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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MA + 11, 1887.

THE LIE NAILED.

John Dillon Calls the Publisher of the "Times" "a Base and Cowardly Liar" -The Government Accused of Connivance-The "Thunderer's " Charges Considered a Breach of Privilege- The Parneilites Demand an Immediate loguiry Into Them.

LCNDON, May 2. -- Charles Edward Lewis. Conservative member for North Autrin, in the flouse of Commons, this afternoon, called attention to the breach of privilege comattenued to the London Times in an article mitted by the London Times in an article sharging John Dillon with having told a falsehood when he denied the paper's allagations that he was an accomplice of Sheridan, the Invincible. In this article the Times declares that "Mr. Dillon in his denial had either presented to Parliament a tissue of fictions he had never taken trouble to examine, or had reached a yet lower depth of dishonesty. Sheridan was simultaneously the organizer of murderous associations and the close companion of the leaders of the constitutional agitation. Mr. Dillon," the Times article continues, "however conven-ient his memory, can hardly have succeeded in entirely forgetting their personal relations. Mr. Dillon has been called

THE CHEVALIER BAYARD OF THE IRISH NA-TIONAL LEAGUE.

He has been supposed to stand apart in public esteem from the rank and file of his party. What confidence can now be reposed in his disclaimer, which shows the best of the Parnellite party to be destitute of that quality which Englishmen rightly prize above all others as an indispensable foundation of character." Mr. Lewis concluded as follows: "These wholesale charges of lying against Mr. Dillon constitute a distinct breach of privilege. 1 move the House take notice of them.'

Philip Albert Muniz, another Conservative, seconded Mr. Lewis' motion. Speaker Peel, in answer to Mr. Dillon, said,

if the House decided that the article quoted by Mr. Lewis was a breach of privilege, another could be made calling the offenders to the bar of the House to answer for their conduct in committing the breach.

W. H. Smith, first Lord of the Treasury, on behalf of the Government, moved that the House adjourn in order that questions of fact might be argued. Mr. Dillon said he desired to have the

question brought to an issue right off. He denied the right of Mr. Lewis to take a course patting him on the defensive until his accuser was brought to the bar of the House. When the publisher of the Times stood at the bar he would prove him as base and cowardly a liar magistrates was rejected by a vote of 258 Irish National League of America, recently to 176. The Government accepted an amendment that the insgistrates must be legally qualified.

of inquiry appointed, but, foreseeing that a debate over the formation of such a committee would

BLOCK THE CRIMES BILL.

they are ready to drop the whole question if the Opposition permit. The m nisters had a conference to-night with Attorney-General Webster and Solicitor-General Clarke on the question whether the Government could declare to-morrow that there had been no b each of privilege, and that the matter therefore was at an end. If Mr. Smith should announce that no breach of privilege has occurred. Mr. Gladstone is expected to appeal to the Speaker of the House to decide to the contrary, and order that the publisher of the Times must avow his error and apologize. Whatever happens, the Parnellites feel con fident of scoring a trinmph.

HEARTLESS EVICTIONS

ON LURD GRANARD'S ESTATE IN LONGFORD-EXASPERATING SCENES OF BARBAROUS INHUMANITY-SICK WOMEN AND UKLPLESS CHILDREN RUTH-LESSLY THROWN OUT

UPON THE ROAD.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Since Monday last police-men, emergency men and sub-sheriffs, to the number of three hundred altogether, have been evicting thirty-five families, comprising about evicting thirty-nive families, comprising about one hundred and twenty-five-persons, on Lord Granard's estate in Longford. The Earl of Granard is an Irish, East-British baron, whose wile was a great herees. His crest shows three bears and his motto is "Peace of mind the fuel of glory." It would seem from his evictions that fuel has more to do with him than peace of mind.

NOT A PENNY FOR FOOD.

A reporter of the Freeman's Journal had conversation with one evicted tenant, who said :---

** Three-fourths of the evicted tenants had not the wherewithal to buy a morsel of food. We thought we could pay and did our best, but whatever the land yielded was eaten up before Christmas." During these past four days there were large

crowds looking on, but there was no disturb-ance beyond hooting, chaffing or-when in-humanities occurred-groaning. Henry Mc-Quade's debt was \$45. He was not at home when the officials and posse came, but his goods and family were put out and the doors were

legally qualified. THE PRODABLE OUTCOME OF THE DEVATE. LONDON, May 3.—The close of to-nigh.'s devate in the House of Commons on a question of treach of privilege left all sides in conbt as to to-morrow's developments. Mr. Lewis brought forward the question sgainst the advice of the Conservative Weigs, who warned him that it might lead to great delay in the programst delay in the programst, but, foreseeing that a difference of the crimes bill. The Ministeriatists would like to have a committee of nourcow's proprieter, but, foreseeing that a difference of the crimes bill. The Ministeriatists would like to have a committee of nource of the crimes bill. The Ministeriatists would like to have a committee of nource of the crimes bill. The Ministeriatists would like to have a committee of nource of the crimes bill. The Ministeriatists would like to have a committee of nource of the crimes bill. The Ministeriatists would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill. The Ministeriatists would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill. The Ministeriatists would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill. The Ministeriatiste would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill. The Ministeriatiste would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill. The Ministeriatiste would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill. The Ministeriatiste would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill. The Ministeriatiste would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill. The Ministeriatiste would like to have a committee of nource and the crimes bill and the 22nd, 1880, January 14th and 18th, and March 7th, 1881; also an erclosure, contained in said letter of March 9th, 1881, and we have no hesi t tion in saying that the alleged *fac simulc* and the letters and enclosures were written by the same hand. The documents referred to were letters from Pigott, wherein he tried to black-mail the League through the treasurer, under the mail the League through the treasurer, under the pretence that he had been offered five hundred shillings by alleged agents of Dublin Castle to publish ficti ious articles in re-lation to the League funds, prepared for the pur-pose of discrediting the League, and the letter to him from these agents, which he enclosed as proof of his statement. In his letter to the Treasurer of the League, Pigott said he was on the verge of financial ruin and must have money. He would suppress the Dublin Castle article if the League would supply him with a temporary loan of \$300. Thes, letters and fac simile of Parnell's alleged letter the committee above named believes to be in the handwriting of the same man. of the same man.

AN ORANGE UNDER SECRETARY.

TIM. HEALY ASKS A FEW QUESTIONS-ARTHUR O'CONNOR RESIGNS HIS CIVIL SERVICE COM-MISSION-MR. PARNELL'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, May 9. -Mr. Healy in the House of

Commons this afternoon asked what answer had been returned by the Government to the letter of Patrick Egan, treasurer of the old land league, offering to retura to Dublin and plead his trial for the charges against him, provided the venue in his case was not removed from Dublin. Col. King Harman, Parliamentary Secretary for Ireland, replied that no answer had been sent for the reason that no such letter had been received. (Laughter)

MR, HEALY then requested Mr. W. H. Smith to state if it was the intention of the Government to sanction the conduct of Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, in deliberately abstaining from coming relating to Ireland wore all over. Mr. Smith submitted that that sort of question should not the put. The exigencies of the country, he said, required Mr. Baltour to attend to urgent busi-ness connected with his department of the Gov-ennmert outside the House, and in the interval e inner to outside the House, and in the interval replies to questions respecting Irish affairs were secquately given by the Parliamentary under-secretary (Col. King-Harman,) Mr. Healy—"If my friends and I are to be left to the mercy of this Orangeman, I shall direct attention to the matter." Speaker Peel—"Order. This interruption is most unumrliamentary."

regarded," st unparliamentary

William Ridgway, the publisher of the Black Pamphlet, who was mulcted in the Black Pamphlet, who was mulcted in the sum of \$2,500 the other day in the suit brought against him by St. John Bren n, for statements in the pamphlet accusing him of association with assassing etc. The Paris nationalists, who



EDITOR OF "UNITED IBELAND" AND AUTHOR

OF THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

O'BRIEN'S MISSION.

ENTHUSIASTIC NEW YORK IRISHMEN-A WARM RECEPTION AWAITING THE UREAT ORATOR

AND EDITOR.

NEW YORK, May S.-Two hundred onthu-stastic Irishmen went down the bay this morning to meet O'Brien, who was expected to arrive on the Umbria. The fog and rain continued all day. The steamer bearing the party remained at quarantine until 9.45 this evening, when she returned to the city. The Umbria is anchored outside the bar, and, owing to the dense for, will not enter the hurbor to-night. A commit-tee will go to the Cunard wharf early tomorrow to present Mr. O'Brien with an address.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH APPLAUDED. NEW YORK, May S.—A special cablegram from London says: "Itislimen here and in Ire-land have received with great sat sfaction the news that Archbishop Lynch kept away from the Toronto reception to Lord Lansdowne. So far from there being doubts as to the advisa-bility of Mr. O'Brien's visit, the seal of party approbation will be put to his course by electing him to Parliament during his assence for the repeatedly declined to accept this, but the de-mand is now too strong and national to be dis-

NO ENQUIRY.

THE TIMES' LIBEL A GOVERNMENT ONE.

Fair Play Refused to John Dillon-A Brutal Majority's Degrading Course-A Trap Set For the Nationalists - Mr.

Gladstone's Intentions.

LONDON, May 4.-Mr. W. H. Smith announced in the House of Commons this after-noon that the Government had resolved that the allegation that the statement of the London Times that Mr Dillon 'old a falsehood while denying, in the House of Commons, that paper's utterances concerning his alleged relations with Sheridan the Invincible, was a breach of pri-vileze, and not sustained by precedent, was un-founded. It would be against the dignity of the House to summon the *Times* to the Bar the House to summon the Times to the Bar without previously enquiring into the cir-cumstances. The gentlemen below the gang-way. Mr. Smith added, asked that a select cun-mittee be constituted to enquire forthwith into the allegation of the *Times*. The practice of the House has been to divest itself as far as possible House has been to divest itself as far as possible of judicial duty. The Government thought such a committee, as was asked for, would be un-fitted to consider such grave questions as would have to be referred to it for decision. The Government, feeling it to be their duty to endeavor Attorney-General and such others as he cared to associate with him to prosecute the *Times* for the libel on Mr. Dill m, who was at liberty to select such counsel as he saw fit. Mr. Smith urged the House to accept the course proposed.

REJECTED WITH DISDAIN.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor condemned the Govern ment's proposal. If said he commisserated the ment's proposal. He said he commisserated the Government on their humiliating and degrad-ing position. Their proposal was really for a collusive action at law made by the valor of libel. Mr. O'Connor here produced a copy of the *Times*, containing the libel on Mr. Dillon, and flourishing it aloft, he said : "I purchased the *Times* at one of the bookstalls owned by the right hon, the First Lord of the Treasury. It is he agrading for the Government who It is he, spraking for the Government, who says no breach of privilege was committed. (Irish cheers.) He is, therefore, deeply inter-ested as a party in the case against the editor of the Times. The two men ought to be

IN THE DOCK TOGETHER,

The Irish members reject his proposal as un-fair, unjust and unprecedented. The House of Commons ought not to be taken in by a colluive action.

Here Mr. DeLis'e, Conservative, ross to a point of order. He said he had heard Mr. Tan-ner (Home Ruls member for Middle Cork) say that the "Conservatives were a damned lot of Speaker Peel—The Clerk of the House will

-You can try to suppress the press of Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.)

A PACKED JURY.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

A PACKED JURY. Lord Randolph – How would a committee of inquiry be constituted? Would it be proposed that members of the National league to put upon it? (Cries of "Certainly.") If so, there would be nothing in the whole history of jury packing like it (cheers.) Besides, the powers of a committee would not be equal to those of a court of law. A committee, indeed, would be hop league momentent to estible such ourseions hop lessly incompetent to settle such questions of h as a court could. In court the prosecution could proceed at the cost of the country by the employment of any counsel the Irish menters liked to name. In this way the truth would be arrived at and justice done offler dors,

NO CHANCE OF A FAIR TRIAL,

M. Dillon said he did not consider the or-dinary tribunals of England in the present state of political feeling on the Irish question state of political feeling on the Irish question fairly open to the members of the Irish party in the House of Commons. He, therefore, maintained he had a right to be heard before a committee. For six years the Parnellites had been held up to public odium as criationls. Some of them in the mean-time had been imprisoned, and enough had been down and said in these aix years to provide the time had been imprisoned, and enough had been done and said in those six years to prejudice the minds of any English jury possible to empan-nell. He must decline to take proceedings in a civil action against the *Times*, because he had no chance of obtaining a verifict. If, on the other land, a select committee of members of the House should be appointed to hear this case he would be contented that it should be so consti-uted as not to include an Trick members tuted as not to include an Irish member. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Gladstone is timated that in the event of the adoption of Sir Edward Clarke's motion, he the adoption of Sir raward Charke's motion, ne-would move an amendment to the main ques-tion to the effect that an enquiry by made by/a committee into charges of wilful falsehood in a speech delivered in the House of Commons brought in an article by the Times against Mr. Dillon. (Cheers.) Mr. W. H. Smith asked if Mr. Glad.tone

would make that motion at once. Mr. Gladstone said he was surprised at the

suggestion, coming as it did from the Govern-ment leader in the House. For him (Mr. Glad-stone) to make such a motion at the present time would be only making confusion and would tend to obscure the issue if the course suggested by Mr. Smith was followed.

THE DEBATE ADJOURNED.

On motion of Mr. Bradlaugh the debate was adjourned. The Parnellites will hold a confer-ence to-morrow to consider the Dillon-Times affair. Mr, Gladstone spent a large part of the evening searching for precedents for the ap-pointment of a select committee to consider breaches of privilege.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TACTICS.

The debate to day disclosed the Government tactics leading to the following issues: The Government will first carry an amendment to the effect that the Times' accusation is not a Beaker Per-The Clerk of the House will the effect that the *Times'* accusation is not a please see that the words are taken down. Mr. Tanner denied that he had used the word will chastone's proposal for a committee of damued. He repeated, however, that the Conservatives were a lot of c ds. The Speaker said he must withdraw the exprosecution of the Primes with the Atterney-General assisting the Farnellite counse. It they assented to the prosecution the Irish leaders would be subjected to examination, in which would be exposed the whole secret history of the league since its formation. Being fully aware of the trap set for them, the Parnellites will consent to nothing but the appointment of accountitee. On the one had, the Conservatives are generally opposed to a committee being appointed, becaute it would have to be composed of nearly equal sumbers of Gladstonians and Conservatives. Witnesses are not examined under oath, except in special cases. When a line of enquiry is deemed dangerous, either side has the power to protest and to challenge a division. A section of the Ministerialists is inclined to favor the appointment of a committee, on the ground that as the Parnellites will not prosecute, a committee of enquiry is better than nothing, as it will assist in sustaining the crimes outery. In the mean-In sustaining the crimes outry. In the mean-time, Mr. Smith is maneuvring to force the Parnellites to a public trud. Final divisions are expected on Friday. Urgent "whips" have been sent out by both sides, and all absentees are being drummed in. The Liberal Unionists will support the Government.

sever existed (Parnellite cheers.) Mr. Sexton said the Irish party had been challenged much lately and been taunted with not taking up the challenge. Now they took tup and insisted upon an enquiry by the house. (Cheers.) Mr. Sexton, continuing, said it was for an assembly of English gentlemen to say whether for the future its Irish members should be exposed to the attack of every ruffian calling himself the editor of a newspaper. The House should let the assailed members have an inquiry by committee. "Then," said Mr. Sexton, "let the Times bring forward its

BATTALIONS OF FORGERS AND LIARS. The Irish members will prove that they have been encliected to a system of moral assassination. They will be able fully to justify themselves." (Cheers.)

Mr. Bradlaugh opposed Mr. Smith's motion to adjourn, and carged the Government with conniving at the offering of Lewis' motion, and that the debate was a concerted plan to place in the hands of the Censervatives a weapon to assist them in the passing of the odious Coercion Bill.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said though ostensibly Mr. Lewis' motion was against the Times it was in reality raised for the purpose of attacking Mr. Dillon, and was a covert method of accusation by one section of the House against another. Yet when the Irish members asked for an instant opportunity of meeting the charges it was sought by the Government to adjourn the House.

Mr. Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, denied that the motion was made with the connivance of the Government. He had never heard of the motion till it was made on behalt of the Government. He disclaimed any intention of postponing the debate for party purposes. If the publisher of the Times was at once called to the bar of the House, the House would be unable to hear evidence in support of the charges and would be required to decide the question off hand. In the absence of the publisher or other responsible perton a motion to adjourn for inquiry was the best way to arrive at the truth. (Cheere).

MR. GLADSTONE

opposed the motion to adjourn. He saw Mr. Dillon had been charged with having stated a deliberate falsehood while addressing the House. If anything constituted a breach of privilege, that was a breach. The parties accused demanded immediate trial. It was impossible that the House could re-It had always been the custom for the House itself to proceed to deal with . out delay with a motion relating to a breach of privilege, afterwards in special cases appointing a select committee of enquiry.

A division was then taken on the motion adjourn, resulting in a vote of 213 in favor of the motion and 174 against it.

Mr. Smith moved that on Thursday the House resume the consideration of the ques-

Mr. Sexton urged that it be taken up to-

Mr. Dillon demanded to know whether the ditor of the Times could be brought to the ar of the House.

Mr. Smith could only say the usual course ould be followed.

OUT WITH THE OLD WOMEN. Then after a walk of about a mile and a half across the country, the house of a weak, totter-ing old woman named Bridget Kelly, aged 86 years, was come to. In the house with the poor woman were her son, his wife and six pale look-ing little children. The sub-sheriff entered and ing little children. The sub-sheriff entered and was told by the aged mother that her son's wife

lay very ill in a small bedroom off the kitchen. The sub-sheriff went into the bedroom and asked if she had a dector's cortificate. On receiving a negative reply ho said, "Well, I receiving a negative reply he said, "Well, I can'thelp it; you must go out," and after a pause he added, "Get your things op. You know you can't wait here."

A PITEOUS SIGHT.

The poor woman seemed oblivious to all that was passing, and her mousing was pitcous to hear. The old woman stepped to the bedside and said to her daughter-in-law .-- "Mavour-neen, don't fret. Cheer up. God will provide for us.

At this time the Sheriff interposed with, "See

you get her out !" As the aged mother was clinging to her sickly daughter he added in a brusque man-

ner :----"Get her out in a hurry, too." Meanwhile the little children were crying bitterly outside the house, having been cau-tioned not to disturb their sick mother in the house.

FIGHT SHELTERLESS BAIRNS.

The house of a woman named Heeney, whose husband is in America, was next arrived at. The tenant has eight young children. Her reat is \$60 a year and the valuation is \$46. The Sheaiff, after a talk, was coming out, when a goat going into the house walked against him, making the Sheriff appear discomfited. The crowd laughed and cheered the goat. The subsheriff walked quickly toward the people, exclaiming :---

"We will have to clear the mob back if there is any shouting.

THE GOAT DIDN'T KNOW HIM.

Whereupon a spectator remarked :--"Begorra, the goat didn't think you were the

resident magistrate." The tenant was readmitted as caretaker. Among the tenants evicted from their miser-able little hovels and let in again as caretakers wore Annie Corrigan, widow, rent S40; Mary Campbell, widow, aged ninety years, rent S45; Maria Cooney, an old woman, whose rent is S37, and who said that the land she held was of he worst description, and that she could scarce-y support herself out of the farm.

No one, of course, will take these farms. My Lord, in his comfortable home in Kildare street here, does not need money, yet the eviction farce proceeds as a part of the government plan of coercion.

MR. PARNELL'S HEALTH.

Mr. Parnell will be able to reach London on Monday with his health much renovated by his rest.

An abstract of the debate in the House of Commons was posted on the bulletin bards, and much delight was expressed at a reported sentence in Mr. Gladstone's speech :- "How institute a criminal prosecution before you charge an offence ?"

THE "TIMES" FORGERY.

THE OPINION OF EXPERTS AS TO, WHO WAS THE FORGER-HOW AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO BLACKMAIL THE LEAGUE.

gain to morrow. An amendment that enquiries to crime be Sutton, Secretary of the Irish National League and utted by grown law officers instead of by of America ; John Fitzgerald, President of the secretary of the States of the Sutton, Secretary of the States of the secretary of the States of the Sutton Secretary of the States of the secretary of the States of the

RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION.

Atthur O'Convor, member for East Donegal, then intimated that in consequence of attitude of the Government on the Times charge, he refused to coatinue to serve as a member of the commission of enquiry into the civil service. (Parnellite cheers.)

THE CRIMES BILL.

The house then went into committee and con sideration of the Lish Crimes act amendment bill was resumed. Mr. Clancy, Nationalist member for North Dublin, moved an smendment to the effect that magisterial enquiries into cases of alleged crime under the bill be con ducted in public. Mr. Balfour opposed this. Mr. Clancy's amendment was rejected.

A NOVEL SENSATION.

LONDON, May 9.-The Earl of Carnarvon Conservative, writes to the *Times*, suggesting that as it is intolerable to allow the Dillon-Times question to rest in its present state, a special tribunal be created outside of Parlia ment, invested with full powers to call and examine witnesses, and to which the decision in the matter shall be left. While expressing confidence in the partiality of the proposed tri-bunal, the Times says it is doubtful whether the Parnellites would consent to submit their case to such a triounal, but why, it asks, should in genuity be expended in divising amateur tri-bunals. Is not the law of the land good enough for Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon?

MR. PARNELL'S ILLNESS. NEW YORK, May 9.—The Post's London cor-respondent says he has reason to believe, but cannot state positively, that Mr. Parnell's ailment is cancer of the stomach.

"READY, AYE, READY."

HOW S,000 PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS WERE READY IN LASE OF TROUBLE OVER THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May S.-Governor Beaver formally opened the exposition of the City Grays at the armory of the company last even-ing in the presence of several thousand people. In speaking of the utility of the National guard, the governor stated that a little over a month ago it looked to those in authority very much as though the services of the more than 8,000 dis ciplined men would soon be needed. Enquiry had come from Washington as to the time that would be required to concentrate Pennsylvania troops at Lake Erie in case of trouble with England in regard to the fisheries dispute. The reply was sent back that twenty-four hours would be all that would be necessary to con-centrate the troops at the lake or any point on the border of the state. The governor added that happily the prospective emergency had passed, and that is why he had mentioned the

THE POPE AND THE CZAR.

matter.

NEGOTIATING TO UNITE THE GREEK AND LATIN OHURCHES.

ROME, May 9 .--- It is stated that the Pope and the Czar are negotiating through a noile Lombard monk with a view to the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches. As the Pope is willing to let the Greek Church retain its own manner of worship it is expected that the negotiations will be successful.

"THE BLACK PAMPHLET."

PARIS NATIONALISTS TO SUE FOR LIBEL-A RED PAMPHLET TO BE ISSUED.

PARIS, May 9.—The Temps says that a num-her of Irish Nationalists resident in Paris in and women the instruments of affection tend to take legal proceedings against Mr. tensively and sternally at work

WHAT THUE THINK OF US IN IBELAND.

E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, is reported in a special cablegram to another New York paper as fol-lows: "To-morrow William O'Brien will set fost upon the soil of America. The interest taken in his mission to the people of America is evidenced by the manner in which the dealings of Lord Lansdowne with his terants dealings of Lord Lansdowne with his tenants are being debated in the press. In Canada especially the feeling runs high. Whether Wm. O'Brien will made any delay in New York for the purpose of attending the meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute is doubtful. He is anxious to proceed to Canada at once, that the case of the tenants may be submitted to the judgment of the Canadians. He will ind anything woode who are no friends of

tind awaiting him people who are no friends of oppression. The liveliest indignation has been excited by the accounts of the evictions and the story of the abortive negotiations will not raise the Governor-General in popular esteem.

HENRY GEORGE AND DR. MCGLYNN. The Anti-Poverty Society, of which Dr. McGlyan is president and Henry George vice-president, held its first public meeting Sunday night at Chickoring Hali, N. Y. The hall was night at Chickoting Hall, N. Y. The hall was packed. On the platform were a large number of leaders of the united labor party. The exer-cises opened with singing by a chorus of fifty voices. Henry George presided. In his opening address he said:-In starting this society privilege. we don't propose to form a church There are already churches enough in the com munity. There is nothing sectarian in our platform. If Archbishop Corrigan chooses to join he is welcome, and if Robert Ingersoll desires to become a member he will be welcome desires to become a member ne will be welcame also. We propose to arouse a religious senti-ment in men to help each other and to do what charity cannot do. We will preach the doctrine of him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me," While George was speaking Dr. Mc-Glynn stepped upon the platform. Every Glynn stepped upon the platform. Every man and woman rose in the seats and cheered several minutes. When quiet was restored,

several minutes. When quiet was resto Dr. McGlynn said that the founders of society in years to come would look back upon to-night's meeting with pleasure and satisfaction. I, way not amiss that he, a priest of the church, should stand there to speak of a cause which proposes to abolish this horrid clime of poverty, which is the injustice of man in violation of the law of God. He would be recreant to his sacred priesthood if he should falter to speak the words which he was commanded by the Lord and Master to speak. Dr. McGlynu, in closing, aid that he always intended to remain a Catholic, and to preach Catholic doctrine and to try and bring back religion to the world.

Men may be made inconstant by virtue and by vice, by too much or too little thought; yet inconstancy, however dignified by its motives, always to be avoided, because life allows us but a small time for inquiry and experiment; and he that steadily endeavors at excelence, in whatever employment, will more hereit mankind than he that hesitates in choosing his part till he is called to the performance.-Johnson.

The highest form of beauty is not that of any single feature, nor is it made up of a combina-tion of features, but it is above all things else the outward expression of the inward comeli-ness of the mind and heart. On the features of

pression and apologize. Mr. Tanner said he would do so.

AN AMENDMENT OFFERED.

Sir Wm. V. Harcourt denounced the Govern ment's proposal.

Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, moved an amendment to the Government's proposal to the effect that the honse did not consider the Times' statement concerning Mc. Dillon a breach of privil-ge. Justifying bis action in offering the amendment, he declored that there was no record of Parliament having committed a man to custedy for breach of privilege such as the accustedy for breach of privilege such as the ac-tion of the *Times* was now alleged to be. He added that he and the Attorney-General were responsible for the advice on which the Government acted. He proposed to con-fine himself to the legal points of the case regardless of party politics. He then quoted precedents to show that the House was not the proper tribunal to deal with such matters. No corruntion had here alleged of matters. No corruption had been alleged of a member, nor had any contempt of the House been exhibited, such as had constituted the offence in previous cases where a breach of privilege had been committed. The course of the prosecution would be left to such persons as the Irish members might nominate, both coun-sel and solicitors. If the Government were asked to appoint them they would interpose no objection. Sir Edward modified his amend-ment, making it read that the House declines to treat the *Times* publication as a breach of

Sir Charles Russell (Liberal) contended that as Mr. Dillon's conduct in the House had been attacked that fact constituted a breach of privi ege, and it was the duty of the Hou rimarily incumbent on the Government leader of the House (Mr. Smith) to take action to protect the honor of its members. The course proposed by the Government's motion was

AN EVASION OF THIS DUTY.

The question was not so much whether a committee should be appointed, as whether the House intended to pass by the imputation against Mr. Dillon and say before the world, flagrant as the offence was, it was not of such character as constituted a breach of privilege

LORD RANDOLPH ChURCHILL

admitted that the case presented a prima facie breach of privilege, but he thought the House was not refusing a judicial enquiry. The only difference was as to the form of the enquiry to be adopted. He regarded a resort to the ordinary tribunals of the land one that would afford a better remely than could be obtained from the action of the House. He deprecated the attack made by Mr. O'Connor on the Government leader in the House. No one outside Mr. O'Connor's own circle could be expected to sympathize with him in such an assault. It was uttack up the provide the provided the prowas utterly unjustifiable. From the very language used Mr. Smith could well afford to ignore the assault. (Cheers.) If the Govern-ment leader in the House was charged with not taking primary action on behalf of the house of a breach of privilege committed against one of its members, he could retort that it was the leader of the Opposition who ought to the was the leader of the Opposition who ought to have been expected to protect his friends, hav-ing taken the lead outside of the house in an agitation for the repeal of the unic n. 'Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone—"I emphatically repudiate the assertion of his Lordship." Lord Randolph responded—"It is true, however." He then proceeded to argue that

t would be unwise for the house to go bey and the action the Government had proposed. The

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

WHOLE VILLAGES DESTROYED AND MANY LIVES LOST-A NEW VOLCAND.

NOGALLS, Ariz., May 9.-The car.bquake last Tuesday created and havoc in the northensterly portion of Sonora, Mexico. This por-tion of the State is far from railroad or telegraphic communication. The following des-patch was received here from Luise Torres,

quake has caused terrible damage in Monte-zuma, and destroyed several villages, but these in the north-eastern part suffered most terribly. Oputo and all its houses destroyed, and nine persons were killed. Bapirpe was utterly des-troyed, and one hundred and fifty people killed. Houses were levelled to the ground. A new volcano appeared, and its cruption destroyed all the timber and pastures of the adjoin-ing valleys and mountains. Further details are expected hourly. The volcano mentioned is in the famous Sierra Madre mountains. In thus place a pretty severe shock of earthquake was felt this morning at two o'clock.

The boly coat of Treves is a famous relic preserved in the Church of St. Peter and St. Helen in Treves, in Germany. In 1844, within the space of eight weeks, over one million pil-grims visited this church to behold this relic.

Our aims should not be so numerous and so confused as to jestle one another for preced-ence. The one which we know to be the highest and purest should have chiefest sway, assured that the others will be best served by their Willing subordination.

Mgr. Ga'imberti, who has just been as Papal Nuncio to Vienna, took with him an autograph letter from the Pope to the Emperor Francis Toseph. His mission is to arrange a difficulty which has arisen from the Pope's granting per-mission to the Slav clergy to revert to their own liturgy, which Austria considers a dangerous policy.

A woman need not be rich or educated, or travelled in order to be cultured; but only be the action the Government had proposed. The action of the house, if the *Times* publisher should be brought before the bar, would in no wise curb or control the great power wielded by the press of the country. Mr. Storey (a Radical newspaper proprietor) culture is for all. The Rev. Smith Baker.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

UNCLE MAX.

2

CHAPTER VIII.

