A superbly pretty place, simpered the magnificent Mrs. Montgomery Floyd to Mr.
Temple, and of all the sweetly pretty persons I ever met, I assure you I think Miss
Temple the most charming. Such a favorite too with Lady Beliair! You know she calls Miss Temple her real favorite, added the lady, with a playful smile.

The ladies were ushered to their spartments by Henrietta, for the hour of dinner was at hand, and Mrs. Montgomery Floyd indicated some anxiety not to be hurrled in her toilet (To be Continued.)

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Gambetta is reported seriously ill. The Greek Ministry have resigned. Bismarck has returned to Beritn from Varsin' R. S. Sarmatian is not expected until Mon-

Gonzales, the Spanish regicide, is pronounced

A weavers' strike is imminent at Burnley, in Yorkshire.

The Kohistans are preparing an expedition against the British.

The Afghans are making preparations for another attack on the Shirpur. The S. S. Louisians, of the Cromwell Line, is aground off Grosse Island, Ls.

Pome of the Ottawa papers have estimated the less by the Hull fire at \$70,000.

The French (lovernment has announced its continued opposition to universal amnesty. The recent entertwinment in Ottawa in aid of the poor netted \$1.6, after paying all expenses. Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have recovered from the broughtal attack from which he has been suffering.

At a recent meeting in Paris of Turkish bond holders, it was resolved to ask the Government for an international commission to look after their interests.

THURNDAY.

Earl of Bessborough is dead. Mgr. Cazean is in a critical condition. Walkerton wants a special Tramp Act. Lord Salisbury is improving in health. Au illicit still has been discovered in Hali-

Navigation is partially oren on the Hudson. Two American thieves have been arrested

in Naples. Rumors are current of the death of Ma-

homed Jan. Freeman, the Pocasset Adventist, will be arraigned to day.

A cold wave is disporting itself in the Northwest Territory.

A number of Internationalists have been arrested at Barcelona. M. De St. Villier, French Ambassador at

Berlin, is to remain at that Court. The increase in the German army has

fallen like a thunderbolt on Ru-sia. A New York bank absconder has been ar

rested in Paris with half of his booty. At the Quebec General Hospital, on Tues-

day, Miss Lambert took the white veil. Five persons, convicted of incendiarism

and robbery, were recently shot at Santiago de Cuba. The petroleum springs in Hanover are

yielding large quantities of oil daily, and fresh discoveries continue. The State House at Augusta, Me., was

thrown open yesterday, and Governor Davis hopes that the trouble is now over Rumors affecting the credit of the German

American Bank in New York are declared, on careful examination by the Clearing House authorities, to have no foundation whatever.

FRIDAY.

Gambetta is convalescent. Germany has remonetized silver.

A destructive are took place in Dublin last

Importation of cattle into Cyprus is prohibited.

The Rapid City Enterprise has made its appearance.

Affairs in Augusta, Me, are fast resuming their normal condition.

St. John Street Railway, Quebec, was \$4,000 out in its estimates last year. Sitting Bull, with 600 lodges, is reported as

going north after the buffato. A cable despatch from London announces

the death of Mr. Barry, R. A., the celebrated architect.

A Russian transport, containing 2,000 troops en route to the Merv expedition, has foundered at sea with all on board.

A fire-damp explosion occurred in a colliery at Meissen, Saxony. Ten dead and wounded were taken out, and it is believed five corpses are still in the pit.

Rellef for Ireland.

Globe.

To the Editor of the Globe : Dear Sir .- As the famine in Ireland is considered to be on the increase, will you allow me to suggest, through the columns of the Globe, that the butchers and pork dealers call a meeting of their body and consider the advisability of collecting twenty thousand pounds of good salt beef and salt pork. Many of our butchers | to pay up at once three years' rent after such and pork dealers of Toronto would be glad to a harvest. However, the Colonel issued his contribute, and, I am sure, Mr. Alderman fint; they who would not pay must go. And Ifallam would receive the contributions in his the writs of ejectment were duly made out large warehouse near the Market. And I and placed in the hands one Johnny Armknow an Englishman who has twenty days' strong to serve. This man is a retired spare time, who will pay for the barrels, say policeman. He has lived in the neighborthis same man has reason to believe that the | generally popular. But he and his employer, Dominion Line, together with the Beaver and knew that his life would not be worth a minthe great Allan Line, will convey it to Liverpool free of cost; and no doubt the Mayor of Liverpool would see to its proper disposal in those parts of Ireland where it is most needed.

