# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

and careless grace of childhood the thought- natured man; he is one of the best-natured fulness and self-discipline of maturer age. It men I ever was acquainted with. He has not was the constant and truthful "imast of his a single care in the world, and he thinks noparents, that in spite of all his. liveliness, he body cise has ; and what is more, my dear, nohad never in the whole course of his body ever could persuade him that anybody Hie disobeyed them. In the village, where he else has. He has no idea of our situation; was idolized, they called him the little he never could form an idea of it. If I chose prince; he was so gentle and so generous, so kind and yet so dignified in his demeanor. His education was remarkable; for though he never quitted home, and lived in such extreme seclusion, so richly gifted were those few persons with whom he passed his life, that it would be difficult to have fixed upon a youth is a good-natured selfish man. He likes us to however favored by fortune, why enjoyed greater advantages for the cultivation of his and because I never asked a favor of him in mind and manners. From the first dawn of the whole course of our acquaintance; he the intellect of the young Armine, Father Glas- likes Ferdinand to visit him because he is a tonbury had devoted himself to its culture; and handsome fine-spirited boy, and friends conthe kind scholar, who had not shrunk from the gratulate him on having such a grandson. nainful and patient task of impregnating a And so Ferdinand is his favorite; and next painful and patient task of impregnating a young mind with the seeds of knowledge, had bedewed its budding promise with all the fertilizing influence of his learning and his taste. As Ferdinand advanced in years, he had participated in the accomplishments of his mother; from her he derived not only a taste for the fine arts, but no unskilful practice. She, too, had cultivated the rich voice with which nature had endowed him; and it was his mother who taught him not only sing, but to dance. In more manly accomplishments, Ferdinand could not have jound a more skilful instructor than his father. a consummate sportsman, and who, like all his ancestors, was remarkable for his finished horsemanship and the certainty of his aim. Under a roof, too, whose inmates were distinguished for their sincere piety and unaffected virtue, the higher duties of existence were not forgotton; and Ferdinaud Armine was early and ever taught to be sincere, dutiful, charitable, and just; and to have a deep sense of the great account hereafter to be delivered to his Creator. The very foibles of his parents which he imbibed tended to the maintenance of his magnanimity. His illustrious lineage was early impressed upon him, and inasmuch as little now was left to them but their honour, so it was doubly incumbent upon him to preserve that chief treasure, of which fortune could not deprive them, unsullied.

Thus much of the education of Ferdinand Armine. With great gifts of nature, with lively and highly cultivated talents, and a most affectionate and disciplined temper, he was adored by the friends who nevertheless had too much sense to spoil him. But for his character, what was that? Perhaps, with all their anxiety and all their care, and all their apparent opportunities for observation, the parent and the tutor are rarely skilful in discovering the character of their child and charge. Bussom blunts the fineness of psychological study : those with whom we have lived long and early are apt to blend our essential and our accidental qualities in one bewildering association. The consequences of education and of nature are not sufficiently discriminated. Nor is it, indeed, marvellous, that for a long time temperement should be disguised and even stifled by education; for it is, as it were, a contest between a child and a man.

There were moments when Ferdinand Armine loved to be alone, when he could fly from all the fondness of his friends, and roam in solitude amid the wild and desolate pleasure-rgounds, or wander for hours in the halls and galleries of the castle, gazing on the pictures of his ancestors. He ever experienced a strange satisfaction in beholding the portrait of his grandfather. He would sometimes stand abstracted for many minutes before the portrait of Sir Ferdinand in the gallery, painted by Reynolds, before his grandfather left England, and which the child, already singularly resembled. But was there any other resemblance between them than form and feature? Did the fiery imagination and the terrible passions of that extraordinary man lurk in the innocent heart and the placid without his ever indulging in conversation mien of his young descendant? No matter his nights, once tranquil, were now remarkbird over the cunshiny earth; and he skims away from the silent hall and his momentary reverie, to fly a kite or chase a butterfly !

boys, who seem to combine with the wild father is a good-natured man, a very goodto attempt to make him understand it he would listen with the greatest politeness, shrug his shoulders at the end of the story, tell me to keep up my spirits, and order should say that I wished you had made a another bottle of Madeira in order that he happier marriage.' might illustrate his precept by practice. He visit him because you are gay and sgreeable, am the happiest woman that ever lived. Be year I should not be surprised were he to give him a pony; and perhaps, if he dies, he will leave him fifty guineas to buy a gold watch.'