NEW BROOMS SWEEP OLEAN. NEW BROOMS SWEEF ULEAN. We were interrupted just then by Mrs. Drabble, who came in for the tea-things, and, as usual, held a long colloquy with her mas-ter an sundry domestic affairs. When she had at last withdrawn, Unole Max did not nad as last withdrawn, out a number of the subject. I was somewhat disappointed at this, and in spite of my strong antipathy to Mr. Hamilton I wanted to hear more about his sisters. He disregarded my hints, however, and

began talking to me about my work. "Do you know anything about the family Mr. Hamilton mentioned ?" I asked, rather

eagerly. ...Oh, yes; Mary Marshall's is a very sad case; she has seven children, not one of them old enough to work for himself ; and she is dyicg, poor creature, of consumption. Her husband is a navvy, and he is at work at Lewes; I believe he is pretty stendy, and sends the greater part of his wages to his wife, but there are too many mouths to feed to allow of comforts ; his old blind mother lives with them. I believe the you can imagine the miserable condition of

such a home." "Yes, indeed." And I shuddered as I recalled many a sid scene in my father's

"I have sent in a woman once or twice to made excellent beel-tes, but in the abrupily, but not without feeling. lot turned sour from being left in the abrupily, but not without feeling. Lot bitchen one night, and the cat "The neighbors are good to them, Uncle hot kitchen one night, and the cat " The neight upset the basin of calf's foot jelly, --at least Mar tells me." the children said so. I go there myself, be "Oh, yes; they come in and tidy up a cause Tudor says the air of the place turns bit, --that is their expression; now and then him sick ; he looked as white as a ghost after his last visit, and declared he was poisoned with foul sir.'

"I dare say he was right, Max: poor people have such an objection to open their windows."

"I believe you there. I have talked my. self nearly hoarse on that subject. Hamilton and I propose giving lectures in the schoolroom on domestic hygiane. There is a fear-ful want of sanitary knowledge in women belonging to the lower class; want of cleanli ness, want of ventilation, want of whitewashing, are triple evils that lead to the most lamentable results. We cannot get people to understand the common laws of life ; the air of their rooms may be musty, stagnant, and corrupt, and yet they are astonished if their children have an attack of scarlet fever or diphtheria."

I commended the notion of the lectures warmly, and asked with whom the idea had orginated.

"Oh, Hamilton, of course: he is the moving spirit of everything. We have planned the whole thing out. There is to be a lecture every Friday evening; the first is to be on household hygiene, the sanitary condition of houses, ventilation, cleanliness, etc. In the second lecture Hamiltor will speak of the laws of health, self-management, personal cleanliness, to be followed by a few simple lectures on nursing, sick-cookery, and the treatment of infantile diseases. We want all the mothers to attend. Do you think it a good idea, Ursula ?"

"It is an excellent one," 1 returned, reluctantly, for I grudged the praise to Mr. Hamilton. He could benefit his fellow creatures, and give time and strength and energy to the poor sick people and yet eneer at me civilly when I wanted to do the same, just because I was a woman. Perhaps Max was disappointed with my want of enthusiasm, for he ceased talking of the lectures, and said he had some more letters to write before dinner, and during the rest of the evening, though we discussed a hundred different topics, Mr. Hamilton's name was not again mentioned.

Uncle Max walked with me to the gate of the White Cottage, and bide me a cheerful good-night.

should damp or put me out of temper, and fire. I sat down and read a sad rambling letter "All these ashes must be removed," he from Jill, which was so quaint and original,

in spite of its lugubriousness, that it made 1.1.3 me smile. Tinker, who was in a frolicking mood this morning, when I saw Mr. Hamilton cross the. road ; he were a dark tweed suit and a soft the least; he held open the gate for me, and h. She must have been a comely creature in made a sign that I should join him. As I her days of health, but she was fearfully approached without hurrying myself in the wasted now. The discuss was evidently felt hat, --- a costume that did not suit him in least, he looked inquiringly at the basket I

carried. "I hope you do not intend to pauperize your parents," was his first greeting. "Oh, no," was my reply, but I did not

of the basket. There was certainly a jar of beef-tea that Mrs. Dabble had given me, and a few grapes; but the little store of soap, soda, fine rags, and the two or three clean towels and cloths would have surprised him a little, though he might have understood the meaning of the neat housewife.

"I am glad you wear print dresses," was blind mother lives with the line is and helpful, and Peggy, neighbors are kind and helpful, and Peggy, the eldest child, is a sharp little creature, but nurse. Stuff gowns that do not wash are abominations. I am taking you to a very dirty place, Miss Garston, but what can you expect when there are seven children under thirteen years of age and the mother is dying ? She was a clean capable body when she was up ; it is hard for her to see the place like a clean up the place; and Mrs. Drabble has made excellent beef tea, but the last and as helpless as the children." He spoke

"Oh, yes; they come in and tidy up a they wash the baby or take off a batch of dirty clothes, but they have their own homes children. I tell my patient that she and would be far more comfortable in a hospital ; but she says she cannot leave the children. she would rather die at home. That is what they all say."

" Bat the poor creatures mean what they say, Mr. Bamilton."

"Oh, but it is all nonsense !" he returned. irritably. "She can do nothing for the chil-dren; she cannot have a moment's comfort, with all those grimy noisy creatures rushing in and out. I found her sitting up in bed yesterday, in danger of breaking a bloodvessel through coughing, because one of the imps had fallen down and cut his head and spe.

she was trying to plaster it." "Her husband ought to be with her," I said, somewhat indignantly.

"He is on a job somewhere, and cannot come home ; they must have bread to eat, and he must work. This is the house," pointing to a low white cottage at the end of a long straggling street of similar houses; two or three untidy-looking children were play ing in the front garden with some oystershells and a wooden horse without a head. One little white-headed urchin clapped his hands when he saw Mr. Hamilton, and a pretty little girl with a very dirty face ran up to him and clasped him round the knee. "'As oo' any pennies to-day ?" she lisped. "No nonsense; run away, children," he said, in a rough voice that did not in the least alarm them, for they scampered after us into the porch until an elder girl, with a year-old baby in her arms, met us on the threshold and scolded them away. Mr. Hamilton shook a big stick at them.

" I shall give no pennies to children with dirty faces. Well, Peggy, how is mother ? Have the boys gone to school, both of them? That is right. This is the lady who is coming to look after mother."

Here Peggy dropped a courtesy, and said, "Ycs. sir," and "yes, please, mum." "Mind you do all she tells you. Now out

of my way. I want to speak to your grandmother a moment, and then I will come into the other room."

I followed him into the untidy, miserable-

my new work like an unuttered benison as I up like tinder, and Peggy brought me an old wash all those children ? The tub looks that he rather admired my novel costume: went down to my solitary breakfast. I re. newspaper, and then I stood by while Mr. solved that nothing Mr. Hamilton could say Hamilton skilfully manipulated the miserable I nodded.

said, curly, as he rose with blackened hands; ."the whole fireplace is blocked up with them." And then he went to the pump and 1 was standing by the door, caressing washed his hands, while I sont Peggy after him with a nice clean towel from my basket. While he was gone I stepped up to the bed afraid we had to bribe Jock, the youngest and said a word or two to poor Mrs. Mar- boy, for he evidently disliked soap and shall.

running its course ; as she lay there exhausted and panting, I knew her lease of life would not be long. "It was the smoke," she panted. "Peggy

is young : she muddle; over the fire. Last volunteer any information as to the contents | night it went out, and she was near an hour getting it to light."

"It is burning beautifully now," I re-turned; and then Mr. Hamilton came back and began to examine his patient professionally. I was surprised to find that his abrupt manner left him; he spoke to Mrs. Marshall so gently, and with such evident all you have done;" and sympathy, that I could hardly believe it was eves looked at me gratefully. the same person; her wan face seemed to light up with gratitude ; but when he turned to me to give some directions for her treat-

ment he spoke with his old dryness. " I shall be here about the same time to

morrow," he finished ; and then he nodded

to us both, and went away. "Mrs. Marshall," I said, as I warmed the beef-tea with some difficulty in a small broken pipkin, "do you know of any strong, capable girl who would clean up the place a little for me."

ittle for re." "There is Weatherly's cldest girl Hope still at home," energied, after, a moment's hesitation, "but her mother will not let her work without ray. She is a poor sort of neighbor, is Susan Weatherley, and is very increasily in the line renearly." niggardly in helping people."

"Of course I should ray Hope," I answered, decidedly; and when the beef-tea was ready I called Peggy and sent her on my errand. One glance at the place showed me that I could do nothing for my patient without help. Happily, I had seen some sheets drying by the kitchen fire, but they would hardly be ready for us before the evening; but when Mrs. Marshall had taken her beeftea I covered her up and tried to smooth the untidy quilt. Then, telling her that we were going to make her room a little more comfortable. I pinned up my dress and enveloped myself in s bolland apron ready for work. Peggy came back at this moment with a big, strapping girl of sixteen, who looked strong and willing. She was evidently not a woman of words, but she grinned cheerful acquiescence when I set her to work on the grate, while I cleared the table and carried out all the miscellaneous articles that littered the floor.

Mrs. Marshall watched us with astonished eyes. "Oh, dear ! oh, dear !" I heard her say to herself, "and a lady too !" but I took no notice.

I sent Hope once or twice across to her mother for various articles we needed,black lead, a scrubbing brush, some house flannel and soft soap, -- and when she had finished the grate I set her to scrub the floor, as it was black with dirt. I was airaid of the damp boards for my patient, but 1 covered her up as carefully as possible, and pinned some old window curtains across the bed. Neglect and want of cleanliness had made the air of the sick-room so fetid and

poisonous that one could hardly breathe it with safety.

Now and then I looked in the room and spoke a cheerful word to granny. Peggy was doing her best for the children, but the poor baby seemed very fretful. Towards noon two rough-headed boys made their appearance and began clamoring for their dinner. The same untidy young woman whom I had se n before came clattering up the yard again complication; any charwoman could have

for them. I did not leave until granny had been taken up stairs and poor tired Peggy [Readings." was fast asleep, with the baby beside her. The room looked so comfortable when I turned for a last peep. I had drawn the round table to the bed, and left the nightlight and cooling drink beside the sick woman ; she was propped up with pillows, and it will be the first morning I thall not dread to wake. Thank you kindly, dear miss, for all you have done;" and her soft brown

CHAPTER IX.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

It could not be desied that I was extreme ly tired as I walked down the dark road; but in spite of fatigue my heart felt lighter than it had done since Charlie's death, and My low chair was drawn to the fire, a gort of ton came out of the kitchen as soon as I had lifted the latch, to ask what she could do for

me. The first words surprised me greatly. Mr Hamilton had called late in the afternoon, and had seemed somewhat surprised to hear I was still at the cottage, but he had left no message, and Mrs. Barton had no idca what he wanted with me.

I was half inclined to think that he had another case ready for me, but I had done my day's work and refused to think of the morrow. The first volume of "Kingsley's Life" and protesting that he had no idea that I had in was subgroups to move the subject is from the violarage the preceding evening, and that the vicar would remonstrate with I passed a delicious hour in my luxurious me on the subject. The first volume of "Kingsley's Life" and protesting that he had no idea that I had in was subgroups to methy the vicar would remonstrate with I passed a delicious hour in my luxurious me on the subject. might be fit for the next day's fatigue.

As soon as 1 had breakfasted the next morning and read my letters, a chatty one from Sara and an affectionate note from Lesbia, I went down to the cottage. "I found my patient a little easier ; she had

and was scrubbing the kitchen, as I had enjoined her. Baby seemed poorly and fretful, I gave her in charge of Peggy, and myself to

ed to wash the baby and see alter granny's and the children's dinner.

I had just brushed up the hearth and put the kettle to boil, when Mr. Hamilton's shadow crossed the window, and the next noment he was in the zeom.

I was sure that a half-smile of approbation came to his lips as he looked round the room ; he lifted his eyebrows as though in surprise as he noticed everything, - the neat hearth, white boards, and bright window, and lastly its scarlet quilt and clean sheets.

"This is quite a transformation scene. Miss Garston," he said, in an approving tone. No wonder you were not at home in the afternoon. My patient looks cheery, too; one would 'hink I had set the fairy order to work." I felt this was mean for high praise, and I received it graciously. I knew I had worked well and achieved wonders ; but then I had Hope's strong arms to help me : it had

been straight-forward work, too, with no

to give pennies to Janie and little Jock.

Peggy waited on me and ran errands.

There was still so much to do that I deter-

ad seen the dish emptied by the hungry

"Who would have believed in such an overplus of energy? Hard work cer-tainly agrees with you." And then he went out laughing and we set to work, and then Hope and I carried in the children by detachments, that the roor mother might see the clean rosy faces. I am

"Ishould not have forgetten your voice if boy, for he evidently disliked soap and I had one heard it he said, in such a water. Peggy and the baby slept in the mother's compliment did not embarrans me. "You room; there was a little bed in the corner ought not to let such a talent rest, Miss Garaton ; the vicar must utilize you for our Penny

I was borrified at this notion, and told him very seriously that nothing would induce me to sing on a platform, but that it was not my intention to let it rust, only I had my own: ideas how best to utilize it.

her good night, and told her I should be round early in the morning, she said, "Then slightly as though the question were distaste." And here he gave an impatient sigh. "It is a relief to human patrice to yent one's slightly as though the question were distaste." ful, then he put down Janie from his knee,for the child had clambered up again,-and said the vicar had undertaken the case, as he was rather new to the work, but he would see if I wished it.

I was provoking enough to say that I did wish it, for I wanted him to see the comfortable appearance of the room that he so dreaded to enter. I felt sorry for Mr. Tudor in my heart that his work should be so distasteful to him; he was a the warm glow from the win- fine, manly young fellow, who would have day, and had bandled my pet theory very dow of my little perlor seemed to made a splendid seilor or soldier, but sick- roughly. welcome me, it locked so enug and bright, rooms and old women were not to his taste, and yet he was very gentle and sympathizing tea-supper was awaiting me, and Mrs. Bar. In his manners, and all the poor people liked bim.

Granny was dozing by the fire, and the baby was asleep on the mother's bed, and as I opened the dcor I quite enjoyed Mr. that you could work. At the present day, if Tudor's start of asionishment at the changed a girl is restless and bad-tempered and cannot scene. I did not let him stay long, but I get on with her own people, she takes up thought his kind looks and pleasant voice hospital-nursing, and a rare muddle she would cheer poor Mary. He said very little | makes of it sometimes. either to her or Elspeth, but what he said was sensible and to the point.

I sent him away after this, for my work he looked at me, and then got up from his was waiting for me. He went off laughing, cheir and said hastily that I was tired, and and protesting that he had no idea that I had he was thoughtless to keep me waiting for

Tudor's little visit, though he had said noth- our tele-à-tele, my civility prompted my offer. ing specially clever; but he was an honest, genial creature, and I liked him thoroughly. I stopped at the cottage lase that evening, and had to go farther and keep Mrs. Marshall wanted a letter written to her was tired too, and had to go farther and keep husband, and I could not refuse to do it. I his dinner waiting. I went out at the room to remove my hat I went out at the room to remove my hat I stopped at the cottage late that evening, for | obliged if I would give him a cup of tea, as he passed a better night, and seemed on the was almost too tired to enjoy Kingsley that whole, more cheerful Hope had arrived, night, and found myself dozing over it, so I shut it up and went to bed.

Mr. Hamilton did not make his appearance until later the next day, when I was presidwork of putting my patient and ing over the shildren's dimer. I had just the sick-room in order, after which I intend. carried in a plate of lentil soup to granny. whom I had now kept entirely in the sick room, as she was too old to bear the children's noise, and the constant draughts from the opening door would soon have laid her on a sick-bed. I had baby in my lap, and was feeding her when he looked in on us.

I rose at once to follow him into the sickroom, but he waved me back.

the comfortable appearance of the bed, with it a hard morsel." And then he went into the other room, and, to my surprise, we did not see him again.

I left a little carlier that evening, as I knew Uncle Max meant to pay me a visit; but it was already dark when I closed the little gate behind me. I had not gone many paces when I heard footsteps behind me, and somewhat to my dismay, Mr. Hamilton joined

me. "Have you only just finished your day's work?" he said, in evident surprise, "This him, will never do, Miss Garston ; we shall have is a before came clattering up the yard again (combined), any chartwork for the work in here in the state of you knocking your-sit up if you use up your [Locke," he began, suddenly. In her clogs and helped Peggy spread great densit as well. I was sorry that his com- you knocking your-sit up if you use up your [Locke," he began, suddenly.

fact that I was unwilling to entertain Mr. it reminded him of a Highland peasant he Hamilton as a guest, for when 1 saw his face in the lamp-light he was regarding me with some amusement, Cunliffe has done me no end of mis-

chief," he said, as he offered to relieve me of my wraps; that unfortunate speech has strongly prejudiced you against me. Con-

has strongly prejudiced you against me. Con-fees, now, you think me a very disagreeable person, because Thappened to disagree with yon that evening ??? "Cortainly not on that account," I return-ed, falling into the trap; and then we both laughed, for I had as good as owned that I thought blip diragreeable. That laugh made us better friends. I felt I no longer disliked him; it was certainly not his fault that Pro-vidence had given him that type of face, and I supposed due could get used to it.

"Lwas in an evil mood that afternoon," he went on, and then I knew instinctively that he wanted to efface his satirical words the subject by asking him if he would like to somehow, --for this world of ours is a mighty nature to vent one's spleen on the first handy person that crosses one's path, and, parcon me for saying so, you were just a little ag-gressive yourself," looking at me rather dubiously, as though he were not quite sure how I should take this hit. My conscience told me that I had been far from peaceable; on the contrary, I had been decidedly cross; not that I would confess that this was the case, so I only returned mildly that I con sidered that he had been hard on me that

"Come, now you are talking like a reasonable woman, and I will plead guilty to some severity. Let me own that I distrusted you, Miss Garston. I have a horror of gush, and what I call the working mania of young ladies, and you had not proved to me then

"No doubt you have a fair amount of argu-ment on your side," I replied, so meekly that

He hesitated, then, to my surprise, sat down again, and said he would be very much

and speak to Mrs. Barton. When I came back he was standing before Charlle's photograph and evidently studying it with some at. tention, but he made no remark about it; and I told him of my own accord that it was the portrait of my twin-brother who had died two years ago. "Indeed ! There is no likeness; at least I

should not have known it was your brother. This is often the case between relations," he continued, hastily, as though he feared he had hurt me. "What a snug little berth you bave, Miss Garston, and everything so ship. shape too! I suppose that is your plane; "Do not disturb yourself, Miss Garston; you all look very comfortable. Jock, are you trying to swallow that spoon? You will find tea, he threw himself down in the easy-chair and seemed prepared to enjoy himself.

Looking at Mr. Hamilton this evening, I could have believed he had two sides to his character; he presented such a complete contrast to the Mr. Hamilton in Uncle Max's study that I was quite puzzled by it. He had certainly a clever face, and his smile was quick and bright; it was only in rest that his mouth looked so stern and hard. I found myself wondering once or twice if he had known any great trouble that had embittered

"Well, I must tell you about poor Pheebe Locke," he began, suddenly. "I want you to find out what you can do for her. The

good night. "I like to feel you are near me, Ursula," he said, quite affectionately; "an old batche-lor like mysalf gets have a groove, and the society of a vigorous young woman, brimful of philanthropy and crotchets, will rub me up and do me good ; one goes to sleep sometimes," he finished, rather mourufully, and then he walked away in the darkness, and I stood for a minute to watch him.

It seemed to me that Max was a little different this evening. He was always kind, always chcerful; he never wrapped himseli up in gloomy reserve like other people, however depressed or ill at ease he might be; but Mrs. Drahble was right, he was certainly thinner. and there was an anxious careworn look about his face when he was not speaking. I was certain, too, that his cheeriulness and ready flow of conversation were not without effort. I had asked him once if he were quite well, and he had looked at me in evident astonishment,

"Perfectly well, thank you-in a state of rude health. Nothing ever ails me. Why do you ask?" But I evaded this question, for I knew Max hated to be watched; and, after all, what right had I to inmanagement of a large parish was on his shoulders, and he was too conscientious and hard-working to spare himself ; but comehow the shadow lying deep down in Max's honest brown eyes haunted me as I unlatched

the cottage door. Is I heard Nathaniel's voice in the kitchen, and went in to bid him and his motion good-night. Mrs. Batton was not there, however, but, to my chargrin, Mr. Hamilton bowever, but, to my chargrin, Mr. Hamilton the stole down her withered cheek. "My poor stole down her withered cheek. "My poor and went in to bid him and his mother Nathaniel had the round table between them, strewn with books and papers; Nathaniel was writing, and Mr. Hamilton was sitting opposite to him.

"I beg your pardon," I said hurriedly. "I thought Mrs. Barton was here." "She has gone to bed," returned Mr.

Hamilton, coolly: "my friend Nathaniel and I are hard at work, as you see. Do you know anything of mathematics, Miss Garston ?--- no, you shake your head---Т I do not know what more he would have said,

but I escaped with a quick good-night. As I went up-stairs I made a resolution to avoid the kitchen in future ; I might at any sometimes in the evening. What a ubiquitous mortal this man appeared, --here, there, and everywhere ! It had given me rather a shock to see him so comfortably domiciled in Mrs. Barton's cosey kitchen ; he looked as much at home there as in Uncl-Max's study. How bright Nathaniel his looked as he raised his head to bid me good night! I was obliged to confess that they had seemed as happy as possible.

"It was very late when he left the cottage: I was just sinking off to sleep when I heard his voice under my window. Tinker heard it too, and barked, and then the gate shut with a sudden sharp click and all was still. Nathaniel must have crept up to bed in his stocking feet, as they say in some parts, for I never heard him pass my door.

I was glad to be greated by isunshine the ped." Reat morning; the day seemed to smile on I fo

looking kitchen. An old woman was sitting by the fire with an infant in her arms; we found out that it belonged to the neighbor who was washing out some things in the yard. She came in by and by, clattering over the atones in her thick clogs, -- a brisk, untidy-looking young woman, -- and looked at me curiously as she took her baby.

"1 must be going home now, granny," she said, in a loud, good-humored voice. "Peggy " Peggy

can rinse out the few things I've left." Granny had a pleasant, weather-beaten face, only it looked sunken and pale, and the poor blind eyes had a pathetic, unseeing look in them. To my surprise, she looked neat and clean. I had yet to learn the slow martyrdom the poor soul had endured during the last few months in that squalid, miserable household. To her cleapliness was next to godliness. She had brought up a large family well and thriftily, and now in her old age and helplessness her life had no comfort in it. I was rather surprised to see Mr. Hamilton shake the wrinkled hand heartily.

"Well, Elspeth, what news of your son? Is he likely to come home soon ?'

"Nay, doctor," in a faint old treble: "Andrew cannot leave his job for two or three months to come. He is terrible downed; and, alter all, what right added to be a solution of the set o at her now! Poor thing ! poor thing !"

"We must all dree our weird. You are canny Scotchwoman, and know what that means. Come, you must cheer up, for I have brought a young lady with me who is going to put your daughter-in-law a little more comfortable and see after her from time to

Mary ! she is patient, and never complains : but the good Lord is laying a heavy cross on

her. "That is true," muttered Mr. Hamilton, and then he said, in a business-like tone, "Now for the patient, Miss Garston ;" and as he led the way across the narrow passage ve could bear the hard, gasping cough of the

sick woman. Peggy, with the baby still in her arms, was trying to stir a black cindery fire, that was filling the room with smoke. The child was crying, and the poor invalid was sitting up in bed nearly suffocated by her cough. The great four-post bed blocked up the little window. moment stumble upon Mr. Hamilton. I had The remains of a meal were still on the big forgotten that he gave Nathaniel lessons round table. Some clothes were drying by round table. Some clothes were drying by the hearth; a thin tortoise shell cat was licking up a stream of milk that was filtering slowly across the floor, in the midst of jugs, cans, a broken broom, some children's toys, and two or three boots. The bed looked as though it had not been made for days; the quiltand valance were deplorable dirty; but the noor creature herself looked neat and clean, and her hair was drawn off from her sunken cheeks and knotted carefully at the back of

her head. Mr. Hamilton uttered an exclamation of impatience when he saw the smoke, and almost snatched the poker out of Peggy's hands.

"Take the child away," he said, angrily, "Miss Garston, if you can find some paper and wood in this infernal confusion, I shall be obliged to you ; this smoke must be stop-

a farmer frankrige som soft

children, and warmed some food for the baby. I saw granny trying to eat a piece of bread and dripping that they gave her and then lay it down without a word; no wonder her poor cheeks were so pale and sunken.

Mrs. Drabble had promised me some more beof-tes, so I warmed a cupful for granny and broke up a slice of state bread in it; it was touching to see her enjoyment of the warm food. The eldest boy, Tim, was nearly eleven years old, and locked a sharp little fellow, so I set him to clean up the kitchen with Peggy and make things a little tidier, and promised some buns to all the children who had clean aces and hands at tea-time.

I left Hope still at work when I went up to the White Cottage to est some dinner. Mrs. Barton had made a delicate custard pudding, which I carried off for the invalid's and granny's supper. My young healthy appetite need no tempting, and my morn-ing's work had only whetted it. I did not linger long in my pretty parlor, for a heavy task was before me. I was determined the sick-room should have a different appearance the pext morning.

I sent Hope to her dinner while I washed and made my patient comfortable. The room made a potato pie with some scraps of meat felt fresher and sweeter already : a bright Peggy had brought from the butcher's, and fire burned in the polished grate; Hope had scoured the table and wiped the chairs, and the dirty quilt and valance had been sent to Mrs. Wcatherley's to be washed. When Hope returned, and the sheets were aired, we remade the bad. I had sent a message early to Mrs. Drabble begging for some of the lending blackets and a clean colored quilt, which she had sent down by a boy. The scarlet cover looked so warm and snug that I stood still to admire the effect; poor Mary fairly cried when I laid her back on her pillow.

"It feels all so clean and heavenly," she busy, and stared at us. I was helping obbed; "it is just a comfort to lie and see the room."

Peggy drag the mattresses and bed clothes into the passage. The open windows and the wet boards reeking with soft cosp "I mean granny to come and have her tea here," I said, for I was longing for the dear old woman to have her share of some of the evidently astonished him. comfort; and I had just led her in and put her in the big shiny chair by the fire, when Uncle Max put his head in and looked at us. "Just so," he said, nodding his head, and a pleased expression came into his eyes. "Brave, Ursula! Tudor won't knew the place again. How you must have worked, child 1" And then he came in and talked to

the sick woman. I had taken a cup of tea standing, for I was determined not to go home and rest until I left for the night. I could not forget that poor fretful baby, and, indeed, all the children were miserably neglected. 1 made up my mind that Hope and I would wash the poor little creatures and put them comfortably to bed. My first day's work was certainly exceptionally hard, but it would make my future work easler.

The baby was a pale, dolicate little crea-ture, very backward for its age; it left off fretting directly I took it in my lap, and be-gan staring at me with its large blue eyes. Hope had just filled the large tub, and the children were crowding round it with evident amusement, when Uncle Max came in. He contemplated the scene with twinkling eyes.

"Where be us to sleep to-night ?" quoth Tim ; it is colder than in the yard." Peggy, who was excited by her work, bade

him hold his tongue and not stand gaping there blocking up the passage. I had been singing over my work, just to put heart into all of us and make us forget what a very disagreeable business it was, when Tim again made his appearance and

said there was a gentleman in the kitchen. "He thought he knowed him, but wasn't sure, but he had asked for the lady." I went down at once, and found it was Mr. Tudor; he was sitting very comfortably by the fire, with all the children round him; little Janie was on his knee; her face was clean, and her pretty curls had been nicely brushed, so I did not mind her cuddling up to him, and I knew he was fond of children and always ready to

play with them. He put her down and shock hands with me, and said the vicar had sent him to look after me, as he could not come himself. I thought he looked a little amused at my appearance, and no wonder. I had guite forgotten that I had tied a handkerchiefover my head to keep the dust from off my hair ; with

she became so voluble, in spite of her cough, you for another case." that I was obliged to enforce silence. Mr. Hamilton's visit was very brief. I

"I am quite prepared for that," I abswere ed; but I am afraid my voice was a little asked him to prescribe for the baby, but he weary. "You called on me yesterlay, Mr. said nothing ailed it in particular; it had al-4 Hamilton. I was sorry to be out, but there was so much to do that 1 stayed at the cotways been sickly, and had been so neglected? of late, most likely sour food had been given tage until quite late in the evening." it. Mrs. Tyler, the next door neighbor, who "Just so," in rather a vexed tone. "The

had looked after it, was a thoughdless body. village nurse will be on a sick-bed herself if "You must take it in hand yourself, Miss Garston," he finished : "keep it this goes on."

"Oh, what nonsense !" I returned, laughwarm and clean and see the food properly ing, for I forgot for the moment in the darkprefared : that will be better than any med-icine." And then he went off with his usual ness that I was speaking to the formidable Mr. Hamilton. "I do not always mean to work quite to hard. Mr. Tudor called me a abruptness, only I saw him srop at the gate charitable charwoman last evening ; but this is an exceptional case, -so many helpless mined to spend the whole day at the cottage. beings, and such shocking mismanagement I sent of all the dirty things for Mrs. Tyler to wash at home, for she was so noisy and and neglect. When I put things on a proper footing I shall not spend so much time there. untidy that I did not care to have her on the "What do you mean by putting things on premises, and I thought granny could sit in Mrs. Marshall's room and hold baby while

proper footing ?" he asked, with some show of interest.

"When the place has been properly clean-Hone worked splendidly; when she had ed it will be kept tolerably tidy with less scoured the kitchen and front passage, she labor. Hope Weatherley has been hard at vent up-stairs and scrubbed the two rooms work for two days, and things are now pretty comfortable." where granny and the children slept. I had

"I suppose-excuse me if the question seems importinent, but I imagine that you paid Hope out of your own purse ?"

children. When I had fed the sandy cat and "For those two days, certainly. It was had had my own dinner, which Mrs. Barton necessary for my own comfort, speaking selhad packed in a nice clean basket, and had fishly, that the place should be made habitpeeped at my patient, I went up-stairs to help able. My nursing would have been a mere Hope, and Peggy went with me. The state mockery unless we could have got rid of the of the sleeping-rooms had horrified me in the dirt. morning ; the windows had evidently not been

"You are perfectly right. I had no idea open for weeks, and the sheets on granny's you were such a practical person. But if you ed were evidently black with dirt. Hope will allow me to give you a hint, Marshall had washed the hedstead, and Peggy had carns good wages, and there ought to be suffilighted a fire, that the room might be habit. cient money to pay for a moderate amount of ble hy night. Tim came up while we were

help." "I told Mrs. Marshall so this morning," I rcturned, pleased to find myself talking with such case to Mr. Hamilton; but he seemed quite different to-night ; evidently his brusquerie was a mere mannerism that he laid aside at times; he had lost that ensering manner that I so much disliked. I remem But bered Uncle Max said that he was kind hearted and eccentric. "We had a long talk," I went on. "Mar-

shall sends the money regularly, and I am to manage it. Mrs. Tyler is to wash for us, and I think we can afford to have Hope for at least an hour a day, to do the rough work ;

Peggy is so little to do everything." "Heaven help poor Peg !" he ejaculated " for she will soon have all those children on her hands. Mrs. Marshall cannot last long. Well, Mrs. Garston, how many hours do you intend to spend at the cottage daily ?"