Trusting, as every one reads the Globe some one will take the matter up, as animal food is very cheap, indeed, in Canada.

G. F. FRANKLAND. Toronto, Jan. 23, 1880.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS .- Counsel or the delicate. These to whom the changeable temperature is a protracted period of trial should seek the carliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Diphtheria, relaxed tonsile, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every sympiom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with

Pond's Extract, for beast as well as man.

IRELAND,

Priest, Pensphis, Process Servers and Constabulary - Exciting Scenes in

Dunin, Jan. 13, 1880.

Yesterday morning all the chances seemed to be that this letter would be the narrative of a tragedy, and would record how the blood of slain men had stained the mountain slopes of Lough Corrib. But, fortunately, nothing so terrible has occurred, and so far as yesterday is concerned the story is harmless enough. But, undoubtedly, on Saturday and Sunday everything seemed to portend a bloody collision and a desperate conflict between the constabulary and the people. What conjured the storm? What influence restrained the pent up elements which seemed only piled up for war? It seems to have been the priests, and only they. On Suaday the priests all around Manm spoke most energetically at the several masses to the congregations, imploring them to avoid any collision with the constables, and pointing out that they were simply doing their duty and obeying the law. The language of the priests is said to have been most explicit and firm, and to have included a warning to the people of the sinfulness of provoking a riot which might lead to the killing of innoceat persons. These exhortations were renewed, as will be told hereafter, at a most opportune moment. Maam is perhaps the wildest, most sparsely populated and certainly one of the most picturesque places in Connemara. It is not a vil-lage in any ordinary sense of the word. It is composed of five sets of buildings all told. There is a hotel for the accommodation of tourists, a public house to satisfy the cravings of a humbler class of thirsty souls, a schoolhouse, a police barrack (by far the best situated and best built house of the five), and lastly a " court house," in which no court has ever sat. Manm is about twenty-one "Irish" miles-that is nearly twenty-seven ordinary miles—from Galway. There are three routes to it Two of them are for many miles through wild mountain roads; the third is by Lough Corrib, although even this route ends in four or five miles of a mountain road, over which rocky cliffs tower in such a way that the facilities for obstruction are innumerable. ling in the winding valleys.

WAITING FOR THE CONSTABLES. On Saturday night there was a force of 200 constables concentrated at Maam. Some of them had come by the lake, some had marched on toot, some had been conveyed by those long cars which are one of the institutions of the country and cannot be described. Hs some men were being drawn up and paraded in front of the barrack in the dusk of Saturday evening the prospect was gloomy enough. The first men who arrived saw a frowning mass of many hundreds of men, semed with -hillelahs, pitchforks, scyths, spades and similar weapons; there were comparatively few women and children. The men remained quiet, but evidently watching every movement of the constables. Suddenly a horseman appeared, coming from the direction of the lake; he was urging his norse very fast. As soon as he perceived that he was noticed by the crowd he stopped, waved his arms in a peculiar way, turned his horse's head and galloped back the way he came, the crowd breaking up and following him as quickly as they could. It was evidently a preconcerted signal, as the sequel proved. In about an hour's time the men at the barrack saw the head of a constabulary column slowly defiling along the parrow road in front, which led up from Lough Corrib. The constables had been conveyed by the steamer to the head of the lake. It was their arrival which was announced by the horseman's pantomime. The column was closely followed by the armed crowd, which did not attempt to molest the constables, but looked worlds of batred. They rook up again their post of observation on the hillside and remained there until a late hour, when they melted away rather than dispersed. The constables had to make the best of it. There was not sleeping accommodation for a fifth of them. Most of them lay on straw shaken on the Court House floor, where they had to pass both Saturday and Sunday nights.

