

will sink a great ship; and what at first ap-
pears to be a trifling leak is apt to eliminate
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 been worse for business of all kinds,
winter roads are breaking up and the reduced
summer freight rates have not yet been enforced on leading lines of rail.
The Anglo-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 consider-
ably. Trading is by no means equal to
the amount of stock coming in. Callagans
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BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been no
alteration since last week, the bad roads and
other inconveniences have kept everything
back; travellers are sending in but few
orders. Payments on the 4th were fairly meet,
remittances 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.

DAILY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There
has been a very fair jobbing demand for
butcher, a good local enquiry was experienced
for new moccasins, 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
will be rather late. The demand for eggs
keeps moderately brisk although the prices
are down since Easter week. Sales have
been made at 18¢ to 19¢ per dozen.

PROVISIONS.—Market very flat; Canada
short cut moccasins was dull at \$16, and
Canada hard was easy at 9¢. Western mess
meat could be bought at \$15.

HAY AND STRAW.—The bad roads caused
the receipts to be light and prices advanced.
Good to choice may be quoted at \$1 to \$2
and medium to fair at \$9 to \$10. Straw
firm 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
\$7. Good business and prices firm.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market during
the past few days has been slow. A few sales
of tallow are reported at 6¢ to 7¢ per lb.
Hides are being received with no hurry,
the instructions were to parade again at
7.30 to-morrow morning at the drill shed,
then to march to the North street station
and embarkation on a special train to be im-

mediately despatched for the scene of action.
By half past nine the men were dismissed to
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