Well, I dare say you are right, Ratcliffe; but still nothing that you can say will ever persuade me that Ferdinand is not papa's decided favorite.'

. Well! we shall soon see what this favor is worth,' retorted Sir Ratcliffe, rather bitterly. Regularly every visit for the last three years your father has asked me what I intended to do with Ferdinand. I said to him last year more than I thought I ever could say to anyone. I told him that Ferdinand was now fifteen, and that I wished to get him a commission, but that I had no influence to get him a commission, and no money to pay for it if it were offered me. I think that was pretty plain; and I have been surprised ever since that I ever could have placed myself in such a degrading position as to say so much." Degrading, my dear latcliffe!' said his wife.

"I felt it as such; and such I still feel it.

At this moment Father Glastonbury, who was standing at the other end of the room examining a large folio, and who had evidently been uneasy during the whole conversaton, attempted to quit the room.

'My dear Father Glastonbury,' said Sir Katcliffe, with a forced smile, 'you are alarmed at our domestic broils. Pray, do not leave the room. You know we have no secrets from you.

'No, pray do not go, Father Glastonbury, added Lady Armine: 'and if indeed there is a domestic broil,' and here she rose and kissed her husband, 'at any rate witness our reconciliation.'

Sir Ratcliffe smiled, and returned his wife's embrace with much feeling.

' My own Constance,' he said, you are the dearest wife in the world; and if I ever feel unhappy, believe me it is only because I do not see you in the position to which you are entitled.'

'I know no fortune to be compared to your love, Ratcliffe : and as for our child, nothing will ever persuade me that all will not go right, and that he will not restore the fortunes of the family.'

'Amen!' said Father Glastonbury, closing the book with a reverberating sound. 'Nor indeed can I believe that Providence will ever desert a great and pious line !

LADY ABMINE and Father Glastonbury were both too much interested in the welfare of Sir Ratcliffe not to observe with deep concern that a great, although gradual, change had occurred in his character during the last five years. He had become moody and querulous, and occasionally even irritable. His constitutional melancholy, long diverted by the influence of a vigorous youth, the society of a charming woman, and the interesting feelings of a father, began to reassert its ancient and essential swav, and at times even to deepen into gloom. Sometimes whole days elapsed now! Dehold, he is a light-hearted and airy able for their restlessness; his wife was child! Thought passes over his brow like a alarmed at the sighs and agitation of his cloud in a summer sky, or the shadow of a dreams. He abandoned also his field sports, and none of those innocent sources of amusement, in which it was once his boast their retirement was so rich, now interested him. In vain Lady Armine sought his society in her walks, or consulted him about her flowers. His frigid and monosyllabic replies discouraged all her efforts. No longer did he lean over her easel, or call for a repetition of his favorite song. At times these dark fits passed away, and if not chcerful, he was at least serene. But on the whole he was an altered man; and his wife could no longer resist the miserable conviction that he was an

mine! I have no doubt that the king would be quite proud to have another Armine in his guard. And then we could live at Madrid; and that would be so delightful, because you speak Spanish so beautifully, and I could learn it very quickly. I am very quick at learn-ing languages. 1 am, indeed.' (I think you are very quick at everything,

dear Constance. I am sure you are really a treasure of a wife; I have cause every hour to bless you; and, if it, were not for sake, I

'Oh! do not say that Ratcliffe; say any thing but that, Racliffe. It you love me I sure always of that.'

'I wonder if they do remember me at Madrid ?'

'To be sure they do. How could they for get you; how could they forget my Ratcliffe? I dare say you go to this day by the name of the handsome Englishman.'

'Poh! I remember when 1 left England before, I had no wife then, no child, but I remembered who I was, and when I thought I was the last of our race, and that I was in all probability going to spill the little blood that was spared of us in a foreign soil, oh, Constance, I do not think I ever could forget the agony of that moment. Had it been for England, I would have met my fate without a pang. No! Constance, I am an Englishman ; am proud of being an Englishman. My fathers helped to make this country what it is; no one can deny that; and no consideration in the world shall ever induce me again to quit this island.'