THE PROCESS SERVER. The object of this formidable concentration of constabulary was to protect a process server who was to serve writs of ejectment on certain tenants of Colonel Clements. This gentleman is nephew of the late Lord Leit:im. After the Earl's death there was a dispute and litigation between the present Earl (also a nephew) and Colonel Clements, which ended in a family compromise under which the Donegal estates go to the new Earl, the Connemara property coming to Colonel Clements. Pending the litigation the tenants paid no rent, having indeed been served with notices with each party not to pay to his ad-We copy the following from the Toronto | versary. It is generally believed that no rent has been received for the last three years. The Colonel now called upon them to pay up at once all the arrears. This was hard. A miserable Connemara peasant, who has never more than enough to live upon for himself and his wretched family, could not be expected to put by the amount of his rent, while "their honors the gintlemen" were fighting for possession. Still less could be be expected parrels for two hundred pounds each. And bood of Maam for three or four years, and is utes purchase if he attempted to serve an ejectment unless well guarded. All the information that could be had was to the effect that the tenants would not, could not pay the arrears, and that they would forcibly resist any attempt to serve the ejectments.

ASKING FOR REINFORCMENTS. The threatening appearance of things made such an impression on the officers commanding the constabulary that they despatched an express message to Galway for reinforcements. Fully one hundred additional mon were sent on to Maam during the Sunday. On Monday morning, before the mists of the night was in motion. About thirty men were left The remainder, some 260, marched forth for is admissible. The process server, Johnny Armstrong, was in the centre of No. 4, the lost, but it was considered desirable to comstrongest body, which marched in the middle The brigade advanced on the road to Curnam- manner of 'lobby' by speaking of my oneg, a district four miles off, which was to be which they successfully contend with influ- the scene of operations. They were preceded the distressing fever and teasing cough.

and followed by a vast crowd of men and no man malice; my religious principles women; some of the men were on horseback forbid the harboring of such a feeling; and many had come from a considerable dis- but my patience has often been tried. I have tance. The men were all equipped with stout sacrificed muon valuable time and spent sticks; but the agricultural weapons displayed | much money which I could ill afford in the

road they encountered the Rev. Mr. Conway, the Catholic priest of the district, on horseback. He repeated with great force his exhortation of the previous day, and was understood especially to warn the people not to list a hand in opposition to the constables. At length, after wearily plodding over four miles, the house of Thomas Halloran, of Gleniusk, where the first writ was to be served, was reached. The people had surrounded the house, and declared they would not allow the rocess server to approach the door. Mr. Hill, the magistrate who was with the force, then read the riot act in a clear and a distinct voice, and ordered the people that if they did not allow a passage within three minutes the constables would have recourse to extreme measures. But the crowd stood firm. It was a specimen of "passive resistance." Then one detachment of constables charged with levelled baronets. There was a momentary scuffle. some wounds were luflicted, some screams were heard and the people were completely cleared away.

NO BLOOD SHED.

No further opposition was attempted, no stone was thrown. Armstrong walked up to the door. As he reached it it was suddenly opened wide, and the contents of a domestic vessel, evidently kept specially in readiness for the occasion, were flung full in his face. A young officer in a smart new uniform got a coplous sprinkling, and with that the opposition ceased. It was found that in the charge of the constabulary one young man had received a hayonet wound about half an inch deep, near the groin; another had had his shoulder cut. These were the most serious casualties. The brigade resumed its march and the process server was able to complete his work. Evidently, if the clergy had alarmed their consciences as to the sinfulness of assaulting the police, the overwhelming display of force and the firmness of the magistrate had convinced them of its usefulness .- N. 1'.

Practical Joke on the "Times."

