THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE FARM.

MILE FOR CHICKS.

Milk contains everything essential to promote the growth of muscles, bones, feathers and every part of the animal; and the earliand every part of the similar; and the earli-sat matured and the best chicks every way that we have ever teen were milk fed. It is not essential that the milk should be fresh. Taking off the cream removes carbon mainly, a cheap element which is abundantly supplied by Indian meal. Skimmed milk, and even lobbered milk, will make chicks grow wonderfully fast. Boiled potatoes are also excellent for them, and it chopped into a hash with some refuse meat, nothing delights them more, unless it is a fat angle worm. Like all other animals, chickens like a variety of ford, tile. and their taste should be gratified. Among other things, they like fresh grass, few farmers seem to be aware what a graminivorous animal a ben is. One of the best foods for hens in winter is rowen hay cut five in a cutting machine. Sour milk is one of the best foods for poultry, especially for young chickens, that can be given them, and we fear its value is not fully realized by those generally who keep poultry in the country, as we are satisfied much refuse milk goes to waste that might be given the hens as well as not. Young chicks thrive wonderful'y upon a diet of sour milk, and it may be given them in place of water to great advantage.

CLIMATIC CHANGES.

A correspondent writes to a New York paper that a severe winter several years ago destroyed many evergreens in his neighbornood that were supposed to be perfectly hardy, while more tender varieties were unharmed. It was the practice many years ago in the same locality to sow clover and timothy seed together in the fall. Of late years it is only safe to sow clover in the spring, and then not too early. Gardeners and farmers all over the country assert that many of their modes of culture have to be changed from time to time, and that many strange things happen that the most experienced and intelligent are unable to account

DOMESTIC LECTURES. Long winter evenings furnish ample time for farmers to instil into the minds of their the guide overtook him when he was well sons and daughters the practical science, if they know anything about them, and if not they can read about some treatise or the farming column in this paper. Who more than the farmer needs intellectual training and practical science? Who better than he can turn scientift; to practical account? It is absolutely necessary that the agriculturiet be educated, that he may the better be prepared to profitably attend to every portion of his domestic affairs; that he may e capable of instructing and benefiting others by his timely advice, during the snouel and semi-annual associations gotten up for his advancement. The time is fast approaching when formers as a class will be practically educated, with an intellectual and moral training, and possessing enough of natural tact and ability so as not to be necessitated to call upon broken-down merchants and penitent politicians to fill offices of trust in their associations for improvement and progression in agricultural pursuits.

A contemporary suggests that a cow can be easily led by a halter that commands her nose, but with difficulty by a rope around her horns.

DIRRLINGS.

Wool is cheaper in America than in any European centre. Prices must be equalled by and bye, which will mean an advance in prices in this country. It useless to hope to destroy the acidity

of certain soils by the application of lime and other supposed correctives; only drainage will accomplish it.]

After frost has pinched the grasses they are no longer sufficient for cattle that must he kept in good flesh, nor for cows giving milk. Add enough grain, and the grass will serve much better to maintain good condi

In preparing food for stock, such as cooked vegetables, chopped feed, &c., always season with salt. Every animal craves it, and must have a certain amount of saline matter introduced into its z stem to enable

Whenever fowls can run at large without detriment to the garden they should be allowed to do so by all means. Nine-tenths of the trouble and disease among poultry are the result of keeping fowl too close.

Don't begin feeding corn to the pigs too soon. Gress, milk, roots and refuse vegetables will be better until cold weather approaches. Warm quarters will greatly reduce the expense of feeding during the winter.

When wheat is sown on very dry soil the condition may be greatly improved by thoroughly harrowing the field, which will bring the seed in close contact with earth reduced to the finest tilth, fitted to receive and con dense atmospheric vapor until the requisite moisture for germination is obtained.

It has been repeatedly shown that the amount of butter that can be obtained from milk of the ordinary processes is no guide to the amount of fat that may be in the milk. Hence to assume that a poor butter cow may not be a good cheese cow, or that she necessarily gives poor milk, is a gross error.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, aving had placed in his hands by an East adia missionary the formula of a simple regetable remedy for the speedy and permaent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure It his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this rerips, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent Rociester, N.Y. [11-19eow]

GLADSTONE ON TRELAND.