(To be Continue.1)

## THE LATE REV. PATHER WHIT-TAKER.

A Sketch of His Life and Funeral Obsequies.

As has been already announced a sad alamity has befallen the parishioners of St. Bridget's. A week last Thursday one of their cherished priests was snatched from their midst. Although expected for months past, Father Whitt zer's death threw a gloom especially over the eastern part of our city. Its appreciative people felt they had lost a personal friend, a worthy model and a devoted priest. Their sorrowful countenances, their tearful cheeks, their earnest prayers betrayed their feelings. They betrayed the love and and esteem they harboured for their young priest. They betrayed the anguish occasioned by his long and mainful illness, but which, often through a loving fear of affecting those whom he loved, remained unexpressed. They betrayed, in a word, the nobleness of their hearts, the genuineness of their character, the trueness of their faith.

Their deserving pastor, Rev. James Loner. gan, on receiving the telegram announcing his trusty curate's demise, left immediately for Rawdon, both to represent the sentiment of his parish and to pay an unmistaken tribute of his sincere affection to the deceased. He himself, in spite of his emotion and fatigue, wished to officiate at the services, assisted by the Rev. Father Lemoyne, of St. Bridget's, Montreal, and Rev. J. B. Manseau, of Joliette. Before the chanting of the "Libers," Father Lonergan advanced and spoke in terms of eulogy and consolation. Having quoted the words of the Book of Wisdom : "The just man, if he be overtaken by death, shall be in rest," he recalled the tender piety which distinguished him among his young companions, the solid virtue he displayed in so many trying circumstances, the well grounded reputation for holiness he had earned among his people of St. Bridget's, with whom he had spent five years, that is, his whole life as a priest, for St. Bridget's had been his first and his only vicariate; he developed the proofs of charity he had given, and which are so well known to us. He alluded to his indefatigable zeal for the

THE LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART.

When the Holders of Tickets may Expect a Drawing or Their Money Refunded -How the Enterprise Was Managed-An Interview With the Authorities

On the Subject. Owing to the many enquiries made at our office and through the columns of our paper concerning the delay in fixing the date for the grand drawing of the Sacred Heart Lottery, a representative of the Post called upon Mr. F. X. Cochue, the managing director of the enterprise, for the purpose of obtaining some information on the subject. Mr. Cochue was within, and on our reporter stating the object of the visit, he was asked to be seated. During the conversation which ensued, the following facts were gleaned : The lottery, since the departure of His Lordship Bishop Fabre for Europe, is in statu quo, nothing having been done for its advance-

ment since. The promotel of the enterprise

had spent large sums of money in one of the works which were to be benefited by it, viz. : "The Church of the Immaculate Concep-tion." Unfortunately, the affairs of Unfortunately, the affairs of the Church, like the Bishop's, were at present in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Villeneuve were responsible for the tickets

asking him to enter into another transaction i must be paid, if they would keep the shelter of a with him. but the Cashier refused, as it was i coof over their teads. The bubbin Krening Mail with him, but the Cashler refused, as it was evident at the time that Goff was

ATTEMPTING ANOTHER FRACD

before he did so. In many other channels welfare and happiness of those who were tickets disappeared without the promoters confided to his care. Night and day he

5.00 : S C Kenny, Esq, Aylwin, cloth. 4.50 M Quinn, Esq, Ottawa, pair pants, 4.00; E B Eddy, Esq. Hull, donation of lumber; P Grace, Esq, Wright, fiddle, 500; D O'Nell, donation, 4.00 : W Farrell, Esq, pair pants, 300; J Brooks, Esq. Lowe, set seed irons, 2.50; C Dewar, Esq. Chelses, lady's hat, 2.50; W l'oole, Esq. Wakefield, carriage whips, 2.50; B N Reed, Esq, Aylwin, lady'e hat, 2.50 : M Rothschild, Aylwin, vases, 2.06; J Cuddihy,

jr, meerchaum pipe, 2.50 ; James Hammond, Wakefield, cash, 1.00. All subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the

undersigned, JAMES MARTIN,

Secretary Catholic Church, Lowe.