"I should think two hours in the morning and an hour and a half in the late alternoon or evening might do, un less there be a change for the worse, or Elspeth fells ill; she is very old und feeble.

"She was half starved, poor old creature, -fairly clemmed, as they say in the North. Here we are at your place, Miss Garston. How bright and inviting your parlor looks ! wonder if I may ask to come in, for a few minutes, while I tell you about the other 0888 2

manner lacked enthusiam; and betrayed the obliged to acknewledge to myself that the

Lockes are respectable people; Phobe and her eister were dressmakers. They live a little lower down, -at Woodbine Cottage."

" Some years ago spinal disease came on, and now Procee is bedridden. She suffers a good deal at times, but her worst trouble is that her nerves are disordered, most likely from the dullness and monotony of her life. She suffers cruelly from low spirits, and no wonder, lying all day in that dull little back room. Her sister cannot sit with her, as Pheebe cannot bear the noise of the sewingmachine, and the sight of the outer world seems to irritate her. The neighbors would come in to cheer her up, but she does not seem able to bear their loud voices. It is wonderful," he continued, musingly, "how education and refinement train the voice : strange to say, though my voice is not particularly low, and certainly not sweet, it never seems to jar upon her." "Very likely not," I returned quickly; no

doubt she depends upon you for all her comforta: to most invalids the doctor's visit is the one bright spot in the day."

"It seems strange that we do not project our own shadows sometimes and make our patient shiver," he said, with a touch of grufiness. "It is little that I can do for Phæbe, except order her a blister or ice when she needs it. One cannot touch the real nervous suffering; there is where I look to you for help ; a little cheerful talk now and then may lighten her burden. Anyhow, it would be a help for poor Miss Locke, who has a sad time of it trying to earn food for them both. There is a little niece who lives with them, a subdued, uncanny little creatures, who looks as though the childbood were crushed out of her; you might take her in hand too."

"I wonder if Pheebe would like me to sing to her," I observed, quietly. "I have found it answer sometimes in nervous illness."

I thought my remark surprised him.

"It is a good idea," he said, slowly. "You might try it. Of course it would depend a great deal on the quality of voice and style of singing. I wonder if you would allow me to judge of this,"-looking meaningly at the plano; but I shook my head at this, and he did not press the point.

We had very little talk after this, for he went away almost directly, first arranging to meet me at Mrs. Marshall's about four the next day and go with me to Woodbine Cottage.

"You will find plenty of work Miss Garston," were his final words, "so do not waste your strength unnecessarily.' And then he left the room, but came back a moment afterwards to say that his sisters meant to call on me, only they thought I was hardly settled yet; "we must get Mr. Cunliffe to bring you up to Gladwyn ; we must not let you mope.'

I thought there was little chance of this, with Uncle Max and Mr. Tudor always look-ing after me. Mr. Hamilton had hardly closed the door before Uncle Max opened it again.

"So the enemy has tasted bread and salt, Ursula," he said, looking excessively pleased: " that is right, my dear : do not give way to abaurd prejudices. You and Hamilton will get on splendidly by and by, when you get used to his brusque manner." And, though "" There was an old woman who lived in my holland bib-apron and sleeves, and pinned. Of course I could not do less than invite used to his brusque manner." And; thou a shoe, "he began, humorously. "My dear up dress, I must have looked an odd figure; thim to enter, after that; but I am afraid my I did not do acknewledge to myself that

I found the broken lid of a box that split Ursula, do you mean to say you are going to but when I said so he laughed, and observed

MAY 11, 1887

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TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE

half-hour had not been so unpleasant, ister all CHAPTER X.

weeks and the second

A DIFFICULT PATIENT.

I had a little talk with granny, the next

Mrs. Maraball was dozing uneasily, and I Mrs. marshall was uozing, measily, and I was sitting by, granny, mitring the baby, and waiting for. Mr. Hamilton, when I felt her cold wrinkled hand laid on mine. "What is it, Elspeth?" I asked, thinking

what put it in your head, my bairn, to, dolthe Lord's work it that is, what 1 am dolthe Lorus work : I have been listening to you this morning singing like a bird about the house, with all the bit creatures obirping about you, and I said to myself, 'What could have put it into her head to leave all her fine nave put it in the and wait on the likes of us old and sick folk and young bairns ?"

I do not know what there was in this 1 do not know what there was in this speech that made me cry, but I know I had some difficulty in answering, but I told her a little about Charlie, and how sad I was, and how I loved the work, and she patted my hand softly all the time.

Never fret, my bairn; you will not be lonely long; the Lord will see to that. He would not let you work for Him and do nothwould not let you work for this and do noth-ing for you in return. Nay, that is not His way. Look at me: as doctor said the other day, I have dreed my weird; few and evil have been my days, like Jacob, but here I sit like a lady by the fire, warm and comfortsit nice a moy by one mr, warm and comfort-able and hearty, thank God; and Andrew's wife lies on her death-bed, poor weman." "Yes; but, Elizabeth, you sit there in the

dark. "Eb, but it is peaceful and quiet-like, and the Lord bides with me, 'and darkness and light are both alike to him, "finished Elspeth, reverently. And then I heard the click of the gate, and rose hastily, only the baby cried as I laid her on Elspeth's lap, and I had to stay a moment to pacity her.

Mr. Hamilton came in and stood by us. "Do not hurry yourself ; I can easily wait a few minutes if you are not ready. Are you sure you are not too tired to come ?" he coutinued, looking at me a little inquisitively, and I was certain that he noticed the trace of tears on my face. Why was it I never could speak of my darling quite calmly ! "I am perfectly ready, and baby has left off crying," I returned, taking up my basket,

and then we left the house together. "I hope you do not suffer from low spirits, like the rest of us," he said, in rather a kind tone, as we walked on. "It is to be ex-pected that a cross-grained fellow like myelf should have fits of the blues occasionally. That is one thing I particularly admire about Canliffe ! however worried he is, one never sees him out of humor; his ups and downs are never perceptible. I do believe he is less selfish than other people."

"There is no one like Uncle Max," I re-

joined, fervently. "Is it not odd that we should suit each other so well?" he asked, presently, "for we are complete contrasts. I can bear him to say things to me that I would knock any other ellow down for saying. That is why I let him preach to me, because he honestly believes what he says and tries to act up to his profession." He broke off here, for by this time we had reached Woodbine Cottage, and is unlatched the gate for me.

A thin-faced child with a cropped head and clean white pinafore opened the door, and dropped an alarmed courtesy when she saw

"Please, sir, Aunt Susan is out, and Aunt Phoebe is very bad this afternoon, and cannot see any one. She is lying in the dark, and I was to let none of the neighbors in while Aunt Susan was away."

"All right, Kitty; but Aunt Phoebe will as me." And he walked into the passage, and told the child to close the door gently. The room we passed was strewn with worknaterial, and looked cold and comfortless, nt a small kitchen opposite had a warm psey aspect. Mr. Hamilton passed both more and tapped at a door lower down the buster, one cup of sucar, 13 cups of flour, have rentered, and beckoned me to follow in the base of the analysis of the base of th

doctor, can do anything for me. I am doomed, --- doomed before, my time." 1. 11 Mr. Hamilton looked at me meaningly, as though to any," Now you see what you have to do ; this is more your work than mine." I obeyed the hint, and accosted "the sick woman as cheerfully as though her dismal speech had not curdled my blood. Ic be Continuea. 5. 3 5.1

A MATTER OF FACT.

One of the few preparations that seldom dis appoints on trial is that old standard throat and lung medicine, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat and other diseases of the air passages.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

a d

QUICK CAKE,-Four eggs, two cups of sugar one cup of milk, three cups of flour, two tea spoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoon gether in a dish before beating, and let it stand in the tin after baking until ready for use. Bake in a quick oven.

CORN BREAD .- One large cup of sour batter milk, a heaping cup of Indian meal, a cup of sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of wheat Fugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, a tablespoonful of cream (or lard or but-ter, the size of a hickory nut), a teaspoonful of sa t, and a small teaspoonful of saturation solved in water. Put in a greased tin and steam one and a-half hours.

RIN DEOP CAKES. — Two cups sour milk; one egg, well beaten; one te spoonful cf sods, die-solved in boiling water; enough rys meal for a batter that will epsead easily on the griddle. Mix toge her the milk, meal and egg, add the soda and beat thoroughly. Bake immediate'y on a hot griddle or in gein pans well oiled; if in rem nans the oven must be hot and the cakes should bake about half an hour.

POTATO AND CORN MUFFINS .- Two cups cold mashed potato; two cups of sweet milk; two eggs; well beaten; two cups corn meal or enough for a batter. Soften the potato with the milk, working out all the lumps; then stir in corn meal till the batter is just thick enough to drop easily from the spoon ; add the whipped eggs and beat h_1 rd. Drop into the gem pans, oiled and hot, and bake in an even oven from twenty to thirty minutes.

FRUIT CAKE THAT WILL LAST A YEAR.-Wash and drain well one pound of currants, chop coarsely one pound of raisins, chop or slice one-half pound of citron. Beat five eggs and two cups of brown sugar together, then add to them one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one-half cup sour milk, on teaspoonful of spice to taste. Stir into this mixture six cups of flour, reserving one-half cup to mix with the raising to prevent the settling to the bottom. Add fruit last.

GRAHAM AND CORN MUFFINS .- Two cups GRAHAM AND CONN MUFFINS.—Two cups corn meal, one cup graham flow, one cup sweet milk, two cups boiling water, one egg. Pour the boiling water into the meal and stir well. Let the mixture stand till lukewarm, then add the cup of milk, or enough to form a batter about as stiff as will drop from the spoon, and beat well. Set this in a warm place two hours, then break in the egg and beat hard. Dip into hot gem pans, well oiled, and bake twenty minhot gem pans, well oiled, and bake twenty min-utes in a brisk oven.

CUSTARD EGGS .- Put the washed eggs in costARD LEGS.--rut the washed eggs in a saucepan of cold water and let them just come to a boil, then take them up. Or, hay them in a hot tia pail, cover them with boiling water, put the top on the pail and leave them on the kitchen table for five minutes. Drain off the water, pour on more boiling water and replace the top. When a hot tawal about the pail and the top. leave it four minutes before dishing the eggs. They will be like a sift custard throughout, and more digestible than if cooked in any other way.

Cool and spread the cakes. A nice and simple cake. Eat the day it is baked.

MEDICAL HINTS. WHAT TO DO IN CASES OF NECRALGIA, ST. VITUS

DANCE AND CONVULSIONS

The nurse's duty in neuralgis is to apply whatever outward application she finds will give relief. A piece of cotton dipped in laudanum laid upon the affected part and covered with oiled silk will some times give ease. A flannel wet with chloroform and ap-lied in the same wing is effectively the plied in the same way is still more effectual; it burns like mustard and must be watched lest it blister. Painting with menthol, which is merely a preparation of oil of peppermint, occasionally relieves. Carbolic acid and glycerine, or tincture of aconyte root, are used as iniments. Sometimes a flannel bag filled with bran will quiet the pain for a time. The doctor will give some medicine, as iron, qui and strychnia or belladonna, and probably prescribe change of air. Whatever increases the strength and improves the general health will help rout the foe.

Cores, or St. Vitus' dance, is a severe form of nervous disease which generally occurs in child-hood or youth. The face twitches involuntarily, and in some cases the hands are also much affected. It often arises from nervous weakness, and sometimes follows a sudden fright, a blow or an illness. It is generally recovered from with proper care. The child should be separated from other children, as they are sure to increase the trouble by teasing the sufferer, and by con-stantly imitating the movements may contract the disease. The food should be nourishing, the patient should live in the sunlight as much as possible and have plenty of fresh air and exercise in some pleasant plenty of iresh ar and exercise in some pleasant form, like riding on horsebick or working in a garden. Sea bathing is very beneficial, and change of air and scone is generally of use. The incidicine ordered must begiven with regularity. The attention of the invalid should never be directed to himself; his state of health should be ignored as far as pessible. When it can be d no without exciting suspicion the use of a mirror should not be permitted As the strength mirror should not be permitted. As the strength improves the symptoms usually disappear and in

a few weeks no trace of the disease is left. Convulsions are very alarming to people who are not accustomed to them. They are rarely fatal, and with an adult the principal thing to be done is to prevent the sufferer from hurting himself. Any smooth object can be put between the teeth to avoid the tongue being bitten. The handle of a tooth-brush or of a spoon, a paperknife or anything of a like nature that is at hand. The clothes should be unfastened, particularly any bands confining the waist, and the sufferer laid down. If the hands are thrown about they should be held. When the fit is over the person must be put to bed and kept quiet for a time. Babies sometimes have eon-vulsions when teething or from some derangement of the digestion. If the fit lasts for more than a moment the child shou'd be undressed, wrapped in a blanket and put in a warm bath to relax the murcles, the hand being covered with a cloth wrung out of cold water. The doctor will lance the swollen gums or prescribe a course of diet which will prevent a recurrence of the attack. It is generally not as alarming as it seems to the mother, but a physician should be consulted to discover, and, if possible, remove the cause.-Elizabeth R. Scovil, in Good Housekeepiny.

EDUCATION WITHOUT ADAPTATION, Why is it we do not exhibit as much sense in

educating our children as we do in training our animals? A farmer has a colt and a boy. He studies that colt carefully. He notes the points then take them up. Or, lay them in a ail, cover them with boiling water, put table for five minutes. Drain off the table for five minutes. Drain off the Wrap a hot towel about the pail, and our minutes before dishing the eggs. I be like a sift custard throughout, discussion and the source of the should be an interview. I be like a sift custard throughout, discussion and his plagment would be as merzi-course, and his judgment would be as merzilessly scored if he should take a high spirited, grac-ful young colt with all the points of a way. APPLE CARE — Mix and bake as for jelly cake, flavoring the dough with essence of bitter al-inond. Beat one egg light in a bowl, and in it a cup of sugar. Add to this the strained juice and grated rind of a lemon. Peel and grate three fine pippins or other ripe tart apples directly into this mixture, stirring each well in before adding another. When all are m, put into a farina-kettle, and stir over the fire until the custard is boiling hot and quite thick. Cool and apread the cakes. A nice and simple rotter in his make-up, and decide The result is that boys are educated away from the work of life they are adapted to, instead of

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS. ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

BANK TO-DAY. The annual meeting of the shareholders of the

City and District Savings Bank was held 'ast City and District Daving's Bank was held 'ast Wednesday. Among those present were Mr Edward Murphy, president; Hon. Justics Berthelot, Dr. Hingston, W. Muir, Jas. O'Brian, Thomas Workman, R. Bellemare, Nolan DeLisle, F. D. Judah, Alf. Larocque, M. Burke, Henry Archibald, E. J. Barbean and others and others.

The president opened the meeting by not reading the notice and then the an-nual report. The latter showed that "No loss has been made during the past year. Money was abundant during the past year, the year, and very low rates of interest pre-vailed; but the demand for funds has increased steadily since the beginning of August, and a fair average has been reached in the transactions fair average has been reached in the transactions of the year. The net profits last year were 804,923,57. Two dividends of \$22,000 each, or \$48,000, have been paid, leaving a balance of \$298,246.02 at credit of profit and loss, or nearly 50 per cent of the paid up capital. The volume of business during the past year amounted to forty millions of dollars. The in crease over last year in the amount due deposi-tors is \$455,731.93; but the average due each depositor has diminished from \$197.35 to \$192.96. The number of open accounts is now \$36,243 or \$3,116 more than in the previous year. All the branches continue to increase their business.

The report of the auditors was then read. showing the next and satisfactory condition in which the bank's books were kept. The balance sheet, which was also submitted, showed the total liabilities to be \$\$,275,633.51. The classe fication of accounts demonstrated that 20.858 persons had deposited under \$50; that 3,283 had deposited between \$50 and \$100; that 4,153 h id deposited between \$100 and \$200.

The report was finally adopted, but mean-while Mr. Nolan Delusle rose to say a few words in praise of the manager of the bank and in favor of the establishment of a superannuation fund.

After some discussion relative to the establishment of such a fund, a vote of thanks was moved by Hon. Judge Berthelot, seconded by Mr. H. Archibald, to the officers and directors

of the bank, and unanimously carried. Messrs. Delisle and Boulton were then appointed scrutineers and boulton were then appointed scrutineers and the election of directors was proceeded with, with the follow-ing result:-Messre. Ed. Murphy, A. La-rocque, Dr. Hingston, J. O'Brien, T. Work-man, R. Bellemare, J. A. Ouimet, E. J. Bar-beau, J. T. Judah, J. H. R. Molson. The meeting way then adjourned the result

PRESS COMMENTS ON O'BRIEN'S VISIT.

UNANIMOUS TO GIVE HIM A FAIR HEARING.

There is a terrible fuss being kicked up be-cause O'Brien is coming here to tell what a bad landlord Lansdowne is. I see one crack-brain is writing to the World to say that if he does come the said crack-brain is going to turn Orangeman and do some other dreadful things. The funny part of it all is that the excited folks all really seem to be absurdly in earnest. If there was an election just at hand I could un-derstand it, for then the hysterics and heroics would be in keeping with what we have beer me used to at such times

I see some of the frantic ones are declaring that Lansdowne is privilged, being Governor-General, and that to attack him is tantamount to attacking the Queen, whose representative he is. But I haven't seen it stated that O'Brien is going to attack Canadian Governor General Lausdowne, but that he is going to show up Irish landlord Lansdowns, Some of the stories that have found their way across the water of the doings of Lansdowne's evictors are enough to make one's blood run cold. If O'Bries sticks to the truth, I don't see that anyone has a right to obect. Lansdowne is Governor-General. The office, it will be admitted, does him as much honor as he does it, and while he holds the office, he owes it to Ganada that no act of his or his agents shall bring disgrace on him, or on Canada through him. "Noblesse oblige," you Canada through him. "Noblesse oblige," you know."-"Spokeshave" in Toronto Labor Reformer.

All doubt of the intention of William O'Brien, of United Ireland, to visit Canuda and address public meetings with the object of exposine Gov. Lansdowne's harsh and unfair

Wonderful Popularity of the Renowned Medicine.

The Greatest Curative Success of the Age-A Voice from the People.

No medicine introduced to the public has ever met with the success accorded to Hop Bitters. It stands to day the best known curative article in the world. Its marvelous renown is not due to the advertising it has received. It is famous by reason of its inhorent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It is the most powerful, speedy and effective agent known for the build-ing up of debilitated systems. The following witnesses are offered to prove this:

What it Did for an Old Lady.

Coshocton Station, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1884. GENTS :- A number of people had been using our Bitters here, and with marked effect. In

and the second second

Your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In fact, one case, a lady of over seventy years, had been sick for years, and for the past ten years I have known her she has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was *hcipless*. Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no avail. I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It had such a very beneficial effect on her that one bottle improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle walk out to her neighbor's and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use. W. B. HATHAWAY,

Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement. Gorham, N.H., July 15, 1886.

Know inatin tans world of additerated menciones, province in there is one compound that proves and does all could have it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago, I The assist-had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me ruling of t to such an extent that the least excitement of animals would make me shall like the arm. To st May regulation would make me shake like the ague. Last May was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used on bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind.

TIM BURCH.

A Husband's Testimony.

My wife was troubled for years with blotches moth patches and pimples on her face, which iron steaner of 1,350 tons, built in 1883, owned nearly annoyed the life out of her. She spent many dollars on the thousand infallible (?) curves, by McLean & Co., of Glasgow, and commanded with nothing but inimizer affacts. A base the story of the dianster but it is ballood she with nothing but injurious effects. A lady friend, of Syracuse, N.Y., who had had similar experience and had been cured with Hop Bitters, induced her to try it. One bottle has made her face as smooth, fair and soft as a child's and given has such had to hat its fair and soft as a child's and given her such health that it seems almost a miracle

A MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Rich Lady's Experience.

I traveled all over Europe and other foreign countries at a cost of thousands of dollars, in rearch of health and found it not. I returned discouraged and disheartened, and was restored to real youthful health and spirits with less than two lottles of Hop Bitters. I hope achers may profit by my experience and stay at home. A LADY, AUGUSTA, ME.

THE "TROUBLESOME WOMEN,"

NEW YORK, April 24.-The mous and kindly congregation of the little German Catholic Church, Brooklyn, was surprised to day by the church, Brooklyn, was surprised to day by the earnest cermon which its pastor, Rev. Father Braun, delivered. He spoke of Henry George, Dr. McGlynn, Dr. Curran and the Catholic Herald. Said Father Braun: "The women in St. Students Church wearned Wather Correspondences St. Stephen's Church presented Father Curran

with a gold chalice, and 1 may famey that they gave it to him just for spite. What a vast deal of trouble the world has had to endure from women. Look at all the trouble that primitive tramp, Mother Eve, brought on the world. Br. McGlynn will not obey his bishop. What for?

Hon. Earnest H. Crosby treats "High License," "Herces to Order," according to Colon-1 C. Challe-Long, is a subject illustrated by Emin Bey and Stanley. The hero to order is "manufactured for national aggrandizement." "manufactured for national apgrandizement." "manufactured for national apgrandizement." "Practical "Penology," by "Henry J. W. Dam, explains a special prison-system now operative in California. Roger Foster protests against "Trial by Newspaper," so far as it in-terferes with justice in court. John Boyle O'Reilly dissects and sums up "The Coercion Bill" of England for Ireland. The Review's "Notes and Comments", consist of "Economic Pessimism," by Edward Atkinson: "Mr. Boucicault on Opera." by Julian Magnus; "Rip Van Winkle's Manual," by M. H. H. Caldwell; "Un-American Americans," by Washington Messinger; and "Current Ameri-can Laterature."

LOOKS LIKE RETALIATION.

AN INFORTANT RULING IN WHICH CANADIAN CONTRACTORS ARE INTERESTED.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 5.—The Collector of Customs at Portland, Maine, has presented a question to the Treasury dejartment involv-ing the right of a resident of Sherbrocke, Canada, who has a contract for constructing twenty-five miles of railway across the State of Maine, to bring in free of duty the tools and implements he may require in the execution of his contract, such as shovels, crowbars, scrapers, wheelbarrows, etc. Assistant-Secre-tary Maynard has informed the collector that inasmuch as the contractor intends to bring in the articles temporarily and then return them to Canada, and as they are to be used by per-sons other than himself, they are not entitled to free entry as "tools of trade, occupation and employment of persons arriving in the United States," and that there is no provision in the statute which would authorize the granting of his remest. He also informed the collector that if GENTS :- Wheever you are I don't know, but into the l ited States for work on the railway Fithank the Lord and feel grateful to you to be must make entry and pay duty thereon, know that in this world of adulterated medicines provided to collector finds that such animals sen obtained in the United States. t-secretary explains that the recent ruling of t department in regard to the entry of animals under articles 774 and 880 of the regulation was intended to prevent the con-ditional free entry of animals import d along the frontier in all cases where the animals could be readily obtained in United States territory.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

WRECK OF THE STEAMBRIP JOHN KNOX NEAR CAPE RAY.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 3.—The British iron steamer John Knox was lost with all hands at Channel, Nild., last night. She had a crew of thirly men, was from Liverpool via Greenock, bound to Montreal with a cargo of bricks and liquors, and was one month out. She was an by Captain Brolly. Not a man escaped to tell the story of the disaster, but it is believed she

struck on the ro ks and careened over.

OPINION AT OTTAWA.

Edward Playfair, writing to an Otlawa con temporary, says :---

"William O'Brien, M.P., is one of the truest, present Nationalist party. He is moreover a man of high literary abilities. But his dis-tinguishing record is his initiating and carrying torward, almost single handred, of the power-ful system known as the "plan of campaign," which had for it4 object the protec-tion of the poorer tenantry of Ireland against the demands of their landlords for pay-ment of a scale of rent which had markets had rendered exorbitant. No Irishman of late years has whieved exordiant. For frishman of integrars has whieved greater practical benefits for his countrymen than Win. O'Brien; he is one of the beloved of the poor, and because hu is beloved in Iretand he shall be welcomed in Canada. Howeoever we may disagree in Canada. However we may usagree with his present object, we cannot fail to honor and admire and reversness the man who has devoted the energies of the best years of his manhood to relieving his fellow men from political and social oppression. We shall do our best to welcome our distinguished countymen, and if "the law of necessity and macular force" be brought to bear against him, perhaps the necessity and the force may not achieve any greater success than

The meeting was then adjourned, the newly elected directors holding a subsequent meeting, when Mr. Edward Murphy was again elected President.

A dark curtain had been drawn across the window, and the dim glow of cindery fire executy gave sufficient light to discern the lifferent pieces of furnitvre. Mr. Hamilton ave vent to a suppressed exclamation of im-patience as he seized the porker, but I could ot but notice the skilful and almost noiseess manner in which he manipulrted the coals. Then he looked round for a match, and lighted a candle on the mantel-piece, in spite of a peevish remonstrance from the

"You will make my head worse, doctor : nothing but the dark eases it,'

"Nonsense, Phoebe ! I know better than that," he returned, cheerfully, and then he stepped up to the bed, and I followed him. The woman who lay there was still young in years, she could not have been more than hree- or four and thirty, but every semblance youth was crushed out of her by some ubtile and mysterious suffering; it might have been the face of a dead woman only for he living eyes that looked at us.

The hopeless wistful look in those eyes gave mea sigular shock. I had never seen numan eyes with the same expression ; they eemed as though they were appealing gainst some awfuly destiny. Once when I and Charlie were staying at Rutherford a beautiful spaniel belonging to Leebia had been accidentally shot while straying in some wood. The poor animal had dragged him-elf with pain and difficulty to the garden-

sate, and there we found him. I shall never orget the wistfulness of the poor oreature's eyes when his mistress knelt down and Careased him. He died a few minutes alterwards, licking her hand. I could not help thinking of Tito when I first saw Pluebe Locke; for the same unreasoning anguish seemed in the sick woman's eyes. A mented soul looked out of them.

There was something rigid and uncompromising in the whole aspect of the sick-room ; here was nothing to tone down and soften he harsh details of bodily suffering ; everything was in spotless order ; the sheets/were white as the driven anow; a formidable phalanx of medicine-bottles stood on the mail square table; there were no books, no pictures, no flowers ; a sampler hung over he mantel-piece, that was all I saw Mr. lamilton glance disapprovingly at the row of ottles.

way, told Kitty to clear all that rubbish

ly, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda, and 21 tablespoonfuls of chocolate. Dissolve the chocolate over the steaming teakettle, in a sauce, beat into it a little of the cake mixture, then beat it into the vhole of the cake mixture. Flavor with vanilla, and beat it briskly just before putting into the oven. It makes one large loaf. If desired Carker in color, put in more chocolate.

ORANGE PUDDING .- Four sweet oranges, three eggs, one cup of sugar, one pint of sweet milk, one large tablespoonful of corustarca. milk, one inrge tholespoonth of considered. Put in a nappy only the juice of the oranges and the soft pulp cut fine. Mix the yolks of the eggs, a little of the milk and most of the sugar and cornstarch together. Stir this mix-ture into the rest of the milk which is boiling. Cool like custard. Sprinkle the rest of th sugar over the oranges, and pour the custard over it. Cover the pudding with a soft frosting made of the whites. Brown in the oven. Eat cold.

APPLES WITH JELLY .- One dozen apples pared and cored, 12 pounds of sugar. Fut the apples on with water enough to cover thom, and let them stew until they look as if they would break; then take them out and put the augar into the same water; let the syrup come to a boil; put in the suples, and let them stew until done through and clear, then take them out, slice into the syrup one large lemon and add one ounce of gelatine dissolved in a pint of cold water. Let the whole mix well and come to a boil; then pour upon the apples; the syrup will congeal. It is to be eaten cold with cream.

FROZE HIS FEET.

While out skating last winter, G. Varcoe, of Brandor, Man., got his feet badly frozen. He rubbed them with snow, and then applied Hag-yard's Vellow Oil, which speedily cured them, and saved him from being a cripple.

SPUNKY CANADA.

The Canadian authorities are frightfully dis-The Canadian authorities are frightfully dis-gruntled over Lord Salisbury's proposition re-lating to a settlement of the fisheries question. It isn't the proposition itself which concerns the Canadian Government so much as it is the evident purpose of the British ministry not to bother, itself about Canadian troubles. The meaning of the Lord Salisbury proposition is that if the Canadian authorities rely on British protection in every emergency they are should Brotection in every emergency they are simply deligiting themselves. The British Government. Has as much on its hands in the way of foreign complications as 10 .can' now dispose of without allowing Sir John Macdonald's ministry to be hunting up new sources of foreign trouble. The cool treatment the Canadian Government This cool treatment the Canadian Government This cool treatment the Canadian Government has received at the hands of the mother coun-try has resulted in the birth of a rebellions aprit in the Dominion. Nor are the Cana-dians taking any pains to dissemble about the matter. The Toronto Mail, which is supposed to speak by the card for the Dominion Government, talks right out and says that it is far better to proceed instantly to an indepen-dent political status that to remain in a con-dians in which every loss that could possibly be enforced one affect Dominion is the conse-quence. of a sconfidence in British protection that is invariably betrayed. That is, the kind of talk we like to hear. It has the ring of 1776 a abouts of the they were getting ready to achieve House the heavy fills of a set heavy fills and heavy fills and heavy fills are to be add and asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add and asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add and asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add and asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add and asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add and asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is to itself firlt from on the heavy fills are to be add asy this is the oast is to be add asy this is the oast is to be add asy this is to be add asy

or a third rate lawyer, and a discontented black-smith hammers his life and energy out at the forge, with tilents and inclinations which would have made him a successful physician. A humm life may be made a success by a good education, and it can just as surely be made a fuilure by a system of false training. Indiscriminate elucation, without considering adaptation, is a grave defect in our present educational system. It involves not only a waste of time and money, but a most fearful waste of human energy, by misdirected application. If there is any one course of train-ing that is adapted to all, whatever pursuit of life they may follow, it is the education afforded by a reliable business college. Every pirson is compelled to have business dealings with his fellowmen, and a thorough preparation for the business affairs of life cannot well involve an unwise expenditure of time, money or effort.

HOME POLITENESS.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to every one clse. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of couriesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger as he bes familiar of betraying his real want of esy. We are all in danger of living too comie courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, coveling the opinions of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of the deportment and character. We say to every boy and girl, cultivate the habits of courtery and propriety at home-in the sitting room and the kitchen-and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a pleasant smile and graceful demeanour, it is a satisfaction to know these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances.