Great surprise was caused in this city on pesterday by the receipt of Saturday's Times, which contained the subjoined letter, over the name of Mr. dlacCarthy, M P. Although it arrived on Sunday, its purport soon spread Looking out from the police barrack, which in all parts of the city, but after a currency commands an extensive view of the mountain of some hours, it received a contradiction known that there are plenty of cabins nestnot been an infrequent correspondent of the Times, yet, it would appear from this circumstance, his well-known caligraphy is not remembered in that establishment, and therefore the journal has been sadly "sold," and in a mode which must cause it great mortification. The Daily Telegraph, Standard, and the Belfast News Letter have also been operated on. We are informed the communication was also addressed to some leading electors of Mailow, where, as a matter of course, no small excitement was created, indeed to such a degree that had not Sunday happened to be the day on which the hoaz was ventilated, there can be no doubt the telegraph wires would have been monopolized by messages from competing aspirants for the vacancy, to those having services to offer or work to do suitable for a parliamentary election. As it is, we fear this emphatic contradiction will hardly extinguish the incredulity which still exists

in the aucient borough regarding the unmistakable forgery of its representative's writing : MR. J. G. MACCALTHY AND THE REPRESENTA-

TION OF MALLOW." To the Editor of the Times.

Sin,-Will you kindly find space in your influential columns for the enclosed letter, which I have addressed to my constituents upon the present position of affairs in Ireland? I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. MACCARTHY. Riverview, Cork, January 8. "DEAR SIR-As I have been for many years honored by your political support and unwavering confidence, I consider it your due to receive the very earliest intimation that I find myself compelled by circumstances to which I shall bereafter briefly refer to relinquish the position of your representative in Parliament, and at an early date to restore to my constituency the trust they so generously confided to me more than six years ago. entered Parliament full of hope and confidence, not only in my country, but in the men selected by the people to do battle by constitutional means for their legislative independence. The people have been true and faithful to their patriotic antecedents and glorious history, but how have they been served by their trusted representatives? An utter absence of patriotism or self-abnegation has, I regret to say, characterized the proceedings of the Home Rule party-torn asunder by petty jealousies and miserable squabbles, no organization, no discipline, no recognized leader, every member of the party vainly striving for precedence, half-hearted support and scarcely disguised enmity have been the distinguishing characteristics of the so-called Irish party in the House of Commons for the past six sessions. The attitude assumed by Mr. Parnell and other agitators has drawn upon them well described consures from the emineut prelate who presides over the archdiocese of Dublin, and is to be deeply deplored, not only in the interest of religion, but by every triend of law and order. Is it, therefore to be wondered at that my attendance in Parliament has neither been constant nor regular? My well known and ever fearlessly proclaimed hostility to those treasonable secret associations denounced by the Church has, I am well aware, raised up many enemies against me who have taken advantage in their seditious and contemptible organs of my absence from the House of Commons to assail my character and my reputation; but strong in the consciousness of my own integrity I have hitherto treated such attacks with the contempt they merit. To you, however, I feel bound to give an explanation of my conduct, and the motives which have regulated it. One instance I shall mention to show what I had to contend with. It is well known that I have devoted much attention to measures of practical utility calculated to advance the material prosperity of Ireland. Among the measures introduced by me with that object was a bill for the reclamation of waste and slob lands. Almost every municipality, town had cleared off the hills, the immense force | council, board of guardians, and public body petitioned in its favor; yet, when at great inbehind to guard the headquarters at Maam. convenience I went over to London expressly to move the second reading of the bill, 1 the conquest of Connaught They were found a count out had been organized by divided into seven companies, if the phrase my so-called friends and colleagues of the Home Rule party, and not only was the measure memorate the occasion after the frivolous

effort as the unreclaimed slob debate.

I make no charge, and, thank God, I bear

tended with practical good I should be will- number of other petitions in which the dising to continue them. As I wish to afford regard of all justice and constitutional laws the electors of Mallow the fullest opportunity exhibited in relation to their previous netiof deliberating upon the choice of my successor, I shall withhold my formal resignation until the end of February. There will doubtless be many rivals for their favour, and should I as one who will ever take the warmest interest in their welfarc-spiritual and temporal—be permitted to offer a suggestion, it would be, in this age of wide-spread infidelity and scepticism, to hold fast by faith and fatherland and to select no man with whom the interests of our holy religion shall not be paramount over all earthly consideration. Thanking you for many proofs of confidence, "I am your faithful servant,

J. G. MACCARTHY, M.P."

The Daily News was the only London paper which was not hoazed by the concoctor of the letter purporting to be signed by Mr. J. G. MacCarthy. That paper has the following to-day :--