MILITARISM IN IRELAND.

Events Preceding the Balla Gathering Pictures of Distress-Government Threat to Shoot Down Parnell-Uses

### for Boldlery.

[Correspondence of Acm York Herold ] Dr.m.a.S., Nov. 22, 1879.

at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. Mr. Cochue had nothing whatever to do with the organization of the lottery. It was about two months after that, he hearing that a managing director was required, he applied for the position and was appointed. His business was to sell the tickets, and supply the members of the Committee with tickets IN ANY QUANTITY they desired. He kept account of every ticket which went out of his hands, and the numbers of the same. Rev. Mr. Villeneuved had taken about fify thousand of the tickets, which it is supposed he distributed to irre-sponsible persons to sell, who never returned money nor rendered any account of the tickets, In this way thousands of tickets were known, and none others would be recognized by the lot-tery. A person came to him one day with a number of these tickets to ask if they were good. On reference to bis books how-ever, the *bona fide* tickets were known, and none others would be recognized by the lot-tery. A person came to him one day with a number of these tickets to ask if they were good. On reference to bis books he found that they were not paid for, and told the mans so, a large number of these tickets were sold at half, circulation, and, of course, were sold at half, or less, the proper price. Such proceedings as so, a large number of these tickets were in circulation, and, of course, were sold at half, or less, the proper price. Such proceedings as these were the means of preventing the sale of any more tickets, and it was for this reason that about a year ago the sale of tickets was suspended. The lact of the matter was that thousands of the tickets which were given to Mr. Villeneuve and to the members of the committee for to sell were lost, un-accounted for, mislaid, or stolen. When the affairs were in this state it was impossible to know the position in which they stood. The members of the committee and Mr. Villeneuve were responsible for the tickets is the state it was impossible to know the position in which they stood. The members of the committee and Mr.

### EVENTS AT BALLA.

Villeneuve wero responsible for the tickets they had distributed. All the money which has been realized so far on the sale of tickets was expended on advertising, management, expenses, etc., etc. Mr. Villeneuve, the cashier, in his unfortunate transactions with J. W. Middlemiss, the defaulting stock broker. gave him hundreds of tickets which it is sup-posed he (Middlemiss) sold, but never paid for. Middlemiss in consequence of this and other crooked business was obliged to fly from the city to escape justice. The tickets dis-posed of by him first now in possession of a person who paid for them, but it is a question whether they will be recognized by the lottery. E. H. Goff, the rallroad speculator, also ob-tained tickets from Mr. Villeneuve, which he sold and did not pay for. Ten days before he failed he wrote to Rev. Mr. Villeneuve asking him to enter into another transaction with him. but the Cashler reduced as it was voof over thrir treads The sumwhich must he cash are transaction with him. but the Cashler reduced as it was voof over thrir treads The sumwhich must he pault if they would keep the sumwhich must he money which he sold and did not pay for. Ten days before he failed he wrote to Rev. Mr. Villeneuve asking him to enter into another transaction with him. but the Cashler reduced as it was

Is fred upon, Parnell himself would be the first is room to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot to be shot with some confidential friends in whom he could rely-men of honesiy and prudence. Fear for himself he had none; he will go on to the end, whatever that end may be. But he strongly inclines to believe that all this "military preparation" is being got up by the government in the hope of thereby exciting the people to commit disturbances which would serve as a pretext for suspending the habeas corpus act and proclaiming maritat haw. He was unwilling to do anything which might help on this game. Hence he asked the avice of his friends. But they were of opinion that he must go to fail. The agitation had been hitherto confined within constitutional bounds, and it is of vital importance that it shall not be allowed to overstep those bounds. It had been announced that he would be at halls, and his absence now might give rise to all sorts of most mischievous interpretations. His influence might restrain the people from committing at the litounda, he started by special express train, accompanied by John Dillon, the true son of the patriot John Dillon of 1sts. It is unnecessary to say that great analy was felt in bublin all day as to how things fared at Balla. We can now understand the emotion under which Parvel is pose have they special wave been told oil to shoot him down whenever disturbed to be an induced the appeared the parties and analysis act, and preserve them from failing at the litounda, he started by special express train, accounted with government. He thoroughly agreed with this opinion, and at midnight, after the great an efficiency is the parties of the patriot John Dillon of 1sts. It is unnecessary to say that great analy was felt in bublin the true son of the patriot John Dillon of the a popin hereby be been told of to shoot him down whenever dis-turbances break out he must speak under a sense of great responsibility indeed. He might well be pardoned if he decounced the govern-ment which marked him out. But Mr. Parnell was most careful not to betray the slightest symptom of personal irritation; only he was if possible more emplotte than usual in warning his hearers not to bet themselves he seduced into any illeval act which the caverament might have any lilegal act which the government might lay hold of as the conveted pretext for inaugurating a reign of coercion and terror all over the land