NEATNESS IN GIRLS

Neatness is a good thing for a girl, and if she does not learn it when she is young she never will. It takes a great deal more natness to make a girl look well than it does to make a boy look passable. Not because a boy, to start, with, is better looking than a girl, but his clothes are of a different sort, not so many colors in them; and people do not expect a boy colors in them, and people to not expect a boy ito look so pretty as a gill. Algivit that is not nently dressed is called as sloven, and no one likes to look at her. Her face may be pretty and her eyes bright, but if there is a spot of dirt on her wheek, and her fingers' ends are black (with ink, and her shoes are not laced or butt cned, and her skirt is torn, she cannot be liked; I want into a little girl's room once and all her

lings with his tenantry, have been set at rest by the announcement that he has set sail. Mr O'Brien is entitled to a fair hearing. Some of our contemporaries have dis-graced themselves by giving utterance to threats of violence in case he speaks in Toronto, and by inflammatory articles written with the obby inflation words articles written with the sub-ject of stirring up an excitable and unreasoning class of our population to mob him. A few years ago such cowardly tactics on the part of those claiming to be the special champions of "law and order" might have been successful. But there is no likelihood that any such without course as that unreasoning and the successful. rufficulty course as that suggested will be pur-sued. The people as a whole love fair play, and do not sympathise with the persecution of any man for his opinions. Mr. O'Brien has the same right as anyone else to ventilate his views on the condition of Ireland, and the city authorities we doubt not will see that any attempt at interfering with the right of free speech is promptly suppressed and punished,-Toronto News.

A Montreal correspondent suggests that as A Montreal correspondent suggests that as the Loyalist delegates, Messre, Kane and Smith, were not allowed to speak in Montreal, the citizens of Toronto should prevent Mr. William O'Brien from speaking. Two wrongs do not make a right. This is a free country, and Mr. O'Brien should be allowed to speak where and when and as often as he sees fit. He knows, of course, that Lord Lansdowne is unable for obvious reasons to defend himself; and is well aware that his lordship is here, not as an Irish landlord, but as the representative of the Queen. It is a fair O'Brien is coming to Canada simply for the purpose of making mischief; but, even so, he has a right to speak. Those who know or be-lieve that Lord Lansdowne is innocent of the charges made against him by the agitators, and they constitute at least ninety per cent of the population, cannot exhibit their regard for His Excellency in a better manner than by allowing Mr. O'Brien to come and go in peace .- Toronto Mail.

[When Messrs. Kane and Smith came to Montreal they had no intention of holding a public meeting. They were well received and treated with much courtesy by Bishop Bond and others. Had they desired to publicly ventilate their views no one would have molested them. They gave long interviews to the press, and had not the slightest reason to complain of their reception.-ED. TRUE WITNESS.]

WM. O'BRIEN'S VISIT. A DESIRE THROUGHOUT CANADA TO HEAR HIM

There is evidently a widespread desire through

.

George's newspaper, the Standard, but I will not. I shall merely request you not to read them, for if I forbade you to pay any heed to them you would go right home and tell your wives, and they would immediately go and buy them just for spite, tike Eve, who left her husbaud and walked like a tramp around her husband and walked like a tramp around the garden, and would eat no apple save the one she was told not to eat. Why? God told her not to eat it, but another gentleman, pointing below, "toid her with a wink, that find was only fooling her, and when she heard that she took the forbidden fruit. Women bring a great deal of misery into the world."

BOOKS.

THE SECRET OF SANCTITY REVEALED, abridged THE SECRET OF DANGING IN Blessed Virgin," from "True Devotion to the Blessed Virgin," i Blessed Grigmon De Montfort, of the Third order of St. Dominic, by a Dominican Father,

beautiful little treasury of devotion has This been received from the publishers, Messra, Thomas B. Noonan & Co., of Boston. It is issued under the approval of the Archbishop of Boston, and ought to be in the hands of every Catholic.

From Muhlbauer & Behrle, publishers, 41 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., we have received several magnificent specimens of first comnunion and other cards, designed to be framed They are illuminated in colors and gold in the very highest style of art, and would make the most pleasing and beautiful decorations for Catholic homes.

"AN OLD MAID'S HUSBAND," a unique story, with a unique name, is one of Wilkie Colins' latest productions, and has never ap beared before on this side of the Atlantic. Many of our readers, especially the ladies, will wonder, no doubt, how that much abused por-tion of humanity, the old maid, can have a husband, and at the same time continue an old maid; but it is all explained in this masterpiece

of that prince of story tellers, whose works are favorites on both sides of the Atlantic. This story, with many others, appears in the April number of *The New Moon*, a magazine published at Lowell, Mass, and which contains besides departments of Children's Chitchat, Current Comment, House and Household, Literary Leisure, Mirthful Mention, Wisdom's Weav Leisure, Mirthful Mention, Wisdom's Weav-ings, and Answers to Correspondents, the whole forming a most interesting melance of interest-ing reading matter, while the moral tone is un-exceptionable. The typography, paper and presswork, are all first-class, and altogether it forms one of the handsomest magazines that comes to our table. It is published by *The New Moon* Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass., at one dollar a year; and we recommend our readers to send for a specimen copy.

I am sure I do not know. I ought to forbid than community, you all to read the Catholic Herald, or Henry

TORY SLANDERERS CORNERED.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE DILLON CHARGES-PARNELLUTES INVITE A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, May 4.- The Cabinet will meet the morning to consider the Didon affair. The Daily News says the country will not fail to note that it was the Government who shrank from an inquiry last night. If, as the debate would seem to indicate, they refuse in spite of all precedents to regard the natter as a question of privilege, it will only be because they do not believe the charges against the Parnellites capable of such proof as will satisfy a committee

of English gentlemen. The Post says it hopes Mr. Lewis' motion will be rejected as parliament's time, is too pre crous to waste in such discussion.

The Daily Telegraph says: S we can readily believe that the proposal is not altogether a welcome one to the government. The Cabinet are discussing the matter and may propose to refer it to a commission of judges, which would be a more effectual plan than appointing a parliamentary committee of inquiry, and would save time; besides, a satisfactory point is that the Parnellites for the first time have invited a searching investigation, by their present course. However the Parnellites expose themselves to the charge of shirking an inquiry before a British jury, yet, whatever the outcome, it is to be hoped that the charges will be fairly faced and proved to be unfounded.

The Daily Chronicle says there can be no doubt of the blundering indiscretion of Lewis; it is only fair to admit that no obligation rests on Parnel or Dillon or anybody to bring an action against a man who has libelled him. The matter is one for each member's private judgment. If he thinks he is not called upon to vindicate himself in a court of law he is entitled to de-mand that the author or publisher of the libel be heard at the Bar of the House.

The Standard says : Whether Lewis was well or ill advised in raising the question, we are strongly of the opinion that it should now be thoroughly investigated. Nothing could hap-pen in committee on the crimes bill that would be half so pertinent to the fundamental issue as a direct clearing up of the relations of the Parnellites to the party of assassingtion and outrage. But the ordeal which Sexton and Dillon have declared they are anxious to face will be a farcical formality unless the entire case spanst the Parnellites be gone into. It will be the duty of the Government to see that the inquiry is an exhaustive one.

H Unt ten i T

SNEAKING OUT.

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SPEAK.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THER. . . . ery strong circumstantial evidence that the vriter of the forged Times letter was Red Jim McDermott, he spy and informer.

TEE laish Bishop's have introduced the custom of administering the total abstinence jiedge to all the children at Confirmation.

HISTORY is repeating itself in the case of the present Pope. Like his predecessors in the Middle ages, Leo XIII, is at present practically the peace-maker of Europe and the arbiter in

international difficulties.

SEVERAL contemporaries are suggesting titles for Sir John Macdonald on his expected elevation to the peerage. One says Lord Batoche would be good, another suggests Lord Rielhanger, we think Baron Gerrymander would be neat and highly suggestive.

LORD SALISBURY has surrendered the Canadian fisheries to the United States. Now, if he would only throw in Sir John and Lansdowne as hostages the transaction would be complete. Why should Canada keep the sharks after giving away the cod and mackerel?

British America Bank Note Company. To this offer from a substantial concern, the Ministry paid no attention whatever, but renewed the contract of the B. A. Bank Note Company, and refused even to open the tender of their rivals! The matter, says, the Globe, which at present seems to admit of no plunder they will sesure. explanation creditable to the Administration, will, we understand, be ventilated in the House during the present week.

THE Liberal and National press of England, Ireland and Scotland contain long quotations from articles that have appeared in THE Post apent the Lansdowne evictions and the visit of Mr. Wm. O'Brien to Canada. We are glad to see by a number of editorial reterences to those articles that our advocacy of the Irish cause is helping to keep up the hearts of the poor people who are making a last stand for their rights in the Old Land.

THE Kazool, according to its invariable custom of falsifying what appears in other papers, this morning produced an alleged translation of an article that appeared in L'Etendard anent the Lansdowne evictions. The trans'ation conveys the exact reverse of what was said by our French contemporary. There is not a phrase in L'Etendard's article that could be construed into the terms : "Some of the tenants are not poor cotters, but rich rascals." He was not a poor translator but a designing knave who made that translation.

A BEFORT appeared in our telegraph columns tome few weeks ago which stated that Canadian railways had refused to give passes to shippers of live stock coming to Montreal. We now see it stated that most of the United States western railroad companies give interstate passes to shippers of live stock, and are said to defend this practice upon the ground that while these men are engaged in the transportation of cattle and are traveling with their property they are employes of the railroad company that serves them.

THE canals of New York will be opened to-morrow or Saturday. Friday is regarded as an unlucky day on the water, and no vessel is launched on Friday, or started on its first trip on that day. There are 5,000,000 bushels of grain now on the lakes en route to Baffalo, to be transported through the Erie canal, which has the inside track under the interstate commerce law. By the lat of June there will be 150 new boats on the canals, including steamers and their consorts. Sixty new propellers have been built on the lakes this season.

THE reported exodus of vast numbers of Irishmen from Ireland in advance of the passage of the last great act of Tory-English infamy, the Balfour Coercion Bill, reminds us of a passage in the history of Holland, Old Corvin, in the Assembly of Burgomasters, in the year 1712, made this immortal speech :--- "I am an old man, upwards of eighty, and have seen more difficult times than these; but by the blessing of God, on our firmness and resolution we have bithe to preserved our own state. If

price to save the country at least \$24,000 as ficians are amassing vast of the out of the Pear. the Government work done by the revenues and resources of the Dominion, is revenues and resources of the Dominion, is are not mentioned, and to whom no jurisdiction the object of such articles, as that, under notice. But it cannot stand. It must break down eventually. The object me autime of the Ottawa combination is to keep up the farce as long as possible ; for the long or it lasts the greater will be the amount of the

SPEAKING! of Mr. O'Brien's visit, the Irish Canadian BAVS :---

Lord Lansdowne is now terrified at the pub lication of the villainies that 'prevail on his so-called estates : and, with the design of nullify ing Mr. O'Brien's exposure of the facts, he starts on a personal campaign in the vain endeavor to establish a sparious popularity. There are some objections to Mr. O'Brien's visit to Canada. Why? Has not Mr. O'Brien's uight to come to Canada to expose the villanies of Lord Landowne? Is Lord Landowne to deny all knowledge of the cruelties perpetrated by his agents, and Mr. O'Brien to be denied the right of exposing his lordship's hypocrisy in the tot exposing his fordships hypocrisy in the matter? It is said in certain circles that O'Brien is not wanted. Weil, O'Brien does not care whether he is wanted or not. It is equilly true that Lord Lanadowne is not wanted here by a large number of C.nadian. He is simply tol-erard, but almost universally detected. Public opinion, as Wendell Phi lps remarks, is more effective than armies in battle array; and this explains the eagerness of the Governor General in opening the campaign which Mr. O'Brien has forced on him, by his present visit to Toronto.

THE coercion policy of the British Government is not founded on any principle of government. It is simply brute force. It is as if Lord Salisbury were to say : " I shall have my way. I will break your spirit or I will kill you." We see in it an imitation of Bismarck by feeble but tigerish men in accidental possession of the national power. The Tory government and raity is fitly supported by the Dames of the Primrose League. N twithstanding all the finery of these women their conduct in this crisis places them side by side with the ferocious vixens in petticoats who composed the most pitiless and bloodthirsty part of French revolutionary mobs. Foolish and feeble individually they become as terril le and unmanageable as a menagerie of wild cuts let losse in the streets. In this go as Messrs. Kane and Smith were, and not in-Primrose League the British Tories are nursing a monster that will yet turn upon and

rend them.

THE Detroit Free Press recalls, as timely just now, two counts in the indictment sgainst King George in the Declaration of American Independence, viz. :

"For depriving us in many instances of the For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses."

On this the Frec Press justly comments :

"It was for these acts of tyranny and injus-tice among others that the American colonists

war and endured for seven long years went to ts sufferings and hardships and privations. The Coercion bill proposes just such acts of tyranny and injustice against Ireland; and the spirit of seventy-six,' which has come down to us through the century, should alone be sufficient to secure for Ireland the most abundant and heartfelt American sympathy."

The N.Y. Herald of yesterday published a letter from Mr. Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent, which shows with what anxiety Mr. O'Brien's visit to Canada is regarded by that on Mr. Trench's letter as follows : ~

is given, although the trial is to take place in the building they occupy. The jurisdiction remains in the Irish judge and in the commission for the county in which the crime was committed, whom it can hardly have been intended to take to England. Much reliance cannot, however, be placed on the language of a Bill which speaks of a "crime" before there b as been a trial ; which carefully provides that the defendant may be convicted and sentenced, " but does not allow him to be acquitted,

so that he might be tried over again in Ireland, and, finally, with a fine Hibernian touch. speaks of "assa ulting a dwelling-house."

A LAW THAT N. EEDS AMENDING.

That the Conservatives are in great fear of their maj rity slipping away is evidenced by the number of petitions they are entering against Liberal members of the Commons. They are determined, it would seem, to make themselves solid by taking advantage of a legal trick which amounts to a practical wrong in the courts. This is an easy matter for them, seeing that all the boodle they require comes out of the public funds. It will scarcely have escaped notice that every Tory who has filed a petition has filed only, the like time that the petitioner has to file his counter-petition-a most stupid condition of unwhipt of justice. Glengarry furnishes a cating themselves in a trial by their peers. striking instance of this sort of sharp practice.

moment of the last day, and so Mr. Purcell is are evident.

SENSIBLE AT LAST.

The Ottawa Citizen has come to reason and adopts the sensible view taken by THE POST from the start relative to Mr. O'Brien's visit We said that he should be allowed to come and terfered with. The Citizen advocated a counter demonstration. Now it says :--

"We believed then, as we believe now, that remonstrance should be made against Mr. O'Brien's crusade; but whether it should be confined to the protests of the press, or should include public indoor demonstrations, is a matter for the people themselves to decide. The Citizen took the latter view, but if it b deemed prudent not to act upon it, then let the matter drop. The Citizen is not desirous of pushing it further, as far as recommending the holding of an indignation meeting is concerned.''

Had the Citizen taken this sensible stand at first there would have been no thought of trouble. The Citizen also says :--

" If Mr. O'Brien speaks here, we do not be lieve that any organized attempt will be made to prevent his doing so; at least no man who has the best interests of the community at heart would recommend the taking of such a course. It would be a great misfortune if anything of the sort were attempted, as it would end in serious trouble."

"KAZOOTIC" LOYALTY.

Loyalty is the one great virtue of the "Kazoot" party in Canada. With what an assumption of dignity it rebaked THE person and his master. The Herald comments Post for having had the audacity to assail Gladstone yesterday. It, therefore, seems

the judges of the Central Criminal Court; who for Washington, restored without granting any of gists an interested, bigotted, stupid minority the concessions, guaranteed to Canada, under that instrument. They get all, in fact, we: get nothing ; and for an indefinite number of fish- it is not the proper thing to, hold the Governer-

England cannot afford to quarrel with the United States, and Canada must submit to see her rights secrificed to Imperial exigencies. Under these circumstances would it not he well. to consider the value Canadians ought to place on British protection, which always fails to protect their interests in the time of need. But it is always thus. Were the United States to demand the whole Dominion along and suffering. with the Scheries, England would not, for she dare not, refuse.

DISHONORABLE TACTICS.

There could be nothing more ungenerous, unjust, we may even say distonorable, than the manner in which the Government of England and the majority of the House of Commons to God, whose face shines upon them from the have treated Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon and the Irish Nationalist representatives.

These gentlemen have been slandered in the most attocious manner, yet the Government refuse to allow them the only fair means whereby they can establish their innocence and expose the malice of their enemies. The eyes it of the world are fixed upon the British House on the last day, so that his own acts should of Commons, and men and nations who have not be inquired into. The sitting member has been reared in the superstition of British fair play are amazed to see most odious, contemptible, shifts, tricks and expedients resorted to by the law-and so the Tory candidate in many the leaders of a powerful Government to preconstituencies, and his friends, who have been vent the men they and their followers have acoverzealous in his election, are likely to go cused of the most infamous crimes from vindi-

But the men who are looking on from America Mr. McMaster filed his patition at the last and the continent of Europe see through the gave with amused disgust. Already the press precluded from investigating the conduct and of France and America have spoken, and with methols of Mr. McMaster and his friends. one voice expressed their contempt for the mus-The unfairness and cowardice of this proceeding | erably dishonorable conduct of the Tory Government of England. Were there nothing else whereby to judge the infamons charges made by forgers and perjurers against Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon the action of the Government. would be sufficient to acouit them.

Does any one suppose for an instant that if the Times or the ministry were in a position to convict Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon of the terrible crimes laid to their charge, that measures would not long ago have been taken to crush them utterly, and consign their names to everlasting infamy? The possession of ever so little circumstantial evidence, if only sufficient to give a semblance of plausibility to the charges, would be, to a government so determined and unscrupulous, a weapon ot irresistable power in the present state of the public mind, to ruin the Irish cause irretrievably and secure their grand object-the immediate passage of the Crimes Bill.

It is because they have not got a tittle of evidence. because they know that the whole matter of the charges is a tissue of forgery, fraud and vindictive villainy, that the ministry quibble, dodge, evade, and finally, when driven into a corner, refuse point blank to allow fair, open investigati n before the only safe tribunal, a committee of the House of Commons,

The situation, however, is not without its among the marses of Englishmen is being aroused by such manifest and cruel persecution. This tendency of the public mind was quickly recognized and acted upon by the twenty-seven recent division, and the five who went back to

-all right ?

But it is said we are a loyal people, and that General up to public reprobation. This argument would have some force were it not for the fact that the same party and people who advance it mobbed, and would have murdered, a former Governot-General because, in the exercise of his constitutional functions, he signed the Rebellion Losses Bill, by which the French people of Lower Canada were given a meagre measure of justice after over ten years of deprivation

Surely no one can think upon these historical acts-especially no French Canadian-without deeply smpathizing with Mr. O'Brien's mission During past centuries of oppression and persecution the Irish people have many times-

" Faltered on the altar states That lead thro' darkness up to God-"

but now they do not falter. They still look up heavens, for they have been faithful at home and in exile, in life and in death, and the day of their deliverance is at hand.

THE IRISH PEOPLE AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE

Were the struggle maintained by the Irish people for the recovery of their natural, inalienable rights, carried on by Poles, Hungarians, Italians, or any other people under the sun, the pseudo "Britons never shall be slaves" party would be their most devoted admirers and supporters. But, by some extraordinary twist in their nature, the result of religious bigotry, compounded with traditional hatreds, they refuse to recognise that Irishmen have the same claims to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as any other oppressed people.

A grim emphasis has been given to this peculiarity of a section of the British people- a sec. tion which we are glad to observe is dwindling in number and power every day-by the proposition that the Irish people should join in the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee, and the Pefusal of the Dublin corporation to entertain it-

In a recent speech in the House of Commons against coercion, Mr. Gladstons gave terrible emphasis to this fact, quoting from Mr. Mulhall's statistics to prove the truth of his assertions. He found in the works of this distinguished writer and statistician this summary of the revolting consequences of alien domination in Ireland: Within the half century covered by the reign of her most gracious majesty, 1,225,000 persons died of famine in Ireland ! There were evicted during the same period 3,568,000 persons. And the number of persons who were forced by injustice, had laws and the fear of death from starvation to emigrate was 4,185,000 ! Just think of it ! In fifty years the population of Ireland was reduced 5.410.000 souls. And yet Irishmen are criticized if they refuse to celebrate a jubilee loaded down with recollections such as these.

But, aside from the sentimental view of the case, let us look at the industrial phase of it. Mr. Mulhall estimates that the 4,000,000 or more persons who left the country produced wealth aggregating £655,000,000. The bulk of this was produced on the American continent, consolations and its hopes. Public indignation for nearly the whole of the volume of emigration went to America. This made Mr. Glad-

stone exclaim : "And yet people are aston. ished to find that there should be sympathy in America for Ireland." These figures supply Unionists who absented themselves from the their own lesson, and he who runs may read. With a horde of landlord robbers carrying off the product of the soil at one end and depopupretty plain that should the struggle in Parlia I lating the country by driving out those who till ment continue much longer, the faction led by the land at the other, it is a wonder that there Hartington and Chamberlain will become to is ropulation or industry in Iteland. The hopelessly demoralized that the passage of the escape of the Irish race from total extinction, in view of their sufferings and hardships, is almost miracolous.

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THE public debt of the United States decreased thirteen million dollars in April. In Canada the public debt is on the increase. How long will it be before these contrary movements in two contiguous countries will reach a point where Progress and Poverty will shake hands across the border ?

THE Tory press of Canada say the Catholio clergy will stand aloof from Mr. O'Brien. Perhaps they may. That has yet to be seen, but, so far, the only person they are standing aloof from is Lord Lansdowne at Torouto. Let us take facts as they occur.

THE Dublin Express, a Tory paper, contained this paragraph a short time ago :--

The tenants on another part of the (Lans downe) property met and agreed to subscribe to the Luggacurran Fund, and if the Governor-General does not make haste and haul down his flag, he will find that his honest tenantry, acting under such excellent advice, have no rents to give him.

WHILE the volunteers who turned out for service during the Fenian raids are looking for medals and the veterans of older service are seeking land grants, would it not be a grateful and proper thing for the government to grant the Canadians who served in the 100th Regiment, and so well upheld the name of Canada for many years abroad, some recognition of their services?

PEOPLE are tired hearing all this talk about Lord Lansdowne not being in a position to defend himself against the attacks made upon him for his cruelty to his Irish tenants. This is all rubbish. Canada is a free country. Let him hire a hall, as any other man would in like circumstances. He may be sure of an attentive hearing. He is neither a God, nor a demi-god. Lord Dufferin would soon find a way for de. fending himself were he attacked. But Dufferin was a gentleman.

THE Toronto Globe wheels into line thus :-"But if Mr. O'Brien will persist in coming he should be treated as Mr. Davitt was treated, and as Dr. Kans and Mr. Smith were treated. In him we should respect freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, as seek our sympathy,"

E. Desbarats, of this city, gives a flat contra. Tupper the other day, and exposes what seems likely to prove a grave soandal. It seems

under water, betake ourselves to our ships and sail to the Indies, and let those who see our country laid waste say-'There lived a people who chose to lose their country rather than

their liberties.'"

A CONTEMPORARY lauds Lord Lansdowneand the English nobility. Once upon a timespeaking of the English peerage-Lord Beaconsfield said: "We owe it (the peerage) to whree sources, the spoliation of the Church, the open and flagrant sale of is honors by the elder Stuarts and the borough mongering of our own times. These are the three main sources of the existing peerage of England, and in my opinion disgraceful ones." There was another source which he forgot to mention-the illegitimate children of kings' mistresses, whose descendants to this day draw large pensions from the Gov-

ernment of England. Such is the "nobility" we are asked to admire ! Such are the proud aristocants who are now trying to legislate away the liberties of the most ancient and virtuous people in the world.

LONDON Truth of April 21st has the following pertinent paragraph :-- "Orangemen can boycott as ruthlessly as Nationalists, and they do. The Rev. Mathew Macanary, of Castleblaney, had found to his cost that no man in his position can avow himself a follower of Mr. Gladstone without being ruined. Mr. Macanary's church is deserted ; fifty families have refused to pay the proportion of his stipend which they had promised ; Lord Templeton has withdrawn his annual grant of £5, and Mr. and Mrs, Macanary have been assaulted. Under these circumstances the rev. gentleman had no option but to resign his pastorate. This is a significant commentary on the cant which is talked about the tolerance of Ulster Protestants."

A TORONTO paper has discovered a mare's nest. In a long article it strives to make the gobmouches believe that "Erastus Wiman, to suit his own ends, seeks to break up the trade of the St. Lawrence and turn it towards New York." It accuses the Mail of being in the plot, also the monetary papers, the telegraph, and the Lord knows who else. But what spoils this hypothesis is the fact that everyone knows that were the wall between Canada and the United States swept ter known on both sides of the Atlantic as we respected both in those other visitors who away the trade of the west would follow the the "Coercion Act," endeavors to provide came to speak to us of Irish affairs, and to natural channel down the lakes to Montreal and Quebec. This route has every advantage over that yis the Erie canal to New York. But the object of the Toronto organ is very WRITING to the Toronto Globe, Mr. George visible. It knows that the great commercial interests of the continent, Canadian as well diction to a statement made by Sir Charles as American, are rising in revolt against political divisions that are growing every day

more and more incompatible with the hugely that the Canada Bank Note Company, of expensive, nonsensical, antiquated system which Mr. Desharats is president, clothed to carried on at Ottawa. To bolster up that place and manner, of, trial are designated; but II this means shything it is that the Ameri-

at last we are overpowered, let us lay our citie

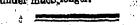
Mr. Trench, in his anxiety to defend his employer, exposes in the most emphatic manner one of the most serious of all the evils of the Irish lard system as a whole-namely, the abandonment of tenants by absentes landlords to the tender mercies of resident agents, who have generally been chosen for their ability to squeeze the last possible farthing out of the land intrusted to them. This is not saying that Mr. Trench is, or is not, one of that kind. But he seems to think that he clears Lord Lansdowns of inhumanity if it be shown that the specific wrongs were not reported to him. The legal maxim, "He who does a thing through an agent does it himself," is as binding on mar-quises as on other people, and Lord Lansdowne cannot complain if the sins of his agent be

visited upon himself. PRINCIPAL GRANT'S lecture before the Canadian Club, of New York, and the enthusiasm evoked by his declaration in favor of unre-

stricted intercourse between Canada and the United States, are indications of the trend of opinion among sensible men on both sides of the line as to the policy which should prevail on this continent. In the summerized report of the lecture sent by telegraph we read:-

"With regard to unrestricted commercial intercourse between the two countries, the Reverend Principal said, that, as every other question must be looked upon from the standpoint of Canada First, the question being, would it be of permanent and material advantage, the Principal said that he could not be con sidered an authority, and would not like to express an opinion, but it seemed manifest that such unrestricted intercourse must be of unspeakable benefit to both sides.

It is very clear that as the commerce of the continent increases and population multiplies along the great natural highways of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, that necessity which knows no law will compel a thorough revision of the relations between the Dominion and the Republic. So rapid is this increase and develop. mont, that already the endeavor to keep up an effective customs line is taxing the utmost energies of both nations, and everyone acquainted with life on the borders knows what a failure it is in very many respects. There is really nothing to keep the two kindred peoples with identical interests and mutual necessities of neighborhood asunder. Nor can they be kept asunder much longer.



THE English Law Journal points out that the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), betfor the trial in England of crimes committed in Ireland with a remarkable clumsiness. Eliminating from clause 10 all but what is material to a trial at the Old Bailey, it runs thus :-- "If an order for the removal of the trial of a crime to the Gentral Criminal Court has been made under this Act, such crime may be heard and determined in the 'Oentral' Oriminal Court in like manner as if the crime had been committedperform for 20 per cent less money, or at a system; by which a gang of unsorupulous poll- what court is to try the case? Certainly not i cans can have all their rights, under the Treaty and Lord Lansdowne and his sycophant ap Ic- uot come here to strack, our Gov.

our noble Governor-General.

Yet, we remember with what bitter viru. lence it assailed Lord Elgin, and how fiercely it defended those who treated him with bill will become impossible. shameful personal indignity. But, in spite of "Kazoot" ferocity, no Governor-General

people than Lord Elgin, of whom Mr. S. E. Dawson has written in these terms :--" Let us remember that, incited by men

who were not worthy to unloose his shoestrings, we lifted up our hands against the most judicious governor, the most far sighted statesman, the most courageous and devoted public servant, the most humble Christian man who ever set foot upon our toil-James Bruce, Earl of Elgin."

But, as "Kazootic" loyalty showed its true nature in the attacks on Lord Elgin, so did it bubble up in a still dirtier manner towards Lord Monck. In his case the Kazoot found fault with the hospitality of Government House, and, in a style that would be a disgrace to a drunken scullion, abused him

and criticized in equally elegant manner the affairs of his household. Such was the conduct of the Kazoot, otherwise known as the Montreal Gazette, towards former Governors-General. When it thinks of these things it will doubtless feel as if it would like to change its dirty little Kazoot for an organ with a record.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

There is very little in the voluminous correspondence in relation to the Fisheries Question laid before Parliament not previously known or understood. The main points of the dispute are quite clear. The Government of Canada stands on the treaty of 1818. On the other hand the American Government lava down a case, which is in reality a demand on Canada to surrender every right for which she contends. In a communication to Lord Salisbury the Governor-General says it cannot be expected that Canada will make without any return concessions so damaging to the interests of this country, and so injurious to its selfrespect. Whilst Lord Salisbury admits the strength and justice of the Canadian contention, he makes a suggestion which clearly indicates that the British Government is by no means' inclined to go to any great lengths in

sustaining our Government in resisting American encroach ments. Here is his proposition t-"Her Majesty's Government and the Gov-ernment of Ganads, in proof of their earnest desire to treat the question in a sp ris of liberalusure to treat the question in a sp ris of liberal-ity and friendship, are now willing to revert for the coming fishing season, and, if necessary, for a further iterm, to the condition of things existing under the Treaty of Washington, without any suggestion of peculiary indem-nity.

ever held a higher place in the esteem of the MR. O'BRIEN'S VISIT-A WORD TO OUR neonle than Lord Elsin, of whom Mr. S. E. FRENCH CONTEMPORARIES.

Wiser c unsels have prevailed among the worshippers of that smug sort of loyalty which would worship' a pip or a calf if decorated with a title and labelled, "Representative of Her Majesty." We congratulate them on their return to common sense. But we can see plain enough that were the Irish people less strong or less united in the determination to have the cause of their countrymen at home made known to the people of Canada, these coercionists would not hesitate to violate law and decency in their mad desire to prevent free speech.