LANDON Jan. 19. - In reference to the inten-

THREATENED DANGER.

Inthe fall of '84, Randall Miller, of Maitand N.S., was prostrated to his bed with an ttac of incipient consumption. Cough emdies all failed. He rapidly grew debilited and friends despaired of his recovery. He tied Burdock Blood Bitters, with imme DERRY NAME ABBEY AND THE LIBERATOR.

The redemption of the library and other contents of Daniel C'Connell's mansion, near Derrynane Abbey, which were seized last week by a sheriff in the Jevy of an execution upon the present occupant, does honor to the gentlemen who centributed for the purpose. Even in the present distressful condition of Ireland money paid to present the personal memorials of the great Liberator is well applied to patriotic use, and we should like to hear of a larger autiscription to buy the estate and maintain it after the fashion of Mount Vernon. Popularly it bears the name of Abb.y, but the true ruins of the cierical structure are on an island close in the neighborhood, which is accessible on foot at the ebb of the

Here dweit O'Connell at the climax of the struggle for Catholic emancipation, and it is surprising that no historical novelist has availed himself of the wonderfully picturesque subject of his surroundings at Derry-name at that period. The most vivid description of them that ever has come to our notice is from the pen of the celebrated Prince Puckler Muskau, who visited the Literator there by invitation in September, 1828. O'Connell had been returned to Parliament from County Clare in the previous June, and the agitation occasioned by his refusal to take the test ouths was at its height throughout the United Kingdom. In a letter home to Germany, written at

Derrynane under date of September 20, the Prince described his adventures in reaching the Abbey from the village of Kenmare, which he left on herseback with a guide at three o'clock in the afternoon, disregarding O Connell's advice that the proper approach was from Killarney. Soon they were beset by a furious storm of rain, and the guide forsook him in search of poteen. After crossing the bridge of the Blackwater he struck into a bridle-path which iollowed the crags along a roaring sea. Darkness settled down. A passing peasant was taken up be hind the horseman and piloted him through a chasm where he was bathed up to the elbows in the salt water of a rising tide. A little way beyond, the saddle girths broke, and the luckless Prince, after vainly striving to balance himself upon his weary beast, stumbled on foot along a goat path, where nigh in despair. Six miles more of painful passage in the swift darkness, fording two deep and dense mountain torrents in his course, brought him at last to the gate of an ancient building standing on the rocky shore, just as the tower clock was striking eleven." In response to the knocking of the half drowned and frozen wanderer, the doors were flung open by a servant ed "Fire." The woman's screams and the bearingsilver candlesticks, and hewassuddenly cries of "Fire" were heard inside, and at ushered into a brightly lighted hall, where ushered into a brightly lighted hall, where O'Connels sat at the head of along table bearing wine and dessert, surrounded by the ladies of his family and attended by filteen or twenty retainers. Father L'Estrange, the Liberator's cenfessor, whom the Prince on acquaintance styled his "ideal of a well intentioned Jesuit," was a prominent member of the company. After the Prince changed his clothing and returned to the hall the ladies withdrew. and all who remained seemed to have made a long night of it. The martial dignity of O'Connell's bearing

struck the Prince, during the visit, as the distinguishing feature of the external appearance of his host. He wrote that O'Connell "looks much more like a general of Napoleon's than a Dublin advocate, and this dignity is rendered still more striking by the perfection with which he speaks Fronch. In mental qualities his wit and his persuasiveness made the most impression.