in fired upon, Parnell himself would be the first

#### ......

#### Parnell and Smyth.

Parnell and Smyth. A new feature of interest has been added to the lish unitonal movement in the United States, and an effort is about to be made to place it on a broader basis than here to fore, so that the energies of the whole lish population may be actively enlisted in its favor. The nationalists have already thrown themselves heartily into the preparations to welcome Mr. Parnell, and no effort of theirs, they assert, will be spared to make his reception worthy of the man and the cause he represents, while scrupulously avoiding everything that might savor of exclusiveness. They simply join with other Irish organizations and with trish efficients irrespective of organiza-tion in a common work, and teither bind them-solves to arcept Mr. Parnell's scheme of a settic-ment of the land question, nor ask him to adopt their methods. His position as leader of the Irish hand agitation, they elaim, entities him to a respectful hearing from the Irish people here, and that bearing they will work to scene him. They assert, however, that they would be shultiv-ing themselves and acting contrary to their con-victions it they favored the idea that peaceful and constitutional action alone could win all that Ireland wants from England, or that they would accept as a final solution of the national question, the so called "folerat" plan of the forme Rule League. Recently they have been in carnest consultation on the subject, and yester-day their deliberations took shale in the form of a cable desplate as a final solution of the mational proble case of Ireland "before the American people and influencing public opinion in its favor. The following is the text of the de-priment. but to cash, as they say, in laying "the whole case of Ireland "before the American people and influencing public opinion in its favor. The following is the text of the de-priment. patch :--

P. J. SMYTH, M. P., No. 11 Belgrave Equate

A. CALLIN, M. F., NO. II BARLANG SQUARE
Rathentnes, bublin:—
While cordially joining in welcome to Parnell, nationalists invite you to come over, so that the whole case of trekand may be presented to the American people.

#### мих вахай 18 тальточ

It hat the Blosse Lynches have ever innged them selves on the unpopular side, the halles of the families, like female families in fredual generally, seeking to wean the wretched faules on the induced in the families in trebund generally, seeking to wean the wretched faules on the induced in the fridays. The men were hard, driving the fridays. The men were hard, driving the tempisat elections, allowing them no indexity of action and exacting the highest runs which for the screeved out of there. About tem days ago the Dempseys were forced to aurrender a grazing farm to the agents of the landlord. The amount of real wrether and they were utterly unable to pay the rent. They were now to be evicted out of the other farm. The amount of real withing sources, and others. We are confident the this begins the following description of the family welcome when a better plan of asking the British poor were here could not make up the sumwhich must be paid, if they would keep the shelter of a toof over their scalar. The amount of real weight to be put in operation. In the menting fight at all except on the side of the bindhord of the the will come when a better plan of asking the British point weight years of age. The youngest of the families and to the temants and others. We are confident the that ensuing econsists of Anthony Dempsey (the firsh part and firsh direchildren, together with his trother and mother, the latter an old woman, hearly eight years of age. The youngest of the families and there are many other things meters and wolf the other fam and five children, together with his desting a portion of the maching the interview of the dual to the dat there is any rest as any to be done, and we have a firm belled that there will government only can solue of the than dual to the maching a portion of the machines and wolf the firsh government only early the firsh part and the second the dual firsh land of the the adviction of the machines and there will come when a better plan of asking the point of the firsh government

YEARs glided away without any remarkable incidents in the life of young Ferdinand. He seldom quitted home, except as companion to Father Glastonburyin his pedestrian excur sions, when he witnessed a different kind of life from that displayed in the annual visit which he paid to Grandison. The boy amused his grandfather, with whom, therefore, he became a favourite. The old Lord, indeed, would have had no objection to his grandson passing half the year with him; and he always returned home with a benediction, a letter full of his praises, and a ten-pound note. Lady Armine was quite delighted with these symptoms of affection on the part of her fither towards her child, and augured from them important future results. But Sir Ratliffe, who was not blessed with so sanguine a emperament as his amiable lady, and who, inbiassed by blood, was perhaps better qualiied to form an opinion of the character of his ather-in-law, never shared her transports, and eldom omitted an opportunity of restraining hem.