In common with our contemporartes we received on Friday evening what purported to be a letter from Mr. John George MacCarthy, MP., requesting the insertion of a circular alleged to have been sent by him to his constituents at Mallow. The genuineness and authenticity, to use two much disputed words, of these documents seemed to us very doubtful. There was no accrediting external evidence in their favor, and the internal presumptions were against them. Mr. J. G. MacCarthy was represented as making confession of lax and negligent attendance in the House of Commons and as throwing the blame of this indolence upon his colleagues of the Irish Home Rule party, who were very smartly vituperated. Mr. J. G. MacCarthy has, we believe, attended conscientiously to his Parliamentary duties, and he is known to be on the best terms with his brother members. The joke lay, no doubt, in putting confessions of idleness into the mouth of an industrious apprentice and abusive language into that of a very amiable and courteous gentleman. On these grounds the pseudo McCarthy was made to declare his intention of resigning his seat next February. The latter turns out to be, as we suspected they would, fabrications. So long as there are malicious fools in the world who have more leisure than brains, and who think that a stupid and circumstantial falsehood is a good joke, this sort of lying will probably be practised. It has been the amusement of unscrupulous blockheads in all ages. In the time of Addison and Steele it was called "biting." The word is a good one for a currish trick .- Cork Daily Herald,

HINGS AND BAYONETS. Some Statistics that ought to Set People Thinking.

[From the Indo-European Correspondent.]

Some one has had the curlosity to make out the following comparative table of the amounts drawn from the several States by some Sovereigns of Europe for their civil

francs	125,000
41	90,000
**	50,000
41	41,000
t:	32,000
44	31,508
"	8,215
	ff ff ff

THE COST OF STANDING ARMIES. The following are the respective military

Russia, actua	al sta	nding arm	y447,370
France,	££	"	446,424
Germany,	и	16	418.821
Austria,	tt	ξι	269,577
Italy,	"	tt.	
Great Britain	ı,ıı	**	228,624
Turkey,	ш	tt	130,000
Switzerland,	t t	u	120,077
Spain,	44	44	91,400
Belgium,	44	**	46,383

In the above table, army reserves, territorial forces, militia and irregular troops, etc., are not counted.

The army budgets stand thus :-Russia...... 636,446,176 France 552,941,362 Germany 409,769,942 Italy 171,871,736 Great Britain..... 401.495,262 Turkey 115,816,475 Belgium 41,063,000

Total2,794,248,958 We take the figures above given from a Belgian paper, but, though they tally in most instances with statistics from other sources, those which represent the regular army of Great Britain are at variance with the figures given in the Statesman's Year-Book.

Assuming the correctness of these figures the European average of men to money spent ic one man to every 1,133 francs. The country which pays dearest is Great Britain, for she spends in the proportion of 1,756 france for each soldier; then Russia, 1,425; Spain, 1,338; France, 1,240; Austria, 1,221; Cermany, 980; Turkey, 893; Belgium, 886; Italy, 643; Switzerland, 110.

A Printer's Error. ALTHATIOLISCHER IS a German word signifying "Old Cathelic," and atthoholischer is also a German word (though less regular) standing for "alcoholized." Readers will see that the only difference between them in the spelling is in the second vowel of each, but that a serious difference discloses itself in the meanings. A German editor has found this out to his cost. He published a letter from Berne in which lishon Herzeg was styled on "alkolischer" cost. He published a 1-tter from Berne in which Bishop Herzez was styled an "alkoloischer" that is, "acoholish", priest; and it was an offensive and somewhat dangerous epithet he substituted the harmless adjactive "alkatholischer," to which no one could object. But the printer has always to be reckoned with in journalism, and this editor's particular printer gave the word as "althotholischer," thus varying in a very slight degree, if a tall, the offence of the original writer. Why the perversion took place we are not informed. The printer may have mislook the vowel, or he may have thought his own version the natural one, or he mey have heen altholholischer himself at the moment. In any event, the writer and editor were each In any event, the writer and editor were each fined, and the judgment ordered to be inserted in the paper.

The Awaking.