The lesson is a salutary one, and doubtless drew its impressiveness from the conduct of the Trish people of Canada at the time of the visit of Dr. Kane and Mr. Hill Smith. These persons came to this country, not alone to present the case of "loyalists" of Ulster, but to assail the roundly for the way his table was served Catholic Church and their Catholic fellowcountrymen. They went from one Canadian city to another, and everywhere they spoke they insulted the faith as well as the political feelings of the majority of Irishmen. Yet, they were not molested. We saw their arrival at Ottawa. Nobody but their friends took any notice of them. They held their meeting in that half Catholic city. We sat among the audience and heard them revile in the most unmensured, unchristian, ungentlemanly terms, the priests and people of Ireland. We listened quietly to all they had to say, and when they had done, like Tennyson's Northern Farmer, "We coomed awa."

Now if there was anything that could have aroused human passion it was such conduct and language as these two worthies were guilty of. Yet the Irish Catholic people took no notice whatever of them or their sayings. Our people recognized that this is a free country, where every man has a right to hold and express his opinions. Besides they were long accustomed to hear such bigots "shcot off their mouths." nobody.

How different is the mission of Mr. O'Brien. and we trust our French contemporaries will take note of this. He comes not to stir up religious discord, as the Orange-Tory delegates did, but to advocate the union of men of all creeds with the noble purpose of securing justice and fair treatment for the peasantry of Ireland. He is not sustained in his action by Irish Catholics. alone, for he has at his back and among his most earnest . supporters, the be , the wisest, the most liberal and . en. Scotland. He has also the united recommen-

LORD LANSDOWNE AND IRISH-CAN-ADIAN TORIES.

It is a melancholy fact, a fact which all men should bear in mind in connection with the the visit of Mr. O'Brien to Canada, that all the trouble between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants would have been settled amicably and ac cording to the concessions made by himself. had not certain " leading " Irishmen in Canada encouraged him to repudiate his word and go back on his argument. When Lansdowne felt the sting of Canadian public opinion he stopped the evictions, and offered terms to his tenants, which they accepted.

But these recreant Irishmen, Catholics and Tories, permitted, or sought, for aught we know to the contrary, to have themselves interviewed, between the time of Mr. O'Brien's threatened visit and the arrival in Ireland of Lansdowne's order to stop the evictions. In these interviews they declared against the only plan that could, and did, bring the "Right Honorable" Marquis to reason. Immediately their words were cabled to the London Times, and Lord Lansdowne, feeling assured that be could defy public opinion by reason of having these traitorous Irishmen on his side, tore his agreement into tatters, violated his word, and ordered the evictions to be resumed. Then, and not till then, in resentment to this "nobleman's" most honorable con duct, Mr. O'Brien started for Canada.

Here, Irishmen of Canada, you have a brillight instance of what Irish Catholic Tories are capable of doing. Here, Irishmen of Ireland

and Irishmen of America, behold to what degradation your countrymen can descend when they join the ranks of your bereditary enemies, and still retain the mask of your nationality ! But it will be said the vener. able Archbishop of Toronto did as these men did. His Grace must have been betrayed by sinister 'influences which led him to fear an explosion of Orange bigotry besoe and thought that, if it pleased them, it hurt all know how earnestly, he desires to here the brethren. between his people and their second brethren. Had he had the remotest and was made, of his would have been set, and was made, of his words, that set would be used to give renewer strength to the crowbar brigade at Luggacurran and enable Lord Lansdowne to perpetrate his shameless act of perfidy, we are convinced His Grace would have died before he

would have uttered them. Lansdowne's lips are sealed,;", that " the is in a position where he cannot defend himself." This lightened Protestants of England, Ireland and is all claptrap of the must whimsical Find o'In blis city alone he has three daily papers at least dation of the Hiurarchy, prisets and representa which have already run a race of sycophanoy, two bodies of the country from which he comes, with eschoother to see which could do moss in is it to be imagined that there are all wrong his defence. Besides, Mr. O'Brien does

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who have been rut. lessly, and with every form that if Lord Lansdowne were a good, a just, a humans man, that he would have sent an army of police and soldiers to desolate the homes of the fact of his being Governoz-General of Canada ought to prevent our people from showing their displeasure at his conduct towards the unhappy creatures he has flung upon the roadside without pity or remorse?

It was because of this supposed immunity from public censure, on account of his distance from the scene of his cruelties, and his position as the head of a constitutionally governed state, that Lord Lansdowne was prompted to, or ventured on, a line of conduct which has made his name abhorred throughout the civilized world. But history ought to warn him, and those who seek apologies for him, that Nemesis is not a Greek fable. God in his wisdom may permit him to persecute the poor even to death, but, in His own good time, He takes His think himself safe in the plenitude of his power.

A cable despatch, received since the foregoing was written, says the London Times contains a the poor than the condescension of mercantile letter from Mr. Trench, Lord Lunsdowne's agent, exonerating him from the charge of breaking faith with his tenants. Of course J. T. Trench is as ready to lie, and, if necessary, swear to it, as any other Irish agent of a rackrenting landlord.

THE COERCIONISTS CURRAN AND COSTIGAN.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interview with one of the men who have been discharged from their employment on the canal for the alleged crime of having voted for the Liberal candidate for Montreal Centre in the late Dominion election.

There is now no doubt that J. J. Curran, the pretended Home Ruler and Anti-Coercionist, used his influence with his brother chip. John Costigan, both sons of laboring Irishmen, to deprive a number of Irishmen of their means of livelihood because they voted according to their sonsciences !

When THE POST opposed the election of Mr. Curran and exposed his treachery to his country and his people, some persons thought we handled him too severely ; and when we pointed out how recreant Mr. Costigan was to the principles he pretended to advocate, he did not lack defenders in the subsidized press of the country. But we were content to bide our time, for we knew we had, correctly estimated their character. Still more recently, when Mr. Curran made his cowardly, slanderous attack, in a place where he was secure from reply, on a gentleman who is immeasurably his superior in breeding, education and social standing, and whose services to his country in arms and literature are matters of history, we were still content to bide our time, knowing that the innate meanners of the man would soon become evident to the most obtuse partizap. When he made that most dastardly attack on private character we could have alluded to his own career, and living witnesses are plentiful and ready to testify to what we could say, but we treated him as the toward and slanderer deserves to be treated and were silent. His private sins were of no monent, but, if the veils than him wish to God he hadnever spoken.

General: He comes to apreal to one of De Tocqueville's gravest appre- MR. O'BRIEN AND HIS TRADUCL.RS. what he thinks a generous, liberty loving hensions in contemplating the advance of what ne in contemplating the advance of people in behall in contemplating the advance of people in behall of some 500 poor Irish peasants denaocracy. It is very different in the Catholic church. Let our contemporary go to Mass for who have ocen run. their bunb'e homes, and once, and he will find men, women and children of ornelty, driven from equality before the alter. He will find nothing approaching this state in the remotest degree in any other church. Hence Protestantism has to to many of his fellow creatures? Or will any i take to Moody and Sankey and the Salvation one not blinded by bigotry and hatred, say that Army to reach the poor. Once upon a time Methodism did this sort of work, but is has become spuiled by success and is now almost as aristocratic as Episcopalianism.

Our contemporary will thus perceive that its confession-"Our ordinary church services are a failure as evangelistic work,"-is an admission destructive to its whole fabric of evapgelization. Its suggestion "that meetings beheld in central places where the conventionalities shall be dispensed with and where all classes shall meet on equal terms," shows that it has an approximate idea of what is wanted. But is it not singularly inconsistent that Montreal Protestant Christians, with magnificent churches on every street almost, are unable to attract the weary and heavy laden? However, should the suggestion be ac'ed upon, the profound truth of De revenge, though the tyrant may laugh and Tocqueville's observation warns us beforehand that such meetings will not satisfy that craving for equality so "ardent, insatiable, insistent, invincible." There is nothing more hateful to

> respectability in matters of religion. The conclusion is obvious. There seems to be no equality in religion after we leave the criticism? Catholic Church till we strike the chaos of opinion in Freethinker's Hall.

THE VILEST THING ON EARTH.

Cant and hypocrisy, which form the princisources-the snivelling Stiggins of St. James street has the truculent audacity to say that the exposures of Lord Lansdowne's brutality and avarice amount to nothing more than "a cowardly agitation based upon falsehood " !

Anyone who wades through the dresry columns of the Daily Witness, and takes the trouble to think, must come to the conclusion that to that paper the terms cowardice and falsehood are not only appropriate but unavoidable. Only the other day it had the unspeakable meanness to reproduce a "Vagabond" letter which reflected in terms of gross indecency on the virtue of young women employed in another newspaper office. It may be "cowardly" to assail the Governor-General for his crimes against humanity, but we fail to see it, where there is no object to be gained save justice to the oppressed and persecuted peasants of Ireland. But there can be no question in the world as to the ineffable cowardice of him who publishes in a newspaper false. cruel, indecent attacks on the virtue of young for earning a respectable living. That the reflections upon the young women so villainously held up to public shame were false, the Witness dealing of an adversary to hold you responsible if it had not, it stated a falsshood that only a | land, as accusations against the editor? lishes to the world a scalculated to destroy the spewing of impotent venom from the maw of good name of a woman is a reptile too loathsome effets bigotry on Mr. O'Bijen's devoted head owing to the fact that in the galaxy which

[We make room for the following letter, sent] us by the writer, as it deserves a wider circulation than what the Citizen could give it, 8Vet should that paper insert it, which is doubtful].

THE TRU: WITNES'S AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Citizen :-SIR,-It is with extreme reluctance I venture to trospass on your kindness for a brief reference to a subject which has suddenly grown so alarmingly delicate that it is difficult to touch without giving offence or exciting prejudice. In craving your indulgence, I assure you my sole aim is to assure, not exasperate, to con-cliate, not aliensts. In the present state of the Irish problem, the Irish people recognize patience, moderation and nerseverance as their true policy. But, having opened your columns to brutal attacks on, and murderous threats against, the editor of United Ireland, I trust you have the fairness to let your readers see the other side of the shield. The Irish people know Mr. O'Brien to be an able, they believe him to be an honest, advocate of his country's cause and the couse of humanity, the defender of their menaced rights, the sentinel on the house top guarding the citadel of their ifberties. They are not wedded to an in-"fetish" worshippers as to bow the knas to a halucination. They are open to convicti n, nor do they object to just and impartial critician. If they claim free tom of speech it is within the smenities of civilized usage, the sanctuary of enlight n-d custom. Whatever may be our opinions as to the propriety of his mission to Canada, the drama has passed through that act; he is on his way hither. We ask that he be not condemne i in advance; we ask for him a fair, importial heating—all reasonable propositions and we pladge ourselves if he wanders beyond the limits of fair and legitimate discussion, we shall heartily join in his condemnation. Who is he for whom you claim infallibility? Who is he for whom you claim injunities. This is he that by your theory is above and reyond criticism? Who is he for whom you set up claims beyond the pretensions of the up claims beyond the pretensions of the greatest sticklers for the "Divine right" greatest sticklers for the Divine right of kings? If the Marquis of Lansdowne is blameless the most poisoned arrow in Mr. O'Brien's quiver will fall harmless at his feet, reacting on his assoliant. Is this po her, this Cant and hypocrisy, which form the princi-pal stock in trade of The Witness, nover was better illustrated than within the past few days. Despite the voluminous evidence published in THE POST-evidence from the most trustworthy t is to be hoped. With truth and justice on t is to be hoped. their side none needs fear that these will not be an overmatch for Mr. O'Brien single-handed in the fray without buckler or cuirass to shield him, without rampart or citadel to retreat to. If they postess not these credentials I would like to see the Canadian stand up and say, he will array himself on the side of wrong against right, of falsehood against truth, of vice against virtue, of oppression against justice, of violence against order, of gag sgainst freedom of speech, no matter what the consequences, no matter who may come under in the conflict.

What the object of your fire-eating correspondents can be unless to incite to rist, I am at a loss to comprehend. They cannot be buoyed up with the silly hope that Mr. O'Brian c in be intimidated, or that the Iri-hmen of Ottawa are such craven, cowardly dastards as to shirk a plain and sacred duty-to guard with their lives their i lu-trions guest from insult or vio-lence. They cannot take shelter behind youthful levity. Should a breach of the peace unfor-tunately be the result of these appeals to the worst passions and prejudices of the unthinking rabble, you incur a grave responsibility in inserting such incendiary productions. If a riot grow out of these senseless and inflammatory cruel, indecent attacks on the virtue of young tirades I venture to predict that the moral as-women whose good name is their only reliance sussing will keep at a safe distance. These, forsooth, be the vaunted champions of law and order, of freedom of speech and liberty of concienc-. Would you think it fair and honorable must have known, at least it could not have known them to be true without personal ex-perience. If it had that experience, it was doubly rescally in publishing the nasty story; As coward would think of u tring. There is no Gazette. Mr. Hurlbert draws two dollars a day baser crime in the calendar of human turpitude than that of robbing a woman of her reputation for virtue. The crime of the seducer is vile that the crime of the seducer is vile that the crime of the seducer is vile though that something should be slandering and misrepresenting some of the clients who conprivate sins were of no moment, but, it the verise enough, but the canting scoundrel that pub-tribute to his maintenance in idleness? Is this

THE JESUITS' BILL.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CARDINAL TAS-CHERRAU AND HON, MR. MERCIER ON THE NUBJECT.

QUEEBEC, b. 49 9. -- Hon. Mr. Mercier's organ, L'Riccteur, publishes four columns of the cor-respondence between Premier Mercier and Cardinal Taschereau on the Jesuits' bill.

The report of all the newspapers of your words as in the chamber are the same as to their mean. in the chamber are the same as to their mean. in the chamber are the same as to their mean. in the chamber are the same as to their mean. In the second the committee of the whole house on to the Jesuit bill agree in saying that you used the language of which I now complain. This J unanimous testimony is corroborated by your J letter of y seterday, in which you attempt to justify yourself by giving a resume of what you said, because in this resume is plainly to be found the very expressions you used, as published in the papers, and at which I take offence. It is only in vain after this that you declare your great respect for me, personally, declare your great respect for me, personally, and for the other Cauadian prelates, and of say in it. I do not reproach your devotion to your former professors (the Jesuits), but I take offense at the language which you used towards the epicopacy and at your persistence in refusing to do it justice, and which, without injuring any one, can only contribute to the maintenance of peace between church and state. I do not see why I should withdraw my consent to the publication of the corres-pondence between us, because in making pub-lis the exact position which I took in this mat-ter, it will contribute to do away with many ter, it will contribute to do away with many prejudices and lalse rumors. Allow me, prejudices and lalse rumors. Allow me, however, to tell you in all frankness that I am dissatisfied at the delay which you allowed to take place before giving effect to the permis-

sion I have granted you to publish said correspondence. Receive, Mr. Prime Minister, the assurance of my devotion.

(Signed) E. A., CARD. TASOHEREAU.

Archbishop of Quebec.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY. On the same day Mr. Mercier wrote the fol-

owing letter :--QUEBEC, May 6, 1887. Io His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Quebee : MOST EMINENT SEIGNEUR, -It is evident that it is useless for me to attempt to explain myself to Your Eminence. I must have been wrong for having dared to defend the cause of the Holy religieux in a Catholic legiela-ture. In France the legislature expelled the Jesuits and refused them the rights of the citizens. In the Province of Queof the cluzers. In the Province of Que-bec the Legislature protects them and grants them civil rights. In France the legislators are censured, and rightly too, by the religious authorities because of this iniquitious persecu-tion. In the Province of Quebec the legislators are threatened to undergo the displeasure of a prince of the church, because they believed it their duty to defend the Holy religicur. I admit, Your Eminence, that I am unable to authorities, and I subscribe myself, most emi

for Your eminence, Your most humb'e and devoted servant, (Signed) HONOBE MERCIER. The answer of the Cardinal to the Premier is not published.

nent seigneur, with the highest consideration

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.

DEATH OF MR. T. GUERIN, THE WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER

The greatest regret was expressed in the city Saturday last on the receipt of a despatch from Ottawa, that Mr. T. Guerin, of the Public Works department, had died rather suddenly there of apoplexy. The deceased gen-tlemsn, who was is his 67th year, was at the tune of his death in the employ of the Govern-ment as consult up agincer, and went to his office as usual this morning, but dropped dead shortly after his arrival. He was well known shortly after his arrival. He was well known as an able engineer in different countries, especially in Australia and California, and was connected with several of the most important surveys of the Dominion Government, notably those of the Baie Verte Canal, Lake Temisca mingue, Lake Manitoba, Lake St. John, and the Shearer scheme for the Montreal harbor, ir most of which he was the engineer in charge Mr. Guerin was the father of Mr. Michae Guerin, broker, Dr. James Guerin and Mr. Ed. mund Guerin, B.C.L., of the firm of Green-shields, Guerin & Greenshields, all of this city, and who will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends. Messrs. Michael and Edmund Guerin proceed this afternoon to Ottawa and bring back the body of their father to this city, where the interment will take place.

SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY ERE IT IS) TOO LATE.

When we consider the uncertainty of every event of life, let us remember that the MSrd Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans on Tuesday (always Tuesday), April 12th, 1887, under the sole supervision and control of Gens. Cardinal/Taschereau on the Jesuits' bill AROHDSHOFRIG OF QUEECO, May 2, 1887. Hor. H. Moreicr, Prime Minister, Province of Queece: HONOMABLE Sin, --It is truly painful for me not to be able to withdraw the complaint and mentioned in my letter of the 4th instant, as you ask me to do by your letter of the 4th instant, as in the chamber are the same as to their mean-ing, and s wool number of persons who were present at the committee of the which Lused the Jesuit bill agree in asying that you used the Jesuit bill agree in asying that you used the Lecter of yesterday, in which you attempt to justify yourself by giving a resume of what you waid, because in this resume is this and American Bank, limited; two how hole house on the Anglo-Californian Bank, limited; caethorugh the Control of Gens. G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., when \$522,500 was sent flying around the most good. Thusly: No. 67,660 drew the sold in fractional parts of tenths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleane, La; one and fifteen painters in the establishment of Goodell & Waters, Philadelphia, Pa.; one by through Wirs. M. R. Newbery, Cheboygan, manimous testimory is corroborated by your used, the Anglo-Californian Bank, limited; two hould the very expressions you used, as publication of whoee names is objected to r. No. 23,800 draw the Sacond Prime Sol 000, all the latter of publication of whoee names is objected to r. No. 23,800 draw the Sacond Prime Sol 000, all the latter of publication of whoee names is objected to r. No. 23,800 draw the Sacond Prime Sol 000, all the latter of publication of whoee names is objected to r. No. 23,800 draw the Sacond Prime Sol 000, all of the Irish Land commission for Jamary and February show that 459 rent cases under the second Prime and under and years at the second prime were indicipally fixed. The second of the Irish Land commission for Jamary and February show that 459 rent cases under the second Prime were indicipally fixed. The second prime publication of whose names is objected to r Mo. 23,899 drew the Second Prize of S50,000, also sold in tenths at \$1 each ; one to J. M. Stotts, Des Ark ; one to Back ; one to J. M. Stotts, offence. It is only in vain after this that you declare your great respect for me. personally, and for the other Gauadian prelates, and of your submission to their simple wishes in re-ligious matter. I cannot admit that the ques to now at issue is so completely a civil one as to debar the bishops from having anything to say in it. I do not reproach your devotion to your former professors (the Jesuita), but I take offense at the language which you used in refusing to do it justice, and which, without injuring any one, can only contribute to the hither and yon, everywhere over the world, and now it soon will be the 205th monthly and Grand Extraordinary Drawing on Tuesday, June 14th, 1887, when \$1,055,000 will be senttered in sums from \$300,000 down to \$150. Whole tickets are \$20; and fractional parts from halves at \$10, to twentieths at \$1. Any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Ls. It is well to seize the opporportunity ere it is too late.

WHISKY NOTES.

A party of young brutes at Belleville the other day compelled a reformed drunkard to drink liquor. His old appetite overpowered him, he was arrested, and died vory soon after recovering from his debauch.

Robert Hannifan, a nine-year-old boy, was found lying unconscious on the Capital lawn at Lansing, Mich., Saturday afternoon, April 30, from the effects of whicky said hum at Hobn's drug store. All efforts to bring him to have been unavailing thus far. Hohn admits selling him four and a half ounces of whisky without an order. Great indignalion,

A plebiscite on the question of the liquor traffic was recently taken in Glasgow and its suburbs. There were 77,246 householders in suburbs. Inere were 77,246 householders in favor of the people having complete control of the liquor traffic by their votes, and 8,535 against; 57,904 were in favor of entire pro-hibitiou, and 19,411 against; 71,427 were favor able to a reduction in the present number of l'censed houses, and 9,591 against; 68,302 were opposed and 11,235 not opposed to all new licenses.

Among the petitions for pardon before Gov. Hill, of New York, is one for the release of Michael Gorman, a white haired, lean old man explain this strange anomaly. No matter ! I | Michael Gorman, a white haired, lean old man remain none the less submitted to the religions | at Sing Sing, who has already served thirty-one years of a life sentence-the longest term of imprisonment ever served in New York State, Gorman was convicted of murder. When he Gorman was converted of murdor, when he was a young fellow he was a teamster in Brooklyn. One night he god drunk and went to sleep on a sidewalk. Two brothers named Johnston awakened him. German drew a pocket-knife and slew them both in a drunken fury. In his defense he declared that he be-lieved that the men were trying to rob him. He was tried before Judge Gilbert Dean, and was convicted of murder in the first digree. Gov. Clark saw enough in the circumstances to war-rant him in changing the death rentence to imprisonment for life, and since his incarceration the prisoner's father, mother, sisters, brothers and friends have all died.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER. BY RODGER FOSTER.

The moral effect of the conviction of the New INTIMATES THE POLICY OF THE GOVENNMENT-York Aldermen is weakened by the prominence of an evil almost as dangerous to our institu-tions as bribery itself. The efforts of their ac-

THE WORLD OVER. Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CABLE.

Samuel Consins, R.A., the engraver, is dead. It is rumored that the Russians are collecting supplies at Chordjui, 200 miles from the Afghan

January and February show that 454 rent cases were adjudged, and rents were judicially fixed to the amount of \$7,994, the holdings in question having previously been rented at a total of £10.507

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has pro-Dibited a Nationalist meeting and a counter Orange demonstration announced to be held at Armagh to morrow. Great excitement prevails at Armagh. Police are arriving there to rein-force the local authorities.

It is now stated that the reports of the loss of Life among the emigrants on the French steamer La Champagne, which was beached after being damaged by collision with the steamer Ville de Rio, on Saturday, were exaggerated. Less than a dozen emigrants were drowned.

The American exhibition was formally opened The American exhibition was formally opened at London yesterday. The weather was clear and sunny. Albut 7,000 persons attonded. The bursting of a boiler during the morning pre-vented the starting of the machinery; otherwise the programme of the opening was carried ont-llundreds of visitors ignored the ceremony of opening the regular exhibition and rushed to the grounds where the Wild West show performed.

AMERICAN.

Justice Duffy yesteriay paroled Lawrence Donovan, the bridge jumper, on his promise not to again jump from any bridge in New York

State. The United States Treasury Department has addressed a circular to collectors of customs on the northern frontier, calling attention to the fact that vessels bound from Canadian American ports are often found unprovided with the manifests of cargo, and especially of sea stores prescribed by law, and citing the statutes which forbid the bringing of any mar-chandise into the United States in any vessel, unless the master has on board manifests of the cargo in writing.

CANADIAN.

His Excellency the Governor-General visited Gooderham & Worts' distillery and the Grand Trunk cattle byres, at Toronto, yesterday morn-ing. In the afternoon he was presented with an address by the Board of Trade, and after-wards visited two or three large factorius in the West and

The following election petitions were filed at The following election petitions were filed at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, yesterday:-Against H. T. Curgill, M.P., Esst Bruce; A. A. Mallery, M.P., East Northumberland; J. H. Wilson, M.P., East Elgin. Cross peti-tions were also filed against D. G. Burke in Algoma, and Edward Cochrane in East North-umberland.

The Quebec Board of Trade recommonds that a citizens' meeting be called to discuss the bridge question, and that resolutions be passed and forwarded to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa urgane the building of a grain eleva-tor on the Louise embankment, also that petitions be addressed to the three brauches of the provincial Legislature against the passage of Mr. Hull's bill, which proposes to abolish

the tax on commercial travellers. OTTAWA, May 9.—The Erening Journal says that in all likelihood Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, ex.M.P. for Ottawa, will be Lieut. Governor Dewdney's successor.

THE FRENCH PREMIER

CALMNESS AND RESOLUTION INSTEAD OF

UNSTRADY ARDOR.

a the second second

Now he has shown what he cally is. He, an Irishman, who howled so loudly against the coercion of his countrymen, is the first to make a brutal use of his accidental pover in Canada by depriving Irishmen of their lighbood, right here in Montreal.

Did we not say that "If Curra should be elected, every frimmer, time-servr, placehunter, apostate, renegade, traitor und mercenary would find every villainy he maht contemplate justified in advance." And ny have our words not come true? Has not his storion justifiel the wretched, wholly contemptiblein. formers, place hunters, etc., in persecutng and hounding down their Irish fellow-countrymen who were true to the cause and the praciples which Curran and his degraded following of spies and informers had deserted and larayed? With such Irishmen as Curran and Costigan in Parliament, what can we expect but the sneers and contempt of Canadians of Other nationalities. But we repudiate them, and we ask the Irish people of Montreal, who know the yrannical manner in which they have acted towards the men dismissed for being true to themselves and their country, if THE POST bas net been amply justified.

EVANGELICAL FAILURE.

Without apparently knowing it, the evening organ of Evangelicalism has stumbled upon one of the roots of Socialisro, and ir bewilderedin (rying to thruk what kipped it up. "The Pullman Palice Car Church" is a natural product of the age, and reflects the social condition of the alleged worshippers who attend it. And the reason why the poor do not go there is that they intinotively feel that its ~ganoe of carving, undervely feel that its uxurious cushions and uxurious cushions and shionship atten ats do not belong to their ashionable atten Jats do not Jose a steligious, someine of life. reopie are as religious, someine m. De Tocqueville has pointed out, the uses in democratic communities nourish two werful passions. One is the love of equality. is, he says, "is ardent, insatiable, insitent, ANTI-EVICTION FUND. ANTI-EVICTION FUND. ANTI-EVICTION FUND. ANTI-EVICTION FUND. COLLETER BY JNO. M'GABE, GRAFION, ONT. Rev I Latin 55, Daniel McCarthy 2, James Carey 2, Peter, Larkin 2, Christopher Burns 2, Rev I Latin 55, Daniel McCarthy 2, James Carey 2, Peter, Larkin 2, Christopher Burns 2, Marin 1 Coabe 2, John Carey 1, John Mc-Kenney 7 Thomas O'Brien 1, James Corrigan 1, Thomas Walsh 1, James O'Brien 1, Johns Carey 1, John Dolan 1, James Burns 1 Daniel Calnan 1, Dennis Calnan 1, James Desard absorption in the pursuit of terial well-being and the means of material Il-doing, to the disparagement and disregard every ideal consideration and interest, as if chief end and whole dignity of man lay in hing a conventional standard of comfort^{*} a form the class whose vanity 2 feeds to class whose envy it ercites, the quest is no longer one of religion, it mes a social question, and this is vincible. They will endure poverty, servitude,

for anything but drowning in a ces-poo ! "What has a poor girl but her name to defend her ?"

Every man of honor, every woman of respectability, must turn with disgust from a paper which can truckle to a heartless screw like Lord Lansdowne, because he is one of the great men of the world, and at the same time lie away the reputation of poor defenceless girls. Had we any right or claim to defend them we would horsewhip the Witness to an inch of his life, just to encourage others of his stamp to try and become more like men and less of liars and hypocrites.

LEFT TOWN. [Pembroke Observer.]

On Monday last Mr. M. J. Gorman, L. L.B., barrister, etc., left our town for the city of Chic go, which he will make his future home. Mr. Gorman is a gentleman of great industry and marked ability, and, we are sure, will carve out a worthy place for himself even amidst the keen competition and bitter rivalries that may naturally be looked for in the metropolis of the test. Mr. Gorman had already obtained an extient position at the bar here, a position in fact yould have satisfied most men, but being too, genuleman of fine education and literary attained the second to the second attainents, the training received in acquiring which ill, no doubt, prove of incsleulablefuture advance to him. As might be expected from what why estated, he was a man of no small breadti g view a quality which his more breadil of view, a quality which his many friends hav, been happy to see broadening rapidlyn him year by year. Mr. Gorman was a membr of the Board of Education of this town foreveral term, and last year sat in the Towa Ouwil as a representation of the second Town Oursil as a representative of the East Ward. Is proved himself is faithful and con-scientiousservat of the public lie both these Towa Curvil as a representative of the East Ward. Is proved himself is faithful and con-scientiousservat of the public it both these positions. Frection to his departure the mem-bers of the local Bar besented him with a very handsome/old-headed one, accompanied by a very faithing address, exceeding the high estimatic in which he was ead by them, coupled ith regret at his departing from our town, ad conveying their best within for his futureneppiness and prosperity as well that, of his whead family. Through some oversign of the Cammittee, we have been unable to pro-cure a copy of this address or we would gladly have pullished it. For ourselves we can only say that we join most heartily in the good say that we join most heartily in the good wishesthis expressed.

ANTI-EVICTION FUND.

guides Ireland's destiny M1. O'Brien shines fouth as a star of the first magnitude, deservedly coupying a nosition in the affections of the hish people at home and abroad second only to the rereat leader himself.

The following extract is clipped from your leader of this day :---

leader of this day :--"They (the people of Canada) have learned that Mr. O'Brien is the uncompromising avocate of the break ing up of the Empire; that he is the implacable enemy of everything that would tend towards its solidity in" permanence; that the circulation of his violent and incendiary willings has given encouragement to the perpetration of orime; that will be a fictus aymouth with evicted transits he has given encouragement to those who tryannized over and maltreated tenants, or who have expressed their ability and their desire to meet thair obligations; that he, in the most brutal manner, has indulged in ironical sneers at the daughters of a murdered father and a murdered torother because some kind-bearted persons had pleaded their cause in the columns of Empilsh newspapers; and he has re-ferred to British eitsemen mentioning Mr. Gladstone, as cut-througed. We do not write by random or upon hear-fay. We have got chapter and verse before us to prove all that is alleged against Mr. O'Brien."