'It is all very well, my dear,' he would oberve, for Ferdinand to visit his relations. lord Grandison is his grandfather. It is very roper that he should visit his grandfather. I ike him to be seen at Grandison. That is all ery right. Grandison is a first-rate estabishment, where he is certain of meeting perons of his own class, with whom circum tances unhappily,' and here Sir Ratcliffe ighed, 'debar him from mixing; and your ther, Constance, is a very good sort of man. like your father, Constance, you know, very luch. No person ever could be more ourteous to me than he has ever been. I ave no complaints to make of him, Contance; or your brother, or indeed of any tember of your family. I like them all. ersons more kind, or more thoroughly bred, am sure I never knew. And I think they ke us. They appear to me to be really glad > see us, and to be unaffectedly sorry when e quit them. I am sure I should be very appy if it were in may power to return their ospitality, and welcome them at Armine; at it is useless to think of that. God only nows whether we shall be able to remain ere ourselves. All I want to make you el, my love, is, that if you are building any istle in that little brain of yours on the cound of expectations from Grandison, trust e you will be disappointed, my dear, you ill indeed.

But, my love-!

'If your father die to-morrow, my dear, he ill not leave us a shilling. And who can implain? I cannot. He has always been Bry frank. I remember when we were going marry, and I was obliged to talk to him bout your portion; I remember it as if i. ere only yesterday ; I remember his saying. ith the most flattering smile in the world. [ wish the £5,000, Sir Rateliffe, were £50,000 r your sake; particularly as it will never be my power to increase it."

"But, my dear Bat-liffe, surely he may d mething for his favorite, Ferdinand ?" 'My dear Constance; there you are again! hy favorite! I hate the very word. Your!

unbappy one. She, however, was at least spared the mortification, the bitterest that a wife can experience, of feeling that this change in his conwas occasioned by any indifference duct towards her; for, averse as Sir Ratcliffe was to converse on a subject so hopeless and ungrateful as the state of his fortune, still there were times in which he could not refrain from communicating to the partner of his bosom all the causes of his misery, and these, indeed, too truly had she divined.

'Alas!' she would sometimes say as she tried to compose his restless pillow ; 'what is this pride to which you men sacrifice everything? For me, who am a woman, love is sufficient. Oh! my Ratcliffe, why do you not feel like your Constance? What if these estates be sold, still we are Armines! and still our dear Ferdinand is snared to us! Believe me, love, that it deference to your feelings has prompted my silence, I have long felt that it would be willer for us at once to meet a necessary evil. For God's sake put an end to the torture of this life, which is destroying us both. Poverty, absolute poverty, with you and with your love, I can meet even with cheerfulness ; but indeed, my Ratcliffe, I can bear our present life no longer; I shall die if you be unhappy. And oh! dearest Ratcliffe. if that were to happen, which sometimes I fear has happened, if you were no longer to love me-

But here Sir Ratcliffe assured her of the reverse.

'Only think,' she would continue, 'if when we married we had volunta.ily done that which we may now be forced to do, we really should have been almost rich people: at least we should have had quite enough to live in ease, and even elegance. And now we owe thousands to that horrible Bagster, who I am sure cheated your father out of house and home, and I dare say, after all, wants to buy Armine for himself."

'He buy Armine! An attorney buy Armine ! Never, Constance, never ! I will be buried in its ruins first. There is no sacrifice that I would not sooner make-'

But, dearest love, suppose we sell it to some one else, and suppose after paying every thing we have thirty thousand pounds left. How well we could live abroad on the interest of thirty thousand pounds?'

There would not be thirty thousand pounds now!