The example of Belgium has not been lost on other nations. Not only France, but Italy, that country which seems plunged into a profound lethargy in regard to it; own interests, is now awaking. The Catholic Congress of Modona has been seriously occupied with the question of education. The Rev. Father Zocchi, of the Society of Jesus, has energetically claimed the rights of Catholics to liberty in the question of education. The following are the practical resolutions which the Congress has adopted on its representa-

While giving credit to the O'Connell League and all committees of the work for aveling shows, menageries, etc., always carry on Saturday were no longer to be seen. When service of my country, and did I believe that the petitions they have already confected, they had preceded a couple of miles on their further sacrifices upon my part would be at- Congress exhorts them to prepare a large latter. Sold by all chemists, they had preceded a couple of miles on their further sacrifices upon my part would be at-

tions shall also be condemned in firm language. These petitions are to be transmitted to the permanent committee of the work of the Congress and the central committee of present them to the powers of the State.

The Congress instructs the local Roman Committee to elect a Commission, on the model of the organizations established by other Catholic nations, who shall consider and propose, in the permanent Committee, with the least possible delay. the best means of realizing the result of the deliberations of the Catholic Italians who proposed to provide in Italy for the liberty of Catholic education.

Among these means the Rev. Father Zocchi has recommended particularly the establishment in each diocese of schools under the control of bishops." "Thus," concludes the Rev. Father, " we shall have our own Ministry of Public Instruction having at its head the Pope, and as Ministers the Bishops.

In regard to the first article cited I should say that the petitions to which reference is therein made, was based on the Italian School law of 1859, known as the Casati law, and in virtue of which fathers of families may assemble and unite for the establishment of schools, called paternal schools, and also to confide the education of their children to teachers of their choice. "For often," continues Father Zocchi, "the law has become restrained and remained a dead letter by the arbitrary action of the executive; but it remains no less law, and the object of the Catholic petitioners is to obtain its just appli-

cation." The resolutions which we have just read on the liberty of education, have already had for corollary a petition addressed to the senators and members, and signed by the Congress of Modena The parties signing claim the liberty of education as fathers of families, as Italians and as citizens, even as a natural right, in order that they can bring up a generation which will reflect glory on the country, and on the first article of the statute, and the Casati law of 1859. I know that in the principal cities of Italy other petitions of this nature are being circulated, in order to procure the largest possible number of signatures.

Everywhere, therefore, the question resolutely presents itself between Believers and Unbelievers, between Christianity and Free Thought, which side shall gain the victory. We, ourselves, know, while the most of our adversaries on the point have not themselves a doubt.—Courrier de Bruxelles.

Parnell at suffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 25, 1880 .- Charles Stewart Parnell and John Dillon addressed an immense audience here last evening. The meeting was presided over by G. W. Clinton, who briefly alluded to the grandeur of our country as compared with the present state of unhappy Ireland, caused by the feudal land system now prevailing, and, admonishing the Irishmen of this land to rest not upon foreign promises, he said :- 6 Unite and you will conquer." In conclusion, Judge Clinton said :-"I take, with you, hope for Ireland. Its dissensions are fast disappearing, and the day is not far distant when peace and plenty will reign and the feudal land system be a thing of the past."

Mr. Parnell spoke for over an hour. He

warmth of pleasure of the nobly grand reception the representatives of the oppressed are receiving in this country. We would not embroil this country with Great Britain. We must look to ourselves, and gain the public sympathy of this and every free country on the globe, and thereby shame Great Britain into the abolishment of the accursed system of feudal land tenue which has for its city milk, and these are bad enough. Parnell cited the abolishing of the system in Russia and Prussia, and the happy results attending it as compared with Ireland at the present day. He spoke of the driving of the tenants from the broad, fertile lands to the western hills of Ireland, and said that at this time 250,000 people did not know where to procure bread for their starving families. The mention of Lord Leitrim's name was loudly hissed. Extracts were then read by Mr. Parnell from the Herald, referring to its formation of a so-called relief committee in Dublin, which he termed the Herald's patent for the collection of rents for the rack-renting landlords." He said that as in the last great Irish famine no starving person who did not abjure his faith was relieved by the relief committees, so in the present famine no tenant who has been unable to pay his rent will be relieved by the landlord committees which are now being formed in Ireland. "Let us," said he, examine its composition. James W. Mackey Knight, a notorious Castle hack ; George B. Owens, a leading Dublin Orangeman; Lord Emily, a whig landlord; Sir Arthur Guinness, a tory landlord; William Digges Latouche, a tory landlord; Lord Menth, a bigoted anti-Catholic landlord; Colonel Taylor, who committed unheard of cruelties at the last famine; Attorney-General Gibson, Crown Prosecutor of Davitt, and David Plunket, late Solicitor-General to Lord Beaconsfield." Concluding he said he believed that Ireland had a right to a nationality, and if it were possible to gain one he believed that every Irishman's blood should be shed in her defence. He did not know that a peaceful settlement could be obtained, but if not the landlords would have to