Those be big, if not brave, words, master. Without contradicting your assertions or im-pugning your motives. I would like to see the "chapter and verse," if not ton much trouble. For the reason that I have read a good deal of United Ireland and some of Mr. O'Brien's publicutterances, both of which I devour with avidity, not merely for embodying many of my own ideas elegantly expressed, but because of their great literary merit, many of them "gems of the purest ray serens." Yet I never came across any sentiment in either, which the most dext rous, might I add, malignant, imagination could torture into such a construction. not say that some issues or speeches may not abound in such, but I have not seen them, ex-cept an occasional allusion to Lord Castlereagh, of blessed memory, as an adept statement at threat cutting. It may be that I am too dull, too obtuse of intellect to comprehend nice distinctions. It takes agencies to do that.

distinctions. It takes agencies to do that. I herewith enclose you copies of extracts from leading editorials in United Ireland of the beveral dates mentioned. They require neither passing note for comment at by hands; suffice it to say that they convey but a sint impression of the excellence of the articles from which they are culled, as do fragments chipped from a Conicities actions on Phydian stame, and Corinthian column or Phydian staine; and must be read in full to be adequately appreviated. Their insertion from time to time, as opportunity favors, would enable your readers to judge for themselves how far Mr. O'Brien's Dustrait, as painted in your columns, reasonales the orrest. Discussion like the present, if conducted in mudoration, though always unpleasant to the participants, is not always unprofitable to the readers—they help to elicit truth.

J. L. P. O'HANLI. Ottawa, 5th May, 1887.

LITERARY NOTES.

A. NEW PERIODICAL -The Grip Publishing Company, of Toronto, have commenced the publication of a new monthly periodical, en-titled "Grip's Own Library." The first num-ber is made up of "Good Things from Grip," being comic pictures and comic reading selected from the pages of Grip. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, and at the price of ter ents is a credit to the publishers, and will no doubt meet with a very large sale. The second number will be entitled "Jubilee Jollities," to be issued June 1st, and a very large edition is being prepared in anticipation of an economous sale.

American, Magazine will describe the "Last Remnant of Frontier"-s portion of our country near, the northweatern boundary, which was an near the northwestern countury, which wilderness pletely to shield the mucous memorane of the unsetsied and almost unexplored wilderness month and throat from contact with the cod until penetrated by the Northern Pacific Rell. liver oil.

A WORD TO CATHOLIC POLITICIANS. "Alas, how few politicians there are who

ever approach the tribusal of penance," said the Rev. Nicholas Baillies, the venerable pastor of St. Francis' Church, Putnam avenue,

lyo, recently, in his discourse urging his con-gregation to attend their Easter duties. "How few of these so-called Catholics regard

the voices and precepts of the Church. frequently hold municipal office, and they will go to church sometimes. They call themselves Catholics.

"But no, they will not go to confession. They hold their hands before their eyer, and, lroking between their fugers, they connive at thisving and wrong-doing.

They will not go to confession because they know very well that they cannot receive abaylution unless they confess their sins and make restitution. They must also be sorry for their sins and entertain a firm purpose of amendment.

"No, they don't go to confession, for they know they cannot 'fix it,' so they continue on in their sins. It is a terrible thing to tempt the justice and mercy of God, remaining dumb to the voice of the Church."-N. Y. Herald.

THE . TIMES " FORGERY.

COPIES OF THE FORGER'S WRITING TO BE FOR-WARDED TO PARNELL AND HIS FRIENDS.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.-The agent of the Associated Press has learned that John Fitzgerald is having photographs taken of the letters and documents in the handwriting of Pigott, which were submitted to the expert committee on Saturday for comparison with the Londor Times' fac simile letter, and will forward copies to Mr. Paynell and his friends and to the leading members of the Gladstone party, so that they may compare the handwriting for them-solves with that of the *Times* letter.

Strike while the iron is hot, but do not keep on striking till it gets cold, as many do. They hit the nail on the head and drive it in, and then go on hammering till they split the board, and the nail drops out.

The worst prison is not of stone. It is of a bhrobbing heart, outraged by an infamous life. -Beecher.

How TO ADMINISTER COD LIVER OIL, -Dr. Washburn administers cod liver oil in milk to both infants and adults. Milk is taken in the mouth and held there, and the spoon is first dipped in milk, and then the oil poured into it. Just as the oil is taken into the mouth the milk sale. should be swallowed and another sip of mill Brnest Ingersell, in the Jane number of The taken. Ohildren, hit interrupted in nursing readily swallow a tesspoonful of oil, and then proceed with nursing as if nothing had hap pened. The oily nature of the nilk seems con-pletely to shield the mucous membrane of the

complices to excite a reaction of public opinion in their favor are encouraged by the resentment felt by many thoughtful men at the conduct of the press during these trials. The safeguards of innocence, which are the distinguishing fea-ture of Anglo Saxon jurisprudence, are in need of defense, if our people desire their preserva-tion. Else trial by jury will, in cases that at-tract public attention, be wholly superseded by trial by newspaper. * * trial by newspaper.

Is it not time to pause ? Is there not a mean between the return to tyranny of the Star Chamber and the retainer of an editor as as sociate counsel in each case of public impor tance ?

Ye potentates, who rule us with your quills, continue to pillory judges and ju-ymen whose decisions do not meet with your approval. We do not even offer you a remonstrance at your then caricaturing the advocate who has done his best to save an unpopular cliest. But, while a case is on trial and before it has been decided, stand off and confine your strength to the enforcement of fair play. Without your aid the enforcement of fair play. Without your aid no judge can secure it for the accused.—The North American Review.

SIR JOHN'S RECKLESSNESS.

The report is repeated from the capital that Sir John Macdonald will, on the occasion of the Queen's jubile, he raised to the peerage, he given a seat in the house of lords, and farewell to Canadian politics. Such a rumor has been current before, and it has been without founda-tion. If anything lends substance to the story now it is the action of the premier of late. He surprised, nay he shocked, his supporters by the position he took on the Home Rule question. First he told the house that while he was absent from it at dinner with Mr. Chapleau, missing the early vote, that he had been more profitably employed. That was a remark which was utterly uncalled for, and which he would not have made under ordinary circumstances He knew that it would wound the feelings of his Irish supporters, in the House and out of it, and yet he acted as if he didn't care who, or how many, were hurt. Then he told the Com-mons, as bluntly as he could, that he was not going to endorse anything which would embarrase the British Government. In effect he said the Ca nadian Parliament had nothing to do with Home Rule in Ireland, and that he did not think it should meddle with the question. He followed this declaration up by voting against everything favoring Home Rule, and, as a correspondent has remarked, took no pains to exhibit his dis gust when the Home Rule resolutions carried. His action, his speech, his yote, was deployed by the party, members of which went so far as to say it had undone them in the public estima-tions but he down at concern to trink so and tion; but be does not appear to think so, and does not appear to care whether it has or not. The conduct of the man indicates the probe bility of some change in the leadership of the government, and the country will not care how soon it occurs .- Whig.

If we would but take to heart this useful ruth, "Conduct is fate," and separate the truth. sorrows which come to us from circumstances we cannot control from the misfortunes we ourselves have created by our folly, we should come to a far wiser understanding of how to ive and what not to do.

Error itself is always invisible ; its nature i the arsence of, light. Jacobi. and the Mortifications are often more painful than real calamities,-Goldsmith,

It is not death, it is dying, that alarms me .-Montejeus.

havne, May 8 - Primo Minister Goblet opened the Maritime exhibition here yesterday, and delivered the inaugural address. After commenting on the progress of France under a republican form of government, he concluded as follows: "May this exhibition prepare the way for that of 1889. A people occupied with such cares as these cannot be occupied with such cares as these cannot be suspected of harboring agrossive projects, though it never forgets to provide for its own henor and dignity. If it addresses itself to other people, it is to challenge them to a contest of worth or to offer them loyal hos-pitality. We cherish the hope that this ap-pitality. We cherish the hope that this ap-pitality we derive the thet this ap-pitality and patriotic unanimity of the public opinion which supported the Govern-ment in the recent incident. "France." M. ment in the recent incident. "France," M. Goblet said, "under the influence of liberty, has imbued herself with a new temperament. Calmness, presence of mind and resolution havereplaced that excitability and somewhat un-steady ardor with which she has often been reproached. Let us atrengthen ourselves in these new manners. We may need them. The time of trial has, perhaps, not passed. If trouble comes we shall not have provoked them While it is unnecessary to affirm that a nation like ours in the full process of trans-

formation carnestly desires peace to develop itself, it is still less necessary to affirm that we are resolved to sacrifice the reto neither our rights nor our honor. France, uplifted from. er disasters, has taken confidence in herself. Very far from menacing any other nation, she is prepared to welcome with joy and reciprocate all sympathy, but she is no-less ready to confront unjust agression. This is the only attinut, but she is no-the dignity of a great nation. It is, because we know that is the unanimous OW SBURDEC sectiment of the country, the cause we have felt. the soul of France vibrs.te, that we can now without reservation and without, I hope, any new matter to engross our thoughts, return to the consideration of home affairs." He concluded by referring to the necessity of ending party disunion and of regulating expenses and revenue. To this end an increase of centain taxes would be necessary as well as the practice of economy.

FOLLOVVING SUIT.

PRINCE EDWARD INLAND CONDEMNS CORRCION AND PAVORS HOME BULL

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., May 8.-Mr. Blake submitted a resolution in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, expressing regret that the Imperial Parliament is about enacting a stringent Ocercion law for enforcement in Ire-The resolution contained an expression and. sympathy with the efforts being made togive Ireland a measure of self-government such as the people of this Island and the other-provinces of Canada enjoy. The resolution-carried, and it was decided that copies be forwarded by the Speaker of the House to Lord' Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.

TWO LYNCHINGS.

A colored man and woman were lynched on Saturday, in New Orleans, for stealing, Ban. Hart, a young negro, was hanged by the citizens at Williamstown on Baturds y for brutally assaulting a white girla



As propared by M. M. BRISSHITTE, G. Sew Fork " Romines, is very y highly recommonder for all prevents to be an and of all ages. Destinated pervent amount with for all ages. Destinated pervent amount with for all ages. Destinated pervent amount with for the distance of the second second second amount with for the distance of the second se

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MAY 11, 1887

"COMBINES" FOR LUCK.

EAST BUFFALO EXCITED OVER THE CAPTURE OF SEVERAL LOTTERY PRIZES-HOW THE CON-BINES WOBK-A LOTTERY FEVER.

SEVERAL LOTTERY PRIZES Hew THE COM-BINES WORK - A LOTTERY FRVER.
 East Buffalo is rerspiring with the Louisiana Lottery fever, since the announcement was made that one-tenth of the \$150,000 first capital prize in the drawing of the 15th instant is owned by a "combine" on Sunday, and on Monday night the lucky hit was celebrated by the syndicate holders of the winning coupon, at the 'combine" hear quarter, in Mat; Metzger's saloon at 457 William street.
 Before the jubilation was over another com-bination was started which numbers over tweity already and will probobly be increased to fifty. Three other "combines" having head-quarters elsawhere, are also being formed for the next drawing in the hope and expectation that the lightning will strike East Buffalo again —this time in several places.
 The members of the Metzger "combine," which captured one-tenth of the \$150,000 prize, or \$15,000, are Matt Metzger, holding three shares; Joseph Ludwig, John Dittman, Alex, Roy and Ed. Vanderader, each holding three shares, and Fred. Swager A. C. Roth, Joseph Britts, John Waldruff, Joseph Lear, Andrew Winters, George Ditmau, Christ Gerbir, Christ Atz, B. J. Moiar'y, John Fisher, Henry Snyder, Joseph Syndle, and five others who are friends of Robert Ray now visiting in the syndicate held a one-tenth coul,on, was numbered 66,551, and this has been sent on for co'lection.

Collection. The plan of these lottery syndicates is as fol-lows: — A number of parties get together form a club, elect a treasurer, and each buys one or more shares, paying one dollar for each share. When the money is all collected the treasurer forwards it to the Louisiana Lottery manforwards it to the Louisiana Lottery man-sgrs with instructions to invest it in tenth or fifth numbers, so as to secure a different number for every dollar invested. Fre-quently none of the numbers held by the syndicate draw anything. But once in a while one of them strikes a prize, and this is afterward divided pro-rata smong the unlucky members, sharing equally with the holder of the lucky coupon. These who hold two or more tickets are, of course, entitled to as many shares in the prize. The lucky number in the Metzger combine was held by Ludwig. He has been in-vesting in the Louisiana Lottery for two years combine was held by Ludwig. He has been in-vesting in the Louisiana Lottery for two years and only once during that time managed to hat a fortunate number. This was about a year ago, when he scopped in \$200 with an investment of one dollar. One tenth of the First Capital Prize of \$150.

One tenth of the First Capital Prize of \$150, 000 in the February drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery was won in Buffalo by a combine of three. These gentlemen were Auton A. Veiders, Tony Schweers, and Jcs. Lehmah. All these are employed in Bettinger's dry goods store at 531 Main street. Their share in the prize was \$5,000 each. The lucky ticket was No. 73,987. They received the money three weeks ago. They oupon was collected for them by one of the Bettinger brothers, and another combine has been made for the April drawing, in which almost every employé in the store is said to be enlisted. It is blaimed that enough syndicates have already been organized here for the April event to secure a stake in the cipital number beyond a doubt, and hundreds of vennumber beyond a doubt, and hundreds of ven-turesome hearts are already fluttering with wild expectations.—Buffab (N. Y.) Sunday

TAKING THE VEIL.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY AT OTTAWA.

Champagne, Allard and Barrett. The ceremony was grand and imposing. Lis Grace preached a very effective sermon on the solemn obliga-tions the young ladies had assumed. Rev. Father

been doing again up to the full measure of his ability. INHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE LANSDOWNES. THE CRIMES BILL-O'BRIEN'S VISIT TO CANADA.

NHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE LANSDOWNES. Kerry is the worst spot in the South of Ireland, and its character is due to the Lans-downes. The present Marquis gave kindly pro-mise in his youth, but when he exceeded his father some twenty years ago, the expectations of the people were rudely dispelled. The con-dition of the tenantry need not be sought in other pages than in those written by the agent Trench, in his candid yolume, "The realities of Irish hie." Misery reaches its lowest level in the hovels of the Lans-downe teants, whose lives have been blast-ed, by hereditary rack-renting. Where the old earl was brutal the young one is tricky and treacherous. Greedy for the uttermost penny, his 185,000 acres formerly yielded more than 250,000 a year. The fall of agricultural prices has lowered his income, but never have his rents been lowered, except under some sort of mountain or stony waste, which only superhu-man industry can reduce to cultivation. As rapidly as toil conquered the resistance of nature rents went up, and as soon as a tenant made a holding give a little return for his energy, he was told to get out of it if he fcould not pay as high a sum as any other holder.

not pay as high a sum as any other holder.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.

William O'Brien 18 a remarkable man. He is best rememored in Parliament as the central figure of one of the great bitter scenes which Ireland has forced upon the legislative history of the country. He was the first victim of cloture. It was something more than two years ego that Mr. Gladstone resolved to apply that now deplored rule to the House for the nurnes of mitting down the Nationalists. WHAT INCE MERIT WILL DO. The unprecedented sale of Boschse's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is, without doubt, the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and that now deplored rule to the House for the purpose of putting down the Nationalists. After he had done the deed and the for the speedy and the best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and the set of Lung troubles. It acts on an entirsly different principle from the usual prescriptions william O'Brien hissed out through the tunnit at Mr. Gladstone, "We'll remember this to you in Ireland !" Mr. Gladstone arose, pale and shameful, and moved that Mr. O'Brien be suspended. The Speaker ordered O'Brien to retire. The member for Mallow arose with serious coutesy and said, in the hearing of the entire House: "Certainly, Mr. Speaker, with far greater pleasurs than I ever entered it." He consented reluctantly to keep a seat in the body Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but, on the contrary, removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the disease makes its appearance will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all droggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75c., large bottles. consented reluctantly to keep a seat in the body until defeated in the last election in a close

BRIEF SEETCH OF WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Orange constituency, and since then he has re-fused to accept any of the vacancies.

75

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

A Mission to Canada to Plead

for Ireland.

FIRST VICTIM OF CLOTURE.

The Editor who was a Catholic Repre-

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York paper for the following :---

sentative of an Orange District.

We are indebted to a London letter to a New

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William O'Brien is a splended type of the Irish idealist, who brings the passion of the patriot and the charms of the literary man into practical politics. He was born in the dingy town of Mallow the birthplace of the Protestant revolutionist, Thomas Davis, and today contests with that hero, whom he much recombles in untellectual makeup for to day contests with that here, whom he much resembles in intellectual make-up, for the tenderset place in the Irish heart after. Parnell. He is not forty years of age, and is the sole survivor of a family, every other member of which has been hurried to the grave by consumption. He is physically slight, with addich bein and complexion and delivate with reddish hair and complexion and delicate features which suggest a mixture of the Roman and the Dane. He is college bred, and master of a style keen, polished, and passionate. He began life as a reporter on the Fracman's Jour nai; and when the cloud began to lower, in 1880, his pen described the famine scenes in the South and West with such marvellous vividness as to force the truth upon the attention of the country. His visits to many of the seacoast and island districts were made in a rude boat, often at the risk of his life.

MARKING AN ERA IN IBISH JOURNALISH.

Parnell perceived his mettle and his geniur, and when he and others resolved upon establishing United Ireland to advocate the national cause more ardently than the Freeman's Journal was then ready to do, and more aggressively than was the habit of the Nation under the cautions and conservative Sullivans, William O'Brien was placed at the head of the new Its success was instantaneous. Its organ. organ. Its success was instantaneous. Its superbly written leaders, full of vehemence and of fact, turned off with the finish of the artist and imbned with a glow of poetic fancy, attracted the atten-tion of the press on both sides of the Channel. The paper went through Ireland like a torch, including a dash along writing the apple of the

lighting up dark places, setting the souls of the timid on fire, and filling the despairing peasants with resolution. Its effect was so apparent that before it was old enough to have a history in before it was old enough to have a history in journalism its presses were seized, its editor thrust into Kilmainham, its bookkeepers and pressmen imprisoned in a frenzy of maudlin anger by Forster. O'Brien smiled as well as he could day after day for six months rising from his plank bed expecting every morning to bear that his aged mother, her solitude deeponed

amendment thus became a substantive motion, and Mr. Bradlaugh resumed the debate.

MR. GLADSTONE.

who on rising was loudly cheered, moved an amendment that a committee be appointed to inquire into the charge of wilful falsehood made against Mr. Dillon in the *Times* on Monday. He said he did not intend to suggest that the enquiry go beyond the article referred to. He objected to Lord Randolph Churchill's calling him the leader of the party of separation. He him the leader of the party of separation. He perfectly understood why Lord Randolph did not call it the party of Home Rule. There was a future before Lord Randolph in which Home a toture before Lora Kando, in in which Flohte Rule plans might figure as convenient to pro-pose, (cheers). Turning to the question of pri-vilege he said it was unfortunate the Govern-ment proposed the present step against an Irish member while inflicting upon the Irish people by means of a permanent Coercion Bill a brand of

A PERPETUAL DISHONOR.

IMMENSE EMIGRATION FROM IRE-LAND.

(Special to THE POST.) .

LONDON, May 4.—A. return has been pub-lished giving the reductions in rent ordered by the Irish Land Court for the month of April. The figures show that the average reductions were 25 per cent. This exceeds the reduction were 20 per cent. Inthe exceeds the reduction demanded by the tenants in no case, except the Clanricarde estate, where the reduction asked is 35 per cent. Only in three similar instance did the reductions asked exceed 20 per cent.

LARGE IRISH EMIGRATION.

The weekly press, generally, comment on the enormous increase of emigrants leaving Queens-town, Dover, London, Hull, Bristol, Liverpool, Cardiff and other British ports for Canada, the United States and Australia, the overwhelming majority going to the States. Over wide areas in the South of Ireland the entire able bodied pop-ulation are aither leaving on preparing to leave. In the South of Holand the bits acts before the ulation are either leaving or preparing to leave. The aggregate of emigration threatens to be the largest ever recorded in the history of Ireland. The Irisa leaders are taking energetic measures to assist the emigrants."

THE CRIMES BILL.

An unusually large number of political meet-ings are being held by Liberal Workingmen's Clubs in the metropolis, to consider the Irish Crimes Bill. Resolutions are adopted in every case opposing the bill, pledging the meeting to support anti-coercion candidates at the next election, and affirming confidence in Mr. Gladatone.

A FAIR OFFER.

A FAR OFFER. For many years the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have offered to refund the money to all purchasers of that medicine where it failed to give relief in case of pain or painful affections such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sore threat, deafness, burns, bruises, sprains, stiff joints and cords, and internal or external inflammation...

THE MONTH OF MAY.

Again with joy we greet thee O flower-crowned sunny May, We've listened for thy footsteps through many a dreary

day." The beautiful month of May is again about to dawn upon us; bringing with it the choicest gifts which nature bestows upon earth. The month of May is concerated by the church Ca-tholic to honor in a special manner the Mother of God. It is a beautiful idea, that the loveliest month of the upon the dividing in between month of the year, the dividing into between dreary winter and garish summer, symbol of bright and perpetual youth, the month in which the loveliest flowers receive lefe, should be chosen to give special honor to the beautiful Queen of Heaven. Where can we find a tongue sufficiently elequent, asks St. Basil, to exult duly the greatness of the Mother of God. Where can we find flowers of which to make a crown for her who hore the Flower of Jesse which perfumed the whole world. Among all seasons invested with the sacred associations of our faith, the Children of Mary hold for this month a place in their hearts pemonth of the year, the dividing in a between

hold for this month a place in their hearts pe-culiarly its own. The advice El ssed Berchculiarly its own. The advice 14 ssed Berch-mans gives with regard to devotions to Mary was to adopt some practice, no matter how small, and to be faithful to it. Her children ought to seek out all possible ways of honoring her and constantly reduce them to practice. They should make daily offering to show the love they bear their heavenly Motter. Ands he they may be sure will hear and be pleased at their faithfulness, and ask God for the graces necessary for them. Do not follow the flowery necessary for them. Do not follow the flowery path to which the pleasures of the world would invite you; but take the advice of an eminent

invite you; but take the advice of an eminent writer, who says: "Whoever thou art, thy life on cath is a perilous navigation; if thou dest not wish to be drowned, turn not away thy eyes from this brilliant star; look up at the Star of the Mari-ners; invoke Mary on occasions of sin; in the struggle of temptation, in doubt, in the midat of dauger, call Mary to thy aid; lether power-ful name be ever in the heart and on thy lips, to inspire thee with confidence. Trust in Mary, and thou wilt not fall into despair; follow her and thou wilt not stray; let her hand protect and thou will not stray; let her hand protect thee, and thou will have nothing to fear; let her be thy guide, and thou will infalibly arrive at the haven of salvation."

WIND THE CLOCK.

The best clock needs regulating and winding whon the main-spring runs down. So, too, when the human machinery runs out, it needs regulating and the main-spring (pure blood) needs toning. Burdock Blood Bitters will re gulate and tone all broken down conditions of the system. In purchasing B.B.B., beware of

THE IRISH REBEL.

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BY JOSEPH W. GAVAN.

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Air: "Pat Molloy." From rebel veins my life I drew, In rebel arms I lay? From rebel lips the lesson drew That led me day by day; And, rocked to reston rebel breast, And nursedion rebel knee. There woke and grew, for weal or rue, A rebel heart in me.

CHORUS .- A rebel heart, a rebel heart, From taint of thraldom free; God prosper still, thro' good and ill This rebel heart in me.

My home was where the Moher heights Rise rugged from the waves, And nature's sounds and nature's sighs

And natures sounds and natures signs Forbade me live a slave. The breakers on the crags that crashed Loud thundered "Liberty," And at the cry beats fast and high The robel heart in me.

CHORUS.

I read my country's checquered page, I sang her deathless songs, I wopt her woes from age to age, And burned to right her wrongs; And when I saw to alien law

O, prouder yet for Ireland beat The rebel heart in me.

CHORUS.

I found my brothers, scattered wide, Still faithful to their own.

I found the tyrant in his pride A knave upon his throne.

Should lord of Ireland be; And longed in vain to break her chain

This rebel heart in me.

CHORUS.

I've wandered east, I've wandered west, 'Mong scenes and faces strange; And passing years have in my breast

Wrought many a wondrous change. One hope of old still firm I hold, And cold in death shall be, E'er sinks or quails, or breaks or fails, This rebel heart in me.

CHORUS.

COERCION IN CANADA.

Irish Informers and Evictors in Montreal J. J. Curran shows what an Anti-Coercionist he is.

(Montreal Herald, May 6.)

Certain persons are employed in attending to the duties of the Lachine canal. These men's the duties of the Lachine canal. These men's labors are continuous and exacting while the senson of navigation lasts. The duties require that the men should be sober, vigilant and faithful, and the employes are continued from year to year. Most of the men have been em-ployed, in the summer season, for from four to fifteen years. This spring a new thing has hap-pened. The canal being about to open, a few days ago, some six or seven of these old Govern-ment employés in the city and at Lachine have been notified that they are

SUSPENDED.

Their crime is purely political, or rither it is sought to test their political fidelity to the ruling powers. The names of seven men have been given in as those who are placed under the ban. They are all Irishmen. The men who accuse them of not having proper politics are acting the part of the informer of Old Ireland. The superintendant of the Lachine C. nal, Mr. Conway, has informed these men that they cannot have any Government work until they make their peace with Mr. Curran, M.P., and "bring a letter" from this distinguished patriot and Home Ruler and anti-coercionist —in Ireland! These honest workingmen are not to be permitted to bister their hands or break their backs in the service of the noble Government of this Dominion until they have received the permis-sion of Mr. Curran by giving him the assur-ance that the charges of the informers are false.

those of any of the men who were discharged on Monday?" Yes, they were. Well, he, then said that I should have gone and t-ld him of the "bally-regging" of Curran. I replied that I did not think it would have been right to stop him in the street to inform upon anybody, and that had I done such a thing if he did not insult me he sboold have. He then said: "Well, Curran is coming down to-morrow, and you'd better see bim and get a letter from him. In the mean-time, I will put on some men temporarily." I asked what reason I had to see Mr. Curran for, and replied that I would not go to him for a letter, and would accept my suspension as a discharge.

discharge. "Did Mr. Conway say he found any fault

with your work?" "No. In fact he admitted that I was one of

to which I replied yes. He then asked me if I

had heard certain slanders against Mr. Curran, and if I knew that my name and the names of others were connected with them."

those of any of the men who were discharged on

the best men be had." "Did he give any further explanations for

"Old ne live any further explanations for your suspension?" "He did not, but you c n jot this down as what he did say: 'You must not blame me for it I had nothing to do with it, as I have my instructions from the Government'" "How long have you been working on the grand?"

canal ?" "Well, I guess it is now about five years.

somewhere around that; but others discharged have been agreat deal longer time than that in the service." "Did you take any great action in the Cur-

ran-Cloran election?" "Yes. I took that much schion that I did not

even ask my own son who he was going to vote

for." "With reference to these so-called slanders can you remember saying anything sgainst Mr. Curcan ?" "I teld Mr. Conroy that I had sold Mr.

Curran acted as no man on the Home Rule resolution and that I would say the same to his face. I also said that if he had taken the same steps last year as he was talking now, there would not have been any cause for talk." Our reporter then took his leave and started in search of some of the other discharged men.

The only one that was seen, though, was an old son of the Emerald Isle named Holden. His face bore the wrinkles of care and age, and his right eye was missing. His story showed that his discharge was made in a more public way. He had gone to the canal on Monday, expecting to go right to work, but was astonished when Mr. Conway informed him that he could not go Mr. Conway informed him that he could not go to work without securing a letter from Mr. Curran. Mr. Holden was about twenty years in the service of the depart-ment, and lost his eye while at work on the canal. He too, said that he en joyed the reputation of being a sober and indus-trious employé and thought it would be a pen-sion he'd be getting instead of a discharge. He would not go to Mr. Curran for a letter. So far as meddling in the elections was concerned he denied emphatically having bothered himself about them.

about them. Mr. Frawley and Tobin, two other discharged hands, have been in the employment of the canal authorities for the last ten or fifteen years and received similar instructions regarding the securing of a letter. It may be mentioned that the work for these men on the canal only lasts throughout the navigation season, so that during the winter they have to look out for temporary work. When navigation opens again they throw up the winter job to take the canal work, and, as has happened several of the discharged men, who gave up the positions they had during the winter, are now left without work.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine un-surpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exciting which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

SALVATION ARMY.

A SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

Robert Van Brunt, lately a prominent memper of the Salvation Army, is under sentence of leath at Rochester for the murder of young A reporter of the Democrat said : •'T Roy. wish you would tell me something about the true inwardness of this Salvation Army to which you belonged." Van Brunt, who is only 23 years of age, meditated a moment, eyed his questioner cur-iously, and laughed in a peculiar manner to himself.

News, March 27.

OTTAWA, May 4.- One of the most imposing OTTAWA, May 4.- One of the most imposing religious professions that has taken place for years occurred at the Note Dame Con-vent yesterday merning. The spacious chapel of the institution was filed long before the hour, half past six, when the ceremony was to take place to see a number of young ladies take the veil. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel invested the young ladies. The following were also precent. Vicar General Routhier, Fathers Gendreau, Gaudette, Champagne, Allard and Barrett. The ceremony Langevin, of the College of Ctawa, preached in French. The following are the names of the young ladies who took the vows: Novices who pronounced their final-Sister

day.

And Moves for a Committee of Enquiry into the "Times" Libel-He quotes Precedents for Such Action.

LONDON, May 5.-In the House of Common this afternoon the consideration of the question of breach of privilege in the Times Dillon case was resumed. No member risi g to speak on the motion of Mr. Lewis that the conduct of the Times was a breach of privilege and the House take notice of it, Speaker Peel put before the House the amendment of Sir Edward Blake, Solicitor-General, "That the House decline to sonator-oreneral, I has the House decline to treat the Times publication as a breach of privilege." The Parnellites at once challenged a division. This resulted in a vote of 297 in favor of the amendment to 219 against it. The

Membera

GLADSTONE

Appeals for Justice to the Irish

by his enforced absence, had passed away. The joy of hearing of his release killed her.

HIS CHARACTER AS A SPEAKER.