Well. five-and-twenty, or even twenty. I could manage on twenty. And then we could buy a commission for dear Ferdinand.' But to leave our child ?

Could he not go into the Spanish service? Could be not go into the optimist service ( desired the bet, incredulously, but never the Perhaps you could get a commission in the cepted the bet, incredulously, but never the Snaulab Guarda for nothing. They must re-lease lost it to his intense delight. Sold by spanish Guarda for nothing. They must rememuer you there. And such a name as Ar- all chemists.

and better home. Rest in peace.

#### The Mother of Father Burke.

[Galway Vindicator, November 12] [Gaiway Vindicator, Kovember 12.] This ven-rable lady, relict of the late Mr. Wai-ter Barke, of this city, and mother of the world-ronowned Very Rev. Father Burke, O P., died at her residence in Dominick street on the 10th inst. She had the consolation during her last likness of the presence of her illustrious son, and she died happy and re-igned full of hope of a storious resurrection. She was through life a pious good Catnolic, devoted to her religious duties and exemplary in every relation in life. Yesterday evening her remains were removed to the Pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas, and io day there was a solemn office for the dead, and high mass, at which the Most Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, Lord Bi-hop of Galway, presided, commencing atti o'clock.

Lord Bi hop of Galway, presided, commencing at 11 o'clock. After the High Mass, the remains, which were enclosed in a richly mounted, pollshed oak cof fin, were conv-yed in Mr. Black's state hearso, followed by mourning coaches and a long line of carriages and cars, to the West Centerry for interment in the family vault The Very Bev. Father Burke, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Ferguson, walked the entire wey immediately after the hearse. The Lord Bishop and clergy walked in procession, and the streets were thronged. The mournful cortege passed from the Pro-Cathedral down Abbeygate street, by Morchants road, through Eyres square and down the principal streets to the West Cemetery. The shops and places of business in the town were closed during the funeral. The Lord Bishop pronounced, the Ab-solution at the tomb, the elergy present making the ro-pones. The deccased lady was eighty-five years of age.

A gentleman having prematurely gray hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to have it restored to its original black. "I'll bet you a champaign dinner," said a friend, "Lubr's Parisian Hair Restorer will accomplish the desired result in a month." The other ac-

sands of tickets could not be accounted for ?

Press one year, 6.00; Dr Duhamel, M P P,

cash, 5.00; WH Nagle, Ottawa Herald one

In the part of the subscription o

POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

forcibly dispersed.

### THREATENING PARNELL.

cash, 5.00; W H Nagle, Utawa Herald one year, daily, 5.00; E Earle, Wakefield, cash, 5.00; C Logue, Exq, Desert, cash, 5.00; Jos M Goey, Exq, Aylmer, cash, 500; Joseph Kiely, Lowe, cash, 500; Dr Falls, Wake-field, cash, 5.00; Jamer Kiely, Lowe, washing machine, 5.00; John Hogan, pair men's boots,

there being no material improvement in the quality, business was very slow, both in London and at the country markets, with little or no change in prices. The imports of foreign wheat have again been large, amounting to 83,524 quarters received at London during the week, and 210,000 quarters at Liverpool during the past fortnight. These supplies, though doubtless in excess of the present requirements, have exercised very little depressing effect on trade, which posseses many qualities of inherent strength, the principal of which are the rise in the American markets and the anticipated decrease in the American supply. It appears likely that increased activity, perhaps even excitement, may be felt before the close of the year, as further St. Petersburg shipments are impossible, and the Southern Russian ports will also soon be closed. Altogether, trade is healthy, if it is for the moment lethargic. As America holds the key to the position, the first impulse towards renewed activity must come from her. Maize advanced 6d per quarter in consequence of a scarcity. Owing to the excessive arrivals, sales of oats were difficult even at a reduction of from 3d to 6d per quarter. The sales of English wheat last week amounted to 38,428 quarters at 46s 7d per quarter, against 57,856 quarters at 40s 11d per quarter during the corresponding quarter last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending November 29 were 1,610,425 cwts. of wheat and 260,129 cwts. of flour."

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked the examiner at a school exhibition. "The chief use of bread." answered the urchin. apparently astonished at the simplicity of the -nquiry, "is to spread butter and treacle on.'

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