Mr. Dillon then addressed the meeting briefly, after which Father Cronyn presented resolutions loudly calling for the abolishing of the feudal land system. The subscriptions in this city new amount to over \$6,000, the second largest in this country.

Robbinga Convent.

Robbing a Convent.

On the 27th uit., a mean and petty theft was committed. A man, dressed as a laborer, rang the bell at the door of a convent in the western portion of the city, and, in answer to the sister who responded to the summons, he stated that he had been sent by a certain from to make some repairs in the roof of the building. The unsuspecting mun led the stranger to the upper part of the house, and then 'eft him to search for the servant girl, whom she wished to remain with him until the work was comp'eted.

On reaching the ground floor she was surprised to meet the man again, who also appeared to be started. He explained his sudden presence by staing that he had mistaken the staircase by which he had ascended. The slater, suspecting something wrong, asked the man why he came down before his work was finished, and he answered he had forgotten his tools and wished to return for them. He departed, and very soon afterwards one of the girls in the house, having occasion to ascend to the top storey, found that a fur hat and two muffs had been stolen. The defectives are on the track of the thief. It is said that the same trick has been played very frequently of late.

It is now an established fact that the state of the hair has a good deal to do with the health. Weak, thin hair, betrays a weak constitution, while a strong, glossy chevelure on the contrary, shews sound health. It is well known that a few applications of Luby's Parislan Hair Renewer work wonders towards the

IRISH LAND TENURE Comparison with the American System.

New York, January 28 .- The announce-

ment from Washington that a bill has been

presented to Congress to incorporate the Cosmo-American Colonization and General Emigration Bureau of the United States, has the O'Connell League, who will undertake to | led to considerable comment in connection with the Irish land question. Thurlow Weed, who is among the members of the organization, says :- "It is proposed to have land grants made by the Government smaller than at present-40 acres instead of 160, so as to admit of wider distribution. An Irishman and his family could live well by inquestry and thrift on 40 acres of good land in the West. The object of the scheme is to alleviste, as far as possible, the condition of families and individuals. I heard Parnell address a meeting on the Irish question; he stated the case with great clearness and fairness, and has done much to direct the public mind in England to consideration of the question. I see John Bright has taken docided ground in advocating possession of land by tenants. His plan is a practical one, and entitled to favor. The only permanent relief for Ireland is a change of the tenure of land, so that instead of being held in the hands of a few, it may be distributed. The great evil of the present system is that the masses labor for the benefit of a few, who live in luxury abroad. A system of entail, by which the ownership of large estates is retained in the hands of individuals, without the power of selling, should be changed. If the law of entail were changed, land would in time become subdivided by natural process. We had an illustration of the evils that exist in Ireland to-day in the anti-rent war in Albany and Renssellaer Counties, matters being adjusted by converting leases into freeholds, purchased by the tenants, who gave bonds and mortgages in payment. No trouble occurred after the change was made. I have travelled through Ireland, and know the situation there. The people who own their farms are prosperous, while those who rent lands are in poverty. Ten thousand creatures scantily clothed and fed should not be compelled to labor for the benefit of one person, as is done in Ireland. The Irishman is not luzy by nature or habits. He is willing to work at even inadequate compensation.

Chalk and Water in Milk.