In Parliament, docile to Parnell, but burning with impatience, O'Brien made a mark on the few occasions when the factics of the wary Irish leader enabled him to loose himself upon the foe. His style in speaking was exactly his style in writing. His sentences cut like so many stilettos. Incisive, refined, delicate, his physical feebleness confessed, in a weak and hoarse voice, his mental strength and fervor of spirit never failed to compel attention and arouse respect. Healy was hated in those days for his audacity, O'Brien for his fierce earnestness. He never descended to suavity. He never deprecated or faltered.

spoke with such defiant sincerity that on more than one occasion the Orange bullies were exasperated to the verge of personal assault. All the enemies of home rule were profoundly relieved when they heard he would not return to the Paraellite benches. He was as much needed in Ireland as Parnell at Westminster. The troubles of that afflicted country are due as much to intrigue at Rome as to brutish bigotry among fanatical Itishmen.

DISINTERESTED CHARACTER OF HIS SERVICES

To William O'Brien is due, more than to al other public men in the Nationalist party, the final rout of English cabals at the Vatican and and to the rapidly growing spirit of manlike brotherhood which has been engendered between Protestant and Catholic leaders on the Home Rule question. Of profoundly religious Home Kule question. Of profoundry rengious feelings, it was said he was bont on entering the monastic state a few years sgo, but was dissuaded by the entreaties of friends, who pointed out to him that his country required an active life in her service. As indif-ferent to fate as the soldier who has grown familiar with peril. as entbusiastic in the cause of Home Rule as Peter the Her in mit was for the Holy Sepulcire, he has worn himself away for his land. Although Parnell

It is no idle talk to say that he will make Lansdowne ghosts walk in Canada. He will speak no word in excess of truth. He will employ no figures which he cannot verify. He The new of the Landborne at a the survey of the should the at and second the survey of the should the survey of the survey of the should the survey of the survey of the survey of the should the survey of the will give no man just cause for personal resent-ment. He will meet bullies with facts. He

assembly was committing treason and that the commissioner was aiding and abetting the as commissioner was a range and a coetening out as sembly. He thought these charges required redress and he took the best advice on the sub-ject. But all of his advisers said he could not depend upon securing a fair verdict. The Irish members would be in a still more unfavorable counterfeits.

members would be in a still more unlavorable position in a jury's trial and it was no wonder they preferred the tribunal of the House. The House was a perfectly competent tribunal; in-deed, the only competent one. The precedents were all on the side for the appointment of a committee. There was the case of Butt in 1854, when it was held that the accusation that members were

HUNGRY FOR PLACES

to which were attached salaries and pension deserved an inquiry. After citing a number of other precedents, in all of which the charges were less grave than those brought against Mr. Dillon, he challenged the Government to establish a single precedent where a prosecution had been ordered without the House having preecution was based. He appealed to the Gov ernment to alter their determination, which otherwise might lead to a crisis of the most serious and momentous importance. The Irish members, who had been maligned to an enormembers, who had been mangned to an enor-mous extent, asked for a particular course, which the majority refused, forgetting that they were acting against a minority represent-ing a nation. (Parnellite cheers.) The Gov-ernment could yet, on the grounds of reason, prudence and precedent, accept his amendment, showing the country that they had determined showing the country that they had determined at last to give even the Irish members full justice, even indulgent justice, seeing that their honor and character were at stake. (Cheers.) Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General, ad-mitted that Mr. Gladstone had put the issue in the clearest possible way, but the opinion of the law officer of the Crown was unshaken.

AN EXAMINATION FOR PRECEDENTS

showed that there never was a case parallel to the present; that there never was a case where the Government directed an inquiry into a allotted a proper salary to the post of editor of the Government directed an inquiry into a United Ireland, O'Brien draws from its receipts charge where the authership was admitted and only enough to live in frugal bachelor quarters. When American friends sent him \$5,000 to meet the expenses arising out of his driving unmoral monsters from Dublin Castle, he used which it should interfere. Not a single case exactly the portion of it necessary to the can-exactly the portion of it necessary to the can-celling of his legal obligations, and sent the remainder to the Protestant preacher and the Oatholic priest of Mallow for the relief of should once be established there would probably remainder to the Protestant preacher and the Oatholic priest of Mallow for the relief of actual want. Instinctively considerate of the religious sentiments of those not of his faith, he corried an Orange constituency considerate and the set of the privilege every week. He wished to suggest that common justice would be done carried an Orange constituency once, and could do it again if he chose. WHAT LANSDOWNE MAY EXPECT. It is no idle talk to say that he will make law was the proper place in which to deal with

IN A BAD CONDITION.

"I was so bad with dyspopsia that I could not take food of any kind without distress, and

the charges.

He was just on the point of proposing, and she, with a palpitating heart, was straining her ear to catch the words she so longed to hear, when a little mouse ran across the floor. "Did she scream or faint?" you ask. Oh, no, gentle inquirer, she did not. She raid no attention to the mouse.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Imitations and counterfeits have again ap-peared. Be sure that the word "HORSFORD's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

"Yes, sir," solemnly said the oldest resi-dent, "the first trip I made over the old canal, I worked my passage on the canal bost." "Worked your passage? How?" inquired his audience, "I led the horse ! quietly cjaculated the ancient mariner.

AN IRISHMAN'S BULL.

We are surrounded by difficulties and daugers said Pat, from the cradle to the grave, and the only wonder is that we ever live long enough after leaving the one to reach the other. The greatest danger lies in allowing the steds of disease to be sown in our system. If you feel dull and drowsy, have frequent beadaches, had taste in mouth, coated tongue, poor appetite, you are suffering from a torpid lever. Take Dr. Voince's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you would destroy those seeds and avoid resping a harvest of suffering and death.

" Do you believe that a woman, nowadays, would die for the object of her love ?" asked a bachelor frieud. "I don't know whether she'd die or not," answered the Benedict ; "but I've known her to go wild when the trimming didn't suit her."

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By tive remedy for the above named discase. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will

Jond no bar xpress and P. O. address. Respectfully, BRANCE OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto. 12---Ľ

A good Rochester, N.Y., pastor, a widower, proposed to a young lady, a short time since,

up, and we do well to encourage Irishmen to flee before

THE WILES OF THE INFORMER in Ireland to fall into the grasp of the informer

in Canada ! Another anti-coercion speech from Mr. Curran is in order. We want to hear him once more picturing the greed and the cowardice that deprive the poor man of his living—in Ireland; the terrible outrages which landlordism has visited upon the people when fandroraism has had the bread snatched from between their treth—in Ireland; the wantonness of power which seeks to crush the people who cannot resist—in Ireland. We ought to have him once more denouncing all those tyrannous and unmanly and unchristian acts-performed in Ireland-while, at the same time, receiving the confession of those miserable culprits, the canal men, and inditing letters expressive of his forgiveness or his vengeance ! But is it not nis torgiveness or his vengeace? But is it not a most miterable beginning of another five years' lease of power,—this attempt to coerce men to degrade their manhood,—this wretched business of compelling the poor fellows who were depending on their pittance from the canal employment, to crawl on their bellies before

AN ACCIDENTAL MEMBER OF PABLIAMENT,

himself the servant of the people? Yet Mr. Conway says he has been instructed from Ottawa to do this thing. His orders come from headquarters. Well, the canal management is under the Department of Inland Revenue, and the Minister of Inland Revenue is Hon. John Costigan, another son of an Irishman, who before he was appointed to the Cabinet was forced to labor with his hands to make an forced to have with his hands to make an honest living at a dol'ar or two a day. The public can judge of the sym-pathy which this erewhile workingman has for workingmen—this respect for Irishmen entertained by an Irishman. We repeat that the discharged employés are all Irish. Men of the discharged employés are all unit. Men of Irish blood have been specially sought out. The blood hounds in the shape of informers, and the bioof hounds in the persons of Irish politicians, have been on the track of these poor men and have hunted them down and, st they hope, have safely evicted them from their living and de-prived their families for the time of their means of support ! Why go to Ireland for examples of intollerance and

doing, when we have the public men and the Government of Canada itself taken red-handed in the act of disgracing themselves and their

in the act of disgracing themselves and their country by perpetrating meannesses too con-temptible to be properly described?... If the workingmen of Montreal and the Irish men of Canda permit such conduct... bass without the average condemnation, they will not be doing their duty to labor or to their nationality. The politicians in alliance with the informers should be told plainly what fair minded and honest men think of such disgrace-nl abuse of the powers of Government:-

ul abuse of the powers of Government.--

"I think," he said, after a little, "I think there are a few good people yet in the Arny; I mean people who really want to benefit man-kind, but I tell you most of the soldiers, and officers particularly, are thinking more of womankind

"I ought to know this Salvation Army," continued the condemned murderer, his telltale face adding strange emphasis to his candid words. "I ought to know them; I have been there myself, and the officers have talked with me about it. "There is a class of young pirls drawn into the

meetings," he went on, "who are easily enough influenced by the officers, and are cofftrolled by the officers and men for their own purposes, and for bad pur-poses, and those are the girls they are after. I day's they are after. don't know as I can just exactly describe the influence they have over them, but it just controls them, and lots of them have this iuuence.

"Some good people get into the Salvation Army, but the enthusiasm wears off in two or three weeks, and they get to be as bad as the rest If the Salvation Army altogether was swept from the earth it would be better ; better for everybody.

Orin Catlin, 49 Pearl street, N.Y., says: tried various remedies for the piles, but found, no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil which entirely cured me after a few apply. tions.

A placard posted throughout a Switch city recently announced the opening ~ the Theatre Royal "under the management of Miss God dard, newly decorated and painted."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. They rene-

Holloway's Ointmetho dito the world, br dies are unequalled throughout the world, br bad logs, wounds, foul sores, bp- breasts, an ulcers. Used according to intections given ulcerous sore, however of contact or long stand-ulcerous sore, however of contact or long stand-ing, but will yield to make the active because been ing, but will yield to after healing and curative ing, but will yield to after healing and curative properties. May foor sufferers who have been patients in the large hespitals under the care of eminent surgeons, and have derived little or no eminent surgeons, and have derived little or no benefit from their, treatment, (have been been that of a sort of privilege character on account of his long and faithful benefit from their, treatment, (have been been been the throughly cured if y Holloway's Ointment and service to dead and gone ancestors," is now the proper thing for a swell family to have, nothing that can be used with so much benefit. should at once hire one allowed with so In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dependent npon the condition of the blood, these medicines,

used conjointly, are irresistible. Hungry guest :. "How is this ? I ordered

a steak and a poached egg. I see the egg bat where is the steak ?". Table attendant : "Oh; dat's all right, salt." Desteak am under de

Kelly, in religion St. Mahew, Picton, Ont.; Sister Planozdon, in relation St. Francis du Hac; Sister Murray, in religion Mary Evange-list, Buffalo, N.Y.; Siste Casey, in religion St. Mark, March; Sister Nelay, in religion St. Columbar, Gatineau Pant.

Columban, Gatineau Pant. Postulants-Sister (orman in religion St. Cyprian, Lowell, Mas.; Sister Marcotte, in religion St. Celinia, S. Francis du Lac, Que.; Sister Kavanagh, in eligion St. Denis, Nepeau, Ont.; Sister Emery.in religion St. Hortense, Nepean, Ont.; Sister Lalancette, in religion St. Nepean, Oat.; Siste Lalancette, in religion St. Cunegonde, St. Fancis du Lac, Que.; Sister Lord, in religion St. Gastan, Pointe du Lac, Que.; Sister Moett, in religion St. Emilien, Pointe du Lac, Que. ; Sister Garceau, in reli-gion St. Mary Agdalen, Pointe du Lac, Que. ; Sister Turcote, in religion Mary of the Presen-tation, St. Mouns, Ont. ; Sister Cassidy, in re-ligion St. Alice, Ottawa ; Sister Marleau, in religion St Athanasius, St. Victor, Que.; Sister Babeau, ir roligon St. Zoe, St. Francis du Lac, Oue. Que.

A STINGING RENSATION, IN THROAT AND PALATI called hearburn, and oppression at the

pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dypepsin. Alkaline salts like caroffspring of dynepsi, Alkaline saits like car-bonate of soft may releve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting renedy is to be found in Northror Lyman's Veretable Discovery and Dysper¹⁰ Cure. Those associate organs, the liver of bowels, benefit in common with their liver of stomach, by the use of this barrier and as stomach, by the use of this benign and aly, as stomacn, by the oloo purifying remedy.

IOME RULE AGITATION IN ENG-LAND.

LAND. LAND. LINDON, May 3.—A home rule agitation has teen organized throughout the west of England. the Earl of Roseberry is hnnounced to speak t Plymouth on the 20th light in favor of the phovement. Hon. Jas. Consteld, ex-president of the local, Government Dowd, will make a home rule speech at Newton Abbez on June 4. and Baron Wolverton and Mr. Sextou will address a meeting in favor of Mr. Gladstone's policy at Exeter of June 1.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of coras and warts, root and hanch. Who then would endure them with such theap and effec-tual remedy within reach?

""An old servant who has been the tanily for years, and is a sort of privilege character on account of his long and faithful horoughly childen is wellings, tumours, the proper thing for a swell family to have, bils, for grandular swellings, tumours, the proper thing for a swell family to have, biles and diseases of the skin there is and those who don't possess such an article the proper thing for a swell family to have,

> Much dietress and sickness in children is qued by worms. Mother Graves Worm Ex-trinitator gives relief by removing the cause. live it a trial and he convinced.

to the Editor of THE Post and TRUE WIT-

of intollerance and

TYRANNY AND OUTRAGEOUS WRONG

	1000	THE TRUE WITNESS	A STIN CONTRACT TO	
· M ▲'	y 11, 1887.		AND CATHOLIC	ALL DOVITOL IN
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AN AWFUL FATE. One Hundred and Fitty Men Imprisoned in a British Ool.

umbia Mine.

The Deadly Firedamp-Heartrending Scenes -List of the Killed. Wounded and Missing.

NANAIMBO, B.C., May 4.—A terrible explo-nion of gas took place last evening in the No. 1 shaft of the Vancouver Coal Company Mine, in which there were upwards of one hundred and which there were upwards of one hundred and fifty miners at the time. First intimation those which there were brought out of the same and four charge were brough the site of the second on the surface had of the explosion was a ter-rible shock followed by an outburst of thick black smoke through the sit shaft. The first black smoke through the sit shaft. The first black smoke through the sit shaft with a stronger than the first, carrying pieces of wood, miners, hamps, etc., hundreds of feet into the miners, hamps, etc., hundreds of feet into the sit shaft with a few minutes flames courmenced ar. In a few minutes flames courmenced are through the air shaft with a to issue through the air shaft with a load roaring noise. In a short time the fau house caught fire and was quickly consumed. In the meantime nine white men and four Chinese were brought out white Me. 1 or hoisting shaft. R. Gibson, through No. 1 or hoisting shaft. R. Gibson, through No. 1 or hoisting shaft. K. Gibson, foreman, miraculous'y escaped from the lower alope by following the air course, following his way to the stible, where he was met by the rescuing party. Rescuing parties continued to reach the eatombed men, but were able to res-sue only 15 up to this hour They were

OVERCOME WITH THE AFTER-DAMP. and had to be rescued by others. One of those and not to be instant of undern, succumbed to poble rescuers, Samuel Hudson, succumbed to the effects of the after damp. The scene around the shaft-head is most heartrending. The friends of these imprisoned below are looking for the missing. At this hour (2 p. m.) but little hopes are entertained for the safety of the imprisoned men. The fire is still raging, but it is thought it will soon be got under control. The

is thought it will soon be got under control. The rescuing party will again attempt to go below. All the day gangs of men have been engaged in stremous efforts to subjue the flames in the No. 1 half of the V. O. Co., and at one it was thought they had the fire under control. The Merryweather steam fire engine is doing gooi work pumping water from the harbor down the air shaft, the hand fire engine having been taken down the mine, where it is

FIGHTING THE FIRE

from the level. It is impossible to make an from the level. It is impossible to make an attempt to get at the imprisoned men until the fire is subdued, for by doing so it would drive the gas on to the fire and cause a second disaster. There is but little hope of saving the men, but an effort will be made at the first merible memory to reach the imprisoned minane possible moment to reach the imprisoned miners. Over one-half of the dead, injured and imprisoned miners leave wives and families to moura their untimely end.

Below are the names of the killed and injured and those now in the ill-fated mine.

DEAD.

William Davis, John Linn, John Smitb, Wil-liam Craven and Frederick Mattson. Samuel Hudson, of Wellington, who formed one of the rescuing parties, died from the effects of the after damp. Seven Chinamen were brought up

INJURED.

George Davis, John Jones, J. Stove, sr., John Lynch, Jules Michael, and Richard Gibson. The foreman of the mine miraculously escaped with a few cuts about the face. The following is the list of those now

IMPRISONED IN THE MINE, as nearly correct as can be obtained at present No. 1 level—Seorge Bawdon and George Sim-mons, T. Martin, David Ellis and his son Arthur, Benjamin Popplivelle and James Thomas, Joseph Watson, Edward Johns, David Morgan, Edward Wilkins, Edward Benton, J. Wubank, Jas. Camphell, John Malcoln, Robert Butington, J. McGuffie, Robert Jaillon, Jas. Milton, William Bono, Wm. Gilbert, John Richards, J. Forest, Joseph Thompson, Michael Dyons, Sr., Andrew Murr, Campbell, J. J. Smith, Newslope, Daniel Daw-son, R. Burns, Thomas Perry, Robert Nicholwilliam Hagne, James Lyons, John Morris, William Hagne, James Lyons, John Thompson, A. Swiley, William Morris, Main, Hagues, James Lyons, John hompson, A. Smiley, William Morris, Milliam Hoey, John Millis, Alexender Ichonald, William Scales, Frank Tulley, William Stephens, A. Meaken and J. Gorman. Scales, International J. Gorman.

been indefatiguable in his efforts to assist in t! e | LORD LANSDOWNE'S EVICTIONS) work of rescue. SEVERAL PHYSICIANS are in attendance tendering all the assistance in their power. The business houses are all closed, the collieries are shut up and the entire popula-

tion is gathered around the scene of the cisaster. Wives terror-stricken, crying children and Borrowing fathers, hover in the visinity and mourn their terrible affliction. Oceasional showers of rain cast dreariness over the gbastly

Their faces were familiar on the streets and there will be a void in many homes. THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION

is unknown. It is generally supposed to have been an explosion of coal dust. The tale will probably never be told.

> [FOR THE POST.] IRELAND.

Looking backward through the ages to the mystic days of yore,

Erin's shore,

And thence or ward to the present, -what a vist, expansive scope

For alternate pity, joy and sorrow !-- to the future, for bright hope (

Long our ancient kinsfolk languished 'neath the Druid's

magic spell-If authentic are the legends which some old-time asges tell-

Till the coming of St. Patrick, who, with shamrocks in

his hand, Proclaimed his Master's message to that rude, untutored band.

Quickly bloomed the Heavenly blossoms of the Gospel

winding rivers flowed-And the harvost was a rich one, for, whichever way he

trog. Countless souls were brought together in the one true fold of God,

Then in rapid order followed churches, convents,

schools and halls. Each of which our Saviour's emblem bore upon its

outer walls, As a token for the wanderers that they could find

Truth and Rest Within their hallowed portals if they hooded Christ's

behest.

How that mandate was accepted, history briefly, clearly paints

in these words with shining letters : "Isle of Doctors,'s "Isle of Saints."

(May this title, rare and glorious, ever be a source of pride

To true Irish men and women, wheresoever they abide.)

Other climes soon heard the story of Hibernia's growing fame

For piety and learning, which abroad had borne her name,

And so their sons came flocking in hundreds to he shore

To partake of the choice knowledge which her teach ers had in store.

In ductime their own ways wonding, they like tidings spread around

Of that cashs in the ocean and the treasures therein found-

Not of earthly precious metals, but of diamonds from Above-

Radiant gems of life eternal from the King of Peace and Love.

Such an era as we speak of was stop pure, it scems, to last,

For the Tempter, ever jealous-then, as in the wellknown past-Raised up strife between her people; pirates sent from

distant strands To destroy her sacred places and usurp her bounteous

lands.

famines, wars and pers. gutions, with their still unending train Of want and desolation, in their footsteps crossel

the main; But the foul rule of oppression did not, will not, o'er

avall To uproot the Faith or daunt the hearts in sea-girt Innisfail.

Is there need of here detailing all the sad sights Irc-Through the centuries of misrale to Victoria ("D.G."). Queen ? No-the story's one to dismal, full of pain and shame and lears-We will leave it for our children to rehearse in after years. Hark) the thunder's poaling loudly-light is flashing in the sky l Freedon's morn is swiftly dawning and the clouds are rolling by !

Great Force of Soldiers and Pollec-Heart rending Scenes.

[United Ireland, April 23.)

On Tuesday the Governor-General of Canada resumed the evictions on his Queen's County property, from which he in-tends to exterminate come thousands of human beings. A regiment of Light Infantry and about seventy police accompanied the Sheriff and balliffs. Iwo brothers named Thomas and Pat Kavanagh plid their rent. All the other tenants were evicted, and as they left their houses they gave three cheers for the Plan of Campaign, which the crowd took up and repeated again and again. Amongst the evicted were feeble oid men and women up to eighty years of age, and a large number of infants. The tenants who paid were fiercely groaned. The devil's work of the day had just concluded when Mr. O'Brian arrived, and a singular When Milesius' trusty clansmen first act foot on | event occurred. Saveral policemen warmly shook him by the hand amidst the cheers of the people.

THE MEETING,

The assembled people then gathered around Father Maher and a meeting was held. Addressing the multitude, Mr. William O'Brien said :- I confess I don't like to trust myself to speak of the devil's work of extermination that Townsend Trench has neen carrying out in this peaceful valley this lovely spring day (groans.) I don't like to appeal to the feelings that I know must be swelling in every Irish heart at conduct of the mind, but I will reserve what I have got to say upon the subject for a place where it will ring in Lord Lausdowne's own ears (cheers). When next I speak about the Luggacurran evictions it will be, please God, on Canadian soil (loud cheers), and under Lord Lausdowne's nose (laughter) Townsend Trench has it all his own way here to-day with the redcoats and with the armed policemen, but we will change the venue to a place where his redcoats won't much avail him (cheers). Myself and Denis Kilbride will place Lord Lansdowne and his gent in the dock before one million of Irish Canadians, and of English and of French Canadians, and we shall try whether this man will date to stand up in the face of men who are accustomea to freedom, and defend this work that Mr. Townsend Trench is doing to-day with Canadian money-flinging the people out from their father's homes, to which you have a petter right and title than Lord Lansdowne has to his estate, because you have attempted to protect your children and yourselves from rackrents, which every Land Commission, and every practical man in the country, know to be unjust and intolerable rackrents (cheers.) RESOURCES AT THE TENANTS' COMMAND.

You are not alraid to face the sheriff, with two insignificant exceptions (groans), and I confess I envy their feelings to-night a great deal less than I envy the feelings of the men who have faced without flinching (cheers), We need not resist eviction suy more by force, because it is not, as in the old days when the t nant had no resource but the poorhouse or the unigrant ship. We have to-day the resources of Lord Lansdowne's own iniquitous ackrents, and when these are exhausted we have the resources of the Irish race to maintain every tenant in comfort, en camped here like sentinels in view of your own land, until you go back to your own homes in triumph, never more to be disturbed by landlord or emergencyman (loud cheers).

THE FUTURE ON OUR SIDE.

We can afford to practice the advice of your illustrious leader, to bear things patiently. We can afford to wait until that tremendous tide of English opinion that is rising will overwhelm this Tory Government of coercion and extermination, until it will bury them and bury landlordism a thousand lesgues under the sea (loud and prolonged cheers). The future is on our side, and believe me that the knees of our enemies to day are trembling, and they are groaning in their secret hearts (cheers). Sir George Treve yan has deserted them (loud cheer). The worst and the most venomous enemy we have got-Mr. Chamberlain-two days ago was repudiated by his own town of Birmingham (cheers). Lord Hartington, another of our exemies, made a speech in Edinburgh the other night which sounded from beginning to end like one moun of despair (laughter), and the very policemen-seven of them resigned in Castle island (cheers). The Irish blood of these men's mothers is beginning to stir and to revolt in their veins against the work they have to do (cheers).



CURES ALL HUMORS,

JURLS ALL HUMURS, from a common Blotch, or Ermption, to the worst Scrofuls. Salt-rheum; "Four-sores," Scaly or Romgh Skim, in short, all discusses caused by bad bloed are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and wrigorating medicine. Great Eating Ul-crs rapidly heal under its benign influence. Specially has it manifested its potonoy in auting Totter, Hose Rush, Hoits, Car-buncies, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous, Sores and Swellings, Hi?, Joint Discare, White Swellings, Goitro, or Thick word plates, on Skin Discase, or the same "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanso it by using Dr. Plerce's oldeum Medical Discovery, and good discotion, a fair skin, buoyant spir-its, vital strength, and soundness of

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disense of the Enurge, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-givon remedy, ff taken before the last stages of the d'ease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly tatal disease, when first offering this now cel--brated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE inought seriously of calling it his "Con-sumption Oure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthen-ing, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billous, net coni, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the budge, but for all

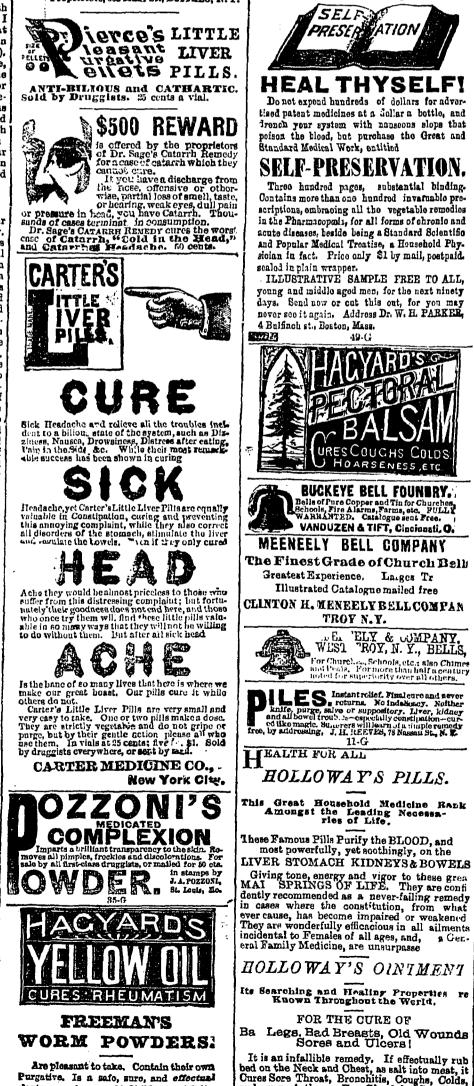
CHRONIC DISEASES or the

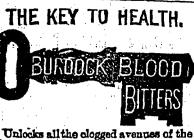
or THE IVER, Blood, and Lungs. If you fiel dull drowsy, debilitated, have shlow color of skin, or yellowish-brown more on face or body, frequent headache or dizzi-aces, bad taste in mouth, internal head or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular copetite, and gloomy borebodings, irregular copetite and the set of the set of the set of the set of the generation of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Ploree's Goldon Medical Discovery has no cutal.

cqual. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchlis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a soveroign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's hook en Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

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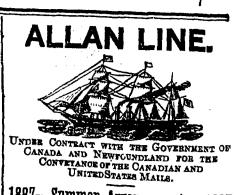
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FROM QUEBEC :

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John Park.

James Scott.

John Kerr. D. McKillop.

D. J. James, D. J. James, W. S. Main, C. J. Mylins, F. McGrath,

J. C. Menzies. C. E. LeGallai, W. Dalziel,

i level. old slope—M. Corcoran, Lean, Peter Ducca and Joseph Tellardo, lians, Josne Carmind Deoupo, Italian, John Schols, Boderick McDonald, A. J. Morgan, Schols, Roderick McDonald, A. J. Morgan, S. Myer, T. Allen, and A. Briar. No. 3 Jerel, north—George Old and Abraham, acy, John Wobaak, Cobeily, Wobank, Etars, Evo. Jones, Wm. and James Davy, J. Sturtfeldt, Archie Muir, Henry Lee addition Lee, Rollyrt and John daily of Still and Anton Lee, Robert and John Ane, William Ridley, Joeeph and Andrew Morton, George Bertran, Herbert Bullockway, William Lackey, sr., and William Lackey, jr., Janes S. Soggan, J. Byray and James Isbes-

It is estimated that there are between 50 and Chinamen in the mine. At 9 0.m great advances had been made in induing the flame, and it is now thought that the fire is confined to a small portion of the evel, between the main and air shafts. From ent appearances the fire in the ar shaft itself entirely out. The expectation is that the fire It be extingui-hed by daylight this morning. Istantly the fire is out, the work of carrying r into the working will be preceeded with and e impression is that by to-morrow evening the ll extent of the disaster will be ascertained. NANAIMO, E.C., May 5.-Jules Michael, who as injured in the explosion in No. 1 shaft of a Vancouver Coal Company's mine, says he as sitting in the cabin at supper in No. 2 shaft hen he fett the concussion. All scrambled out, at became in-nsible, and only one was saved his four companions, whose dead bodies as up in the case with him. Several could rdly appreciate their miraculous escape ow-

THE DAZED FRELING hich all felt who came out from the deadly pit. represents the explosion as having been ter-te. Everything beams dark at once. John Which, who was badly injured about the face of head, and had his hip fractured, has been invented ever since the expl. s'on accurred. istalk is about work in the pt. It is thought will not recover, having inhaled gas. The hers were not injured seriously, though all the badly shaken up. re badly shaken up.

SAMUEL HUDSON'S HEROIC DEATH naccountable. He was a miner of great ex-ence, while those who went down with him rescue their fellows were comparatively in erienced. He died from the effects of after np. His brave deed was one of the bright

THE CARNIVAL OF MISERY. All day yesterday, gangs of men endeavored extinguish the flames in No. 1 shaft and it is reved the fire is under control The Merryther steam fire engine did good work in pping water from the harbor down the air 1. It is absolutely impossible to think of ting at the imprisoned men until the fire is doud. There is dauger of gas being driven the fire and a second explosion. Even now are entertained that the whole place will own up. If it should occur, the catastrophe ld be the greatest recorded in the history of

mining. ALL HOPE OF RESCUING ne in the mines has been abandoned. It proposed to cut a ditch to salt water so as tempt to put out the fire in No. 2 shaft by ng a stream of water into it, but the scheme bandoned.

THE MINES EXTEND OUT FROM SHORN than a mile bareath the waters of the or, and as one looks over the waves it is to imagine that beneath are imprisoned y dead fathers and sons of this city. Around that the scenes are harrowing in the ex-

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Reden and Mr. Scott, of the Wellington s, went down yesterday afternoon, at the of their lives, in an endeavor to make an ligation as to the manner of procedure. Chandler, of the Wellington mines, has

Lord Omniscient, oh, we pray Thee, speed the fast receding gloom Which still hovers o'er our nation like the deserts' dread simoon.

May Thy golden sunlight over shine upon her verdant

hills, Smilling lakes and lovely meadows, sylvan dells and

rippling rills; May contentment and prosperity forever henceforth

dwell In that dear home of our fathers-in that shrine we love so well.

Rutland, Vt. J. J. FENTON.

THE COERCION BILL.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The Coercion Bill of 1887 strips Ireland of every vestige of civil right, and relegates her to the condition of a province guilty of some vast disorder or rebellion. "It is the worst law ever proposed for Ireland

by any Minister of England," says John Dillon, M. P.

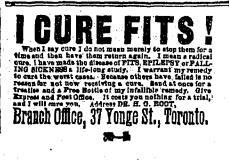
M.P. "It practically suspends trial by jury for-ever!" says John Morley, M.P. "It is one of the most shameful and inde-fensible violations of liberty that has been at-tempted by any Government within the last generation," says Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. "In the name of real Union and in the in-terest of true order, we condern it," says Campbell Bannerman, ex-Irish Chief Secretary. "In resisting this deployable proposal." says

"In resisting this deplorable proposal," says Mr. Gladstone, "we are serving the cause of Ireland, avd till more effectually serving the cause of Great Britain and of its world-wide

empire. "It is a grave conspiracy, by which it is in tended on the one side to coerce, if possible, the tenants of Ireland into the payment of impossible rents, and on the other side to compel the purchase of the landlord's interest at exorbitant prices, which compulsion, if successful, will most certainly lead to repudiation on a whole-

sale scale," says Mr. Parnell. Referring to its indefinite duration, Mr. Gladstone said: "It makes our blood run cold. I do not think it possible for the wit of man to devise a scheme more likely to aggravate any mischief that exists in Ireland, and to stimulate to the uttermost international hatred."-The North American Review.

Emotion, whether of ridicule, anger or sorrow, whether raised at a puppet show, a funeral or a battle, is your grandest of levellers. The man who would be always superior should be always apathetic. ---Bulwer-Lytton.



THE FOE RESORTS TO FORGERY.

All our enemies are despairing, and are being broken in spirit and broken in reputation (cheers). And now in their rage and defeat what does the assassin Press of England, the Times newspaper, which Mr. Bright once called the organ of the devil upon earth? It has been obliged to fall back on one of the most murderous and villainous weapons that ever disgraced political warfare. They have been obliged to forge Mr. Parnell's signature to a letter (groans). The letter was so preposterous and absurd that the miserable miscreants who concosted it must have calculated on the Times grasping at it, they are so blind and besotted with rage against the Irish leaders. The cause that has to be propped up by such a wretch is a beaten cause (cheer.) All England is at present rallying to the banner of William Ewart Gladstone (loud cheers), and before long that baoner will wave triumphantly over the ruined and broken ranks of Irish laudlordism and of all their satellites and myrmidons from Dublin Castle (great cheering).

TO CANADA,

As I have told you, on Sunday next, please God, I will be on my way to Canala (tremen-dous applause, and cries of "God speed you"), to arraign Lord Lansdowne in the dock, and, with the blessing of God, I will be back in time to try a round with Mr. Balfour under his new Crimes Act (cheers). All I ask you in the meantime is to show the spirit you have shown to-day, and I cannot give you a better pattern than Father Maher (loud cheers) to meet the attorney, the sheriff and Townsend Trench as he does, with a fearless and unflinching heart (contined (cheers.) If you go on showing the spirit and perseverance that the men of Luggacurran have shown, a day will come soon when God will reward all the sacrifices and sufferings of this faithful Irish race (laud and prolonged cheers), when if there is anything in the land to be blotted out it won't be the Irish tenants homes, but the landlords' rent offices, and we will yet, please God, see one day when, in stead of Lansdowne evicting us, we will evict Lansdowne and the Trenchs, and demolish for ever their accursed power (great applause).

DROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 1189. Notice is hereby given that Dame Marie Albina Corbeil, of the Parish of St. Leonard de Port Maurice, wife of Léon Gagnon, of the same place, farmer, has instituted an action for separtion as to property scients ther said husband. Montreal, 7th March, 1887. T. C. DELORIMIER,

SS 5

Attorney for Plaintiff.

destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CANADA-PROVINCE OF QUEBEO DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1818. Dame Virginie Taibault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste Lavoie, carpender, af the same place, duly a schoring o carpenter, of the same place, duly a schoring carpenter, of the said city. Defendent. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this eache on the 22nd april, 1867. Montreal, 2014 April, 1867. ARCHAYBAULT, ARABOHAWBAULT. Atterney for Pinentik, 29-5

SORES and UICERS! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Ourse Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and ven Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease. it has been kn 'n to fail Both rin and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pote, at 1z. 14d., 2z. 6d. 4z. 6d., 11s., 2zz. and S8z. each, and by all medi cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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N.B.-Advice gratis, the above addr daily between 1 4 .e hy

The Steamers of the Liverroni, Queenstown, Bt. John's, Halfax and Balthuere Mail hervice are in-tended to be despatched as follows :-FROM HALLYAX,

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 Pates of passage between Hallfax and 44. John's: Cabin \$20.00; Internetiate, \$16.00; Steerage \$6.00.

 The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct: FROM BOSTON. The Steamers of the filashow and Philadelphia Ser-vice are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow :- FROM PHILADRI.PHIA.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from America can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canaha and the Western States, vin Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mont-real, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpoor and Glasgow

and the United States to Liverpoor and Glasgow via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Muntreal, For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co, or Richard Berns, Ant-werp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Huor, Ham-burg; James Moss & Co., Bodcaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusseikorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens-town; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex, Allan, 70 E. C., London; Janes and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, Janes street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chi-caga; H. Bourlier, Townto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin-son, 1365 St. James street, opposite St. Law-rence Hall. rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. May 3. 1887.

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 Wholly unlike Mnemonics-Careof Mind Wander-ing-Asy book learned in one reading. Frospectus, with opinious of Mr. Pacoros, the Astronomer, Hons. W. Astos, JUDAH P. BENAMIK Dra, MINOR, Woody, Nearyburst Collège and others, sent post part, by PROF, LOISETTE, 237 Fitth Avenue, New York.

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It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and rotain virtues for a ong period.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES. There is a man on the Darson River, below Dayton, named Angela Cordella, who claims to be the strongest man in the world. He is an Italian, aged twenty-eight, and stands 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 198 pounds. His strength was born with him, for he had no athletic training. He differs from other men chiefly in the osseous structure. Although not of unusual size, his spinal column is much beyond the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are made on a similarly. large and generous scale. He has lifted a man of 200 pounds with the middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arms outstretched, his hands grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cordella then stooped and placed the third finger of his right hand under the man's foot, and, with scarcely any perceptible effort, raised him to the laight of four feet and deposited him on a table near at hand. Once two power-ful men waylaid Cordella, with inten't to thrash bim, but he seized one in each hand atd ham. mered them together until life was nearly knocked out of them.—Va. Footlight. WATERPROOFING FABRICS.

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POWDER

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical that the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight soun or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROTAL BARING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

THE MINE DISASTER.

A DAY OF DIRE DESOLATION-HEARTRENDING

NANAIMO, B.C., May 6.—This is the saddest day ever known in the history of British Co-lumbia. There are very few people in the city

DAZED WITH WEARY WATCHING

SOENES AMONG THE BEREAVED.

dixa in co NZATETAS

WATERPROOFING FABRICS.

It is found that when paraffin is thoroughly mixed with linseed oil, cast into small blocks, and cooled, it may be used to make any fabric, as cloth, felt, and leather, waterproof, by rub-bing it with such a block and ironing atterward to equalize the distribution of the material in the pores. If too much is not put on, the material may be made to be only impervious to water, but not to sir, the small greasy particles simply repelling water.

SAFETY DEVICE.

Some of the mills in Fall River. United States, are putting in a new safety device for stopping the engines from any part of the mill. An electric wire runs from the engine to each from which, by the simple turning of a key, the engine may be instantly stopped. This device is designed for use in case of accident in any part of the mill rendering it necessary to stop the machinery. The boxes are sea'ed to prevent their use except in case of emergency.

MUSEUMS OF THE FUTURE.

lumbia. There are very few people in the city that have not lost near relatives or friends. One flady lost husband, father and brother, and is frantic with grief. All she wishes to see now is her dead husband's face once more. He was to have taken a holiday that day and gone off bicyle riding, but it being a rainy day he p there the pleasure trip and went down into the stall pit never to return alive. One gentle-At a meeting of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, Professor Herdman, D.Sc., delivered a lecture on "A Natural His-tory Museum of the Future, Arranged so as to Illustrate Evolution," in which he said:-"It is generally admitted amongst biologists that the only natural arrangement of animals or ma, rom Victoria has two brothers in-law and an uncle impressed in the mine by deadly gas. There are 101 white men and 50 Chinese still in the mine. Forty-seven of the whites are marthe only natural arrangement of animals or plants is according to their generic affinities, and this, when carried out, gives rise to a branched, or tree-like form, representing graphically at one and the same time the blood relationships of the different groups and also their pylogenetic or ancestral bistory. Why is it that museums do not follow this, the only ried men with families. Some of the young wives with small children are frantic with grief, standing or silting, worn out by long watching, around the mouth of the fatal shaft. Others and fountains of tears, are ellently watching the cage ascend from the depths below, where the dear ones are entombed. Dense volumes of coal smoke continue to ascend from this shaft. correct method of classifying and arranging organic objects ?"

TO CURE A SHEEPSKIN WITH THE WOOL ON.

If the skin is dry, first sonk it in hot water, until pliable. Take a straight piece of an old scythe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. or 2 ft. long. Dull about 4 in. or 6 in. of each end, insert them in wooden handles, A large gang of men, principally sailors, are now down this shaft, fighting the fire with the desperation of despair. It is hoped the fire will soon by under control. Fifteen hundred feet soon by under control. Fifteen hundred feet more fire hose are being sent by special train from Victoria, which will be let down the cage shaft and salt water pumped down. The bodies of Wm. Campbell and Michael Lyons were re covered to day horribly mangled. The latter was discovered 700 yards from the shaft and in the midst of the fatal after damp. The men rushed in amongst the gas at the risk of their lives and bore it out. Another body was seen a little further on, but could not be reached. The men are working in four-hour shifts, and all possible is being done. It would be madness to penetrate the mine, as another explosion might occur. The mine extends for miles under the or wind them with cloth, so as not to injure the hands. Lay the skin upon a bench or inclined board with the flesh side up, and remove all flesh and fat with the above instrument; also flesh and fat with the above instrument; also trim off the skirts or rough edges. Mix together pulverized alum 1 lb., salt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., wheat bran 1 pint. Add sufficient water to make a thick paste, which spread over the flesh side of the skin as evenly as possible; fold it, bringing the flesh side in, roll up clovely, and lay away where it cannot freeze for about four days; then unroll, brush off the paste, work the skin with the hands until pliable. The skins of deer and calves or for-bearing animals generally can be preserved in the same manner. preserved in the same manner.

difficult to imagine that a frightful catastrophe has been enacted a few hundred feet below. SINCE LAST OCTOBER I have suffered from SINCE LAST OCTOBER 1 have suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head. For a week at a time I could not see. I have used no end of remedies, also employed a doctor, who said it was impure blood—but I got no help. I weed Wirk Course Balt and the acute data when the bodies are brought up. People do not when the bodies are brought up. People do not realize yet the dreadful catastrophe that has blighted the city. The mouth of the shaft is eagerly watched hour after hour by an eager crowd of men, women and children, Chinese and Indiane, all too much terrified to used Ely's Cream Balm ou the recommendation of a friend. I was taithless but in a few days was cured. My noss now, and also my eyes, are well. It is wonderful how quick it helped me .-- MRS. GEORGIE S. JUDSON, Hartford, Conn.

Gilbert Beith presided, and ramong others pre-sent were Mr. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P. ; Mr. -Angus Sutherland, M.P. ; Professor Lindsay, and Mr. Alexander Maclougall,

Lindsay, and Mr. Alexander Macdougall, Glasgow. The Ohairmar intimated that since last meet-ing the number of associations affiliated with them had risen from 120 to 130. Speaking of the Crimes Bill, he said it tors up the basis of the Union of 1801 and deprived Irishmen of their civil rights and placed Ireland outside the pale of the constitutional "Government. What was wanted was a policy of justice and right which would lead to peace and blessing;" for a policy of coercion and defiance could only re-sult in revolution and misery. The Rev. Professor Lindsay moved a retolu-tion setting forth that the Oriminal Law (Ire-land) amendment bill of the Government was not warranted by the present social, and politi-cal condition of Ireland; that whatever disorder existed in Ireland was agratian in ch uacter.

existed in Ireland was agratian in character, limited to those districts where evictions were innited to hose districts where evictions were enforced for non-payment, of exorbitant ren's, and, therefore, removable by remedial legisla-tion, and that the General Council denounce the measure as revolutionary in character, as a subvirsion of any real union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Britain and Irelaud. Another resolution was afterwards proposed, holding that the claim by the large majority of the Irish people for a statutory legislature, a responsible executive specifically limited to the management of Irish local affairs, was reasonable and just, and would establish social order in Ireland, and promote the cordial unity and presperity of the United Kingdom, and that the Council support the Home Rule policy of Mr. Gladstone, and express their unabated con-fidence in him as leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Childers, speaking in support of the re-Mr. Childers, speaking in support of the re-solution, said the provisions of the measure were an extreme danger to the whole country. The question ought to be well thrashed out by the Liberal party in every part of the country, and the bill dealt with clause by clause. The resolution was adopted.

By advertisement it will be seen that the offices and warerooms of the Montreal Furni-ture Co. have been removed from Craig street to the new factory, 967 St. Jam's street west, where all orders from the trad for the manufacture of furniture and cabinct work of every description will have prompt attention. 40-2

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There has been no particular change in the market since last writing, matters being about the same as usual. Travel'ers' orders are good and payments are considered fair.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-There has been considerable business



Unmess and Indians, all too much terrified to even talk above whispers. Relief is much needed and cannot be had too soon, as the destitution will be terrible. Many of the men leave large families, who have not the ne-cessaries of life. One more body has been brought up named Andrew Hunter, mule driver Na I leavel. Six other bodies ware seen driver, No. 1 level. Six other bodies were seen there. Scott, of Wellington, has been carried out, doing well. Samuel Hudson was buried at 3 p.m., Rev. Mr. Good, the Oddfellows and Masons performing the ceremonies. There is no have of eaving any more.

occur. The mine extends for miles under the harbor, and looking at the peaceful water it is

THE WORST HAS YET TO COME.

8

LATER.

NANIAMO, B. C., May 7.-The exploring party broke through into the mine and discovis now given up of saving the all directions. All hope is now given up of saving them alive. Thirty-five bodies were recovered from the mine yes-terday. The fire is still burning, but is under control. ered the dead lying in all directions. All hope

LORD LANSDOWNE'S TENANTS.

The New York Herald says :--" The visit of Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, to this country has a unique object and the results of his visit will be watched with interest. He will go to Canada with that reckless courage which go to Canada with that reckless churage which comes from desperation, and of which there is a great deal in Ireland just now. Lord Lansdowne had come to an agreement with histenants, which was mutually satisfactory. The Governor-General of Canada, however, is supposed to have yielded to Tory influences, for he sud-denly rescinded his agreement and began the wholesale work of eviction. His people, many of them are houseless and in desperir in conseof them, are homeless and in despair in conse-quence. The noble lord was three thousand miles away and was therefore safe from the miles away and was therefore safe from the danger which would certainly encompass him if Ganger which would certainly encompass him it he was on his Irish estates. Mr. O'Brien will speak in the four principal Canadian citizs and rouse public opinion on this subject. He declared to a correspondent who sends by Commercial Cable an interview with him, that "the Canadian people held the fote of thet schole humble commute hold the fate of that whole humble community at Luggacurran in the hollow of their hands," and he will appeal to them for justice and tell the story of their Governor-General's cruelties. Well, England picks Ireland as a hungry dog picks a bone. To harry the Irish tenants is her amusement, almost her religion. She knows no higher daty than to drive an Irish peasant into the highway, and she watches his children as they starve with what approximates to satisfaction."

DINING WITH GLADSTONE.

A PLEASING MEETING BETWEEN NATIONALISTS AND RARL SPENCER.

LONDON, May 8.-Mr. Gladstone gave a din ner last evening to Earl Spencer, Baron Wolver ton, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Justin McCarthy Commons. The meeting of the Parcellites and Earl Spencer was a most cordial one, and was made the subject of congratulation. Mr. Glad-stone talked much of the *Times*' charges and the prospects of home rule and coercion. He also commented on the sympathy shown in America with the Irish cause

TAUNTING THE GOVERNMENT.

The Standard continues to maintain a scornful tone towards the Government with regard to their course in the Times Dillon incident. It says the Irish members will triumphantly brandish in the eyes of popular audiences that they offered to have the charges against them they offered to nave the charges against them probed to the bottom, but the Government shrunk from the ordeal. "This," says the paper, "is all the Government gained by their firmness and delicate adherence to precedent."

ME. PARNELL'S HEALTH.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A London despatch reiterates the report that Mr. Parnell's health is in a critical condition. It is generally ac-knowledged, the despatch as serts, that Mr. Parnell is no; fit for active work in Parliament.

SCOTCH NEWS.

DEATH OF & WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF BRE-CHIN.-Dr. Guthrie, one of the best-known and most respected citizens of Brechin, died there on Monday moroing. He was in his 57th year. CRIMES BILL MEETING IN KILMARNOCK .- On

Tuesday a meeting in Kilmannock, presided over by Provost M'Lelland, passed resolutions protesting against the Government's declared policy in regard to Ireland, and it was agreed to petition against the Crimes Bill.

ABOLITION OF FAST DAYS AT DALRY .-- The

Dairy Kirk Sossion have agreed to abolish Fast Day. The public works, in terms of the Fac ory and Workshops Act, being compelled to substitute some other day as a holiday, have agreed that Monday next 25th curt., be observed as a holiday.

GIFT TO MILTON VILLAGE .- Mr. J. C. White. GIFT TO MILTON VILLAGE.—Mr. J. C. White, of Overtoun, has had plans prepared of a public institute which he intends to build for the vii-lage of Milton, near Dumbarton. The build-ing will contain a hall suitable for religious, social and other gatherings, and will be erocted at a cost of £700 or £800. The village at present is much in need of such an institute, as there is no suitable meeting place.

THE CROFTERE COMMISSIONERS IN SKIE .--On Saturday the Crofters Commissioners took up their quarters at Uig, where they will re-main for some weeks, holding sittings and inpecting crofts. Great difficulty was experienced getting sufficient accommodation in Uig for the requirements of the Commissioners. Sittings will be held in the Free Church, which is close to the hotel where the Commissioners have put up.

FASHIONABLE MARBIAGE AT INVERNESS.—A marriage was solemnized on Wednesday in Inverness Oathedral between Mr. Graham Campbell, yr of Strowau, Argyllshire, and Miss Mackintosh, of Daviot, cousin of the Mackintosh, of Mackintosh. Bishop Kelly was the officiating clergyman. There was a large number of spectators present. The young couple left for the south by the afteroon train.

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, M.P., AND COER-Mr. CAMPDELL-BANNERMAN, M. P., AND CORE-CION.—A meeting to protest against the Crimes Bill was held at Dunfermline on Thesday night, at which a letter was read from Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P. The hon. gentleman said that the Scottish people would bounworthy of the noble heritage of liberty they had received from their forefathers if they silently acquiesced in the relayed for Government the policy of the Government.

Patrick M'Conville and John Kelly were ratrick W Conville and John Kelly were tried on the charge of having, on the 19th or 20th February, in the Saltmarket, Glasgow, assaulted Michael M'Vey, a laborer, residing in Govan, and robbed him of 6d in coppers. Both prisoners had been previously convicted The jury found the charge proven, and his Lordship passed sentence in M'Conville's case of five years' imprisonment, and in Kelly's of seven years' imprisonment.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPBIC OF DUN-THE ROMAN GATHOLIC DISHOFFIC OF DUN-RELD.—The belief is entertained in well-inform-ed quarters that the Rev. Provost Munro will be offered the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Dunkeld, rendered vacant some months ago by Dunkeld, rendered vacant folia incluins ago by the death of Bishop Rigg. Dr. Munro is a preminent member of the Roman Catholic clergy in Glasgow. It is understood that some half dozen names were forxarded for the ap-proval of the Vatican in connection with the

WHEAT .- Sales are reported of over 100,000 bushels of Manitoba hard wheat on v. t., prices of which are 3c to 4c. higher that they were a few weeks ago, and we now quote them 96c. to 97c. There is a sharp enquiry for Canada white winter wheat, but nearly all this descrip-tion has been bought up, and is now quoted tiong at 93c. Canada red winter has been

moullie \$17 to \$20 as to quality, and grue \$18

st ong at 93c. Canada red winter has been dealt in at 92c to 924c. CORN.—The market is quiet and prices are nominally quoted at 46 to 47c in bond. PRAS.—The domand for peas was quite active, and business during the past few days have been put through at 67 to 67½c affont, and in store at 65 to 66c.

OATS. — There is still a good enquiry for this cereal, and we learn of sales at 27 to 27 to afloat. We quote prices 26 to 26 to after in store and 27 to 27 tc afloat.

BARLEY.-The market is exceptionally dull We quote 48 to 50c for malting and 40 to 45c for feed. Ryg.-The market firm at 45 to 46c afloat

BUCKWHKAT.—There is a very slow demand,

and prices are purely nominal at 75c per 100 lbs. MALT.-A few sales have taken place during

the week at from 85 to 90c per bushel for Mon-treal and at 70 to 80c for Ontario. SERDS.—There is a steady market for Cana-dian timothy, which is still quoted at \$2.40 to \$2.50. Red clover seed is quiet and unchanged at \$5.25 to \$6.00 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6.25; Flax seed remains quiot at \$1.10 to \$1.20.

HAY .- Pressed hay is selling at \$11 to \$12 per Wool.—There is no change to note in the

WOOL.—Inere is no change to note in the price of wool, except that, if anything, it is itimer, viz., 154c to 18c for Cape. Canadian unassorted, 24c to 20c. Australian, 17c to 23c; flerce, 23c to 26c; pulled, extra super, 27c to 284c. Natal 18c.

FURS-Business in furs continues slow. There

is nothing doing. HIDES AND SKINS.—The hide and skin market is yet quiet ; but in the West business has been

LEATHER-The past week has shown an improvement on the previous one, and trade is fairly satisfactory. Light slaughter is in short Bupply and good demand ; prices are steady, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Most manufacturers ex

press a me disappointment with the fall orders which they have received, but some are confi-dent that there will be extensive sorting up orders.

GROCERIES.—There has, without question, been a better country demand for grocery lines, and a fair business is being done in Japan and black Teas. There is a good demand for other stock.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &C .- An improved enquiry for sales of Canada short cut have transpired at S17.50, with jobbing lots at \$17.25 to \$18. There has also been a demand for old Chicago mass. In lard there were sales at 10c to 104c in pails, as to size of lot, and of Canada brands at 94c to 94c. Smoked meats continue to move off fairly well, business being reported in sugar cured hams at 11c to 12c, picuic hams selling at 69c to 9c. Breakfast bacon has changed hands to Vc. Breaking, bacon may changed hands at 10c to 11c. In tallow there has been basi-ness done at 45c in small packages. We quote:--Montreal short cut pork, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Canada short cut clear per filling up of the vacancy.
filling up of the vacancy.
SCOTCH LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.
A special meeting of the General Committee of the Scottish Liberal Association was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, to consider "that Coercion Bill of the Tory Govornment." Mr.
S17.50 to S18.00; Cannda short cut clear per bbl., S17.50 to S18.00; Hams, eity cured per bl., S17.50 to S18.00; Hams, eity cured per bbl., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 10c to 104c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb., 44c to 44c.

ORANGES.—The market is firm with business transpired at \$7.50, and we quote, Valencia fruit \$7.00 to \$7.50 per case. LEMONS,—Prices are quoted to day at \$3 to \$1 per bay

84 per box. BANANAS.—The stocks are liberal for the BANANAS.—100 STOCKS are internal for the season, but the warmer weather of the past few days have increased the demand, sales being reported of reds at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch, an 1 yellow Jamaica at \$1.50 to \$3.00. Aspin-

walls \$3.50 to \$4.50. COCOANUTS.—The supply is increasing and seles are reported at \$5.50 to \$6 per 100.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Eccs.-Within the past few days the supplies have shown increased value, and prices are less firm. Latest sales were made at 13½ to 14c. BEANS.—A few sales of beads have been made for the North-West at \$1.20 to \$1.30, but not in large quantities. Car lots are quoted at 90: to \$1.10 as to quality. HONEY.—A fair business has been done during

the week, sales of several lots of comb in care of 21b. boxes having been made at 14c to 14_{1c} , and we quote 14c to 15c. In 65:b. boxes there has been further business at 13c to 13_{1c} . There is very little enquiry for strained honey, and prices are nominally quoted at Sc to 11c per lb. MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—A fair demand has been experienced for maple syrup, with transactions at 60c to 70c per tin, and at 7c per lb in wood. Sugar has been placed at 71c to

Hors.—The market is dull and demoralized. We quote choice hops 14c to 18c and medium at 9c to 12c; inferior, 5c to 7c. POTATORS.—During the week several lots have

been received both by rail and boat, sales of which have been made at 80c to 85c per bag in good sized lots, whilst jobbing lots are quoted at 90e to \$1.

ONIONS.-A fair enquiry exists for onions, and sales are reported at \$3 to 3.50 per br.

ASHES. — There is very little doing, but prices remain steady at \$4.40 for pats.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH.—The last sales of green cod were made a few days ago at \$1.50 per bbl., which are about the last sales of the season. Dry cod is quiet, but steady at \$3 to \$3.10 per quintal. We quote prices more or less nominal as follows:—Labrador herring, \$4 to \$5.00; Newfoundland and French shore her-1. Treland, beloved wife of William Murphy.
\$3.10 per quintal. We quote prices more or less nominal as follows:—Labrador herring, \$4 to \$5.00; Newfoundland and French shore her-ring, \$4.00 to \$4.25; salmon quiet at \$19.50 to \$20 in tierces for No. 1, and at \$17 for No. 2, In barrels, No. 1 is quoted at \$14 and No. 2 at \$18 to 13.50.
Fism Ott.—Business is generally dull, and we quote prices nominal as follows:—Steam refined seal 47 to to 90. Newfoundland cod at 38 to 10 to

Breton coal was last reported at \$2.95, other sales being reported at \$2.95 to \$3 per gross ton. McSHANE.-At Boston, on the 28th April.

HORSE MARKET.-The horse market continues

MARRIED.

GILMOUR-O'BRIEN.-In this city, on the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. P. F. O'Donnell. Francis Gilmour, of Woon-ocket, R.I., to Marguerite O'Brien, of this city this city. 104 2

BOGUE – FISHER. – At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 26th April, by the Rev. Father Cook, C. SS.R., Mr. Thos. Bogue, purser, of the steamer Admiral, to Miss Katie Fisher, daughter of Samuel Fisher, Esq., of Quebec.

KIMBALL-McGRAIL. - At Rockland, Maine, on the 27th April, by the Rev. Father Peterson, Mary Kendall, daughter of the late Hon. J. K. Kimball, of Rockland Maine, to M. J. McGrail, of Montreal. 102-1

DIED.

CORCORAN-In this city, on the 5th inst. Hugh Corcoran, aged 75 years.

MILLOY-Accidentally drowned on May 2, David Milloy, son of Owen Milloy.

CARLIND.—In this city, Saturday, the 30t April, John Carlind, aged 47 years and 8 months

CASSIDY,—In this city, on the 2nd instant, Bridget McCaffrey, widow of the late John Cassidy, native of County Cavan, Ireland.

RYAN-In this civy, at 8 a.m., Saturday, the 7th May, Maggie, third daughter of the late Patrick Ryan.

LENNEN-Iu this city, on the 6th instant, Joseph, aged three months and 23 days, infant son of Terence Lennen.

LEAHY.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Daniel Leahy, son of Jeremiah Leahy, aged 4 years, 2 months and 4 clays.

DONAGHUE.—At Quebec. on Monday evening, 2nd instant, George Donaghue, aged 53 years. 105

BENNEIT-In this city, Peter Bennett, aged 85 years and 7 months, a native of CountA

Armagh, Ireland. OLEMENTS. —In this city, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., George, only son of Robert Clements, aged 4 years 4 months and 3 cays.

KING.—Ia this city, on the lat instant, of inflammation of the lungs, Francis King, aged 42 years and 6 months. MURPHY.—In this city, on the 8th inst.,

Ann MoKenna, aged 65 years, native of Tyrone, Ireland, beloved wife of William Murphy.

at \$13 to 13.50. FISH OIL.—Business is generally dull, and we quote prices nominal as follows:—Steam refined seal 47 be to 49c. Newfoundland cod at 38c to 40c, and Halifax at 34c to 36c. Cod liver oil aged 67 years and 8 months, beloved wife of Win. Waddell Paterson, Richmond, Que., and Win. Waddell Paterson, Richmond, Que., and without of Revds. J. T. and A. Paterson. 105 without of Revds. J. T. and A. Paterson. 105 40c, and Hannax at one of control of the later with Win. Waddell Paterson, Richmond, que., and HARD COAL.—The demand is fair for the season, and prices are steady at \$6.50 for stove, \$8.25 for chestaut, and \$6 for egg and furnace, but a drop may take place any day. Win. Waddell Paterson, Richmond, que., and mother of Revds. J. T. and A. Paterson. 105 BOLAND.—At Pensacola, on the lat inst., Patrick J. Boland, stevedore, aged 25 years, son of the late Matthew Boland, formerly of Canada Canada Canada Control of Control of the late Matthew Boland, formerly of Control of the late Matthew Boland, formerly of Control of Contr but a drop may take place any day. Sorr Cont.—This market is steady, and Cape Quebec. (Cincinnati and Quebec 1 apers place

105-2 Sth April, cholas J. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF ger Agent Dame Cicile Dufour, dit Latour, wife of Tertu-widow of A solemn Patrick's an action for separation as to property. y 4th, at re invited 1081 Montreal, 28th April, 1887. 40 5 1887, at the residence of her son, Nicholas J. Grace, Assistant New England Passenger Agent active, and during the past few days all the offerings have been absorbed, and now the supply offered is light and good animals are scarce. The demand from America and local buyers is brisk. The prospects for trade during this summer look bright. and a second sec and a second second

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