The daily city papers often call attention to the quality of the milk furnished to city customers. There is abundant reason for doing this, and they can not too frequently insist, that milk must be furnished just as it comes from the cow. But these articles lose much of their force by implying, indeed some of them directly asserting, that a mixture of chalk and water is served in place of milk. This is absurd; the most skilled manipulator can make no mixture of any form of chalk, that will be no more dense than ordinary milk, from which chalk will not completely settle, upon standing for a few hours, doubt if there was ever a pint of milk sold in N. Y. City, in which chalk was used as an adulteration. In London milk and other adulterations were carried to such an extent, that Parliament had the matter investigated some years ago. Duct. Hassall, who was officially connected with these examinations, and has probably examined more samples of milk then any other person, says of chalk and starch in milk, while he admits that they may be very rarely used, that It has not happened to ourselves to meet these substances in milk." "Our oppressed people will read with soul Wanklyn, also of London, in the most recent work on the "Analysis of Milk," says nothing about the occurrence of chalk. The fact is, the most serious adulteration of milk is with water. Besides the addition of water, milk is impoverished by the abstraction of cream. These two, the taking off the cream, and putting in water, are the worst that happen to principal object the making of a monopoly to verts attention from these real troubles, to enrich the land-owners while impover talk about improbable, if not impossible isbling the poor of our country. Mr. "chalk and water."—American Agriculturist.

The French Canadians. Canadian habitants are not, according to the

New England code, exceedingly progressive

people, but with Catholic faith and Catholic morals they live and die in a condition of peace, prospenty and happiness which, if it is to be attained at all under similar circumstances, in equally bleak and unfertile regions, certainly has not been attained by any adherents of the New England system. The Canadians marry, raise families, educate them, teach them obedience and respect to parents, and do as much to build up a great State and a great nation as followers of the Massachusetts school do to imbuild and tear down society. Evidence of this is undesignedly given in a etter to the New York Times, which we republish on another page. In it we read with regret that intercommunication with these States, in making the young men of Canada acquainted with the evil progress of their ontemporaries in a semi-pagan land, has also sometimes made them restive under paternal control, and sometimes tempts them to forget for a moment the obedience which is to make their own, as it has made their fathers' "days long in the land." They are not wise if they so yield to a progress which Americans themselves deplore. Nor is the correspondent of the Times the only American journalist who bears testimony to the wonderful progress of the Catholic Canadians, in the best sense of that word, the creation and conservation of homes which make communities, and of communities which make States. A Quebec correspondent of the New York World recently wrote a letter, from which we extract this paragraph: "If the vitality of the Irich race under repressive laws has been wonderful, not less so is the vitality of the French Canadians. The emigres from the mother country numbered 26,000 souls, and in spite of constant Indian wars, of two wars with England, and of two centuries of feudalism, they numbered at the capitulation in 1763 over 70,000 people. In 1831 the population of Lower Caunda was 511,000; in 1861, 1,111,000; in 1871, 1,191,000, and to-day it is estimated at 1,300,000 souls. Add the French Canadians and their descendants in the other Provinces of the Dominion and the United States, and it will be found that the original band is now represented by 2,000,000 people, who, in the teeth of the dominant Anglo-Saxon, retain unpolluted their ancient language and their ancient faith. There has been nothing in the world's history to compare with this since Israel multiplied before the Lord in Egyptian bondage. -Catholic Review.

Mr. Parnell's Personal Fortume.

Mr. Paraeli's Personal Fortume.

Mr. Paraeli (says a London correspondent) is not at present a r.ch man. "He has only the life rent of a small estate in Ireland, but he will probably yet be one of the wealthiest men in the country. His mother possesses a large fortune, said to be inpward of a million stelling, and it is expected that the bulk of it will come into the possession of the member for Meath. Mrs. Parnell is an American, and tosides in New York, and a considerable part of her son's time has been spent in the United States. It is necessary, in fact, in order to understand Mr. Parnell's position and opinions, to remember that a large part of his education has been that a large part of his education has been and system from the United States. No man on earth (of the Irish rece) is betteradapted than Mr. Parnell to convey Ireland's pleading to America's heart.