Prince in the following passage, written the by strong men attempting to pass them, and next day after a walk to the ruins of the as the women and children fell at the door-Prince in the following passage, written the Abbey with Father L'Estrange :-

of his castle, like a chieftein, surre aded by his vassals and by groups of .ne neighboring peasantry, who car a to receive his instructions or to when he laid down the law. This he car more easily do, being a lawyer. But shody would dare to appeal from his decision; O'Connell and the Pope are equally infallible. Lawsuits, therefore, do not exist within his empire, and this extends not only over his own tenantry, but I believe over the whole neigh-borhood. I wendered when I afterwards found both O'Connell and L'Estrange entirely free from religious bigotry, and even remarked in them very tolerant and philosophical views, though they persisted in choosing to continue true Cathelice. I wished that I had been able to conjure hither some of those furious imbcoiles among the English Protestants who cry out at Catholics as irrational and bigoted, while gle at the door crushed and trampled those they themselves alone, in the true sense of the word, cling to the fanstical faith of their politico religious party, and are firmly pre-determined to keep their long cars forever closed to reason and humanity.

At the end of the visit, wrote the Prince later, O'Connell himsulf escorted me to the boundaries of his demesne, mounted on a painful in the extreme. Persons remained at large and handsome gray horse, on which he the doorway all night waiting to have their looked more military than ever,'

Glimpses like this, of the lives of great men, throw side lights on their character which often show it in truer colors then the dry narratives of fermal historians .- N. 1. Telcyram.

SHOULD WE: INDEED:

Hesper, Vonus, were we native to that splendor, or in Mars.
We should see the globe we grown in fairest of their evening stars.

-Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After. The globe we grown in was never designed to be a first-class reflector. Her vast occars let the sunbeams through them to meknown depths, and but few of them ever got back. Her wealth of tropical vegetation absorbs ail rays but the green Bright spots she has, no doubt. The Alps form a brillian stor, radi-Ansections, also a posterior and tartes of the Alps form a Frillian star, radi-for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-blaints, after having tested its wonderful ating from Switzerland into Italy, Austria and France. The Himalayan region of Asia must appear more splendid still, with its breadths of elevated table land covered with snow. And the effect of a sudden snow fall, changing a continent in a moment from black to white, must be a remarkable phenomenon to those who can see it from without. But by nail by addressing with stamp, naming the prevailing tint of earthlight is blue, this paper, W. A. Noves, 149' Power's Block, ghastly, lurid, such as we see it on the moon ghastly, lurid, such as we see it on the moon when she is three or four days old-such as we see it during an ccipse of the sun, where the atmosphere, under the mcon's shadow, is filled with reflected light from unanndowed parts of the earth. Nevertheless as seen Lindon Jan. 19.—In reference to the intended of the Parnellite members of parliament to Westminster Cladatone writes, with regard the proposed provision for enabling Ireland to take part in Imperial concerns, that such provises would naturally take a definite form if the meshould arrive for forming a new bill.—

In reference to the intendence of the carth. Nevertheless as seen from Yeaus, the carth, with her attendant disanter arosa not from the crowding of the part in Imperial concerns, that such provides would naturally take a definite form if the nocturnal sky. If Tenuyson had stopped at Venus, we would never have kinked. It's that "or in Mars" that hurts. Tenuyson hadn't been talking of Mars where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the crowding of the past where they met the past where they met the crowding of the past where they met the past where they are the past where they are the past where the past where the past where they are the past where the past where the past where th previously - hadn't been thinking of him until—aye, there's the villany!—he wanted a rhyme for "stara. And then he leant his elbow on the table and his chin on his hand, pursed up his lips, cocked one eye up

out?"

Lord Tennyson! Lord Tennyson! If you think the glamour of your title or the prestige of your early fame will screen you while you attempt to ram down the threat of an intelligent and discerning public a machinethyme each as that-a machine-rhyme, my Lord, of the despest, darkest, most atrocious dye-and you know it! If you think-I was about to say, my Lord-if you think you can do this with impunity, you know not with whom you have to deal.

When the earth is at her greatest brillisticy as viewed from Mars she presents the time for her greatest brilliancy. But she is twice as far off, and, being but little larger, covers only one-quarter as much angular space. Now she only gets half as much sunlight to reflect, and it is probable that she is not half as good a reflector; for Venus is as lar attendants at the performances which had exceptionally good in that respect as the been given in the hall. They always sat earth is exceptionally bad. But putting her at half as good, then Mars would get onesixteenth part as much light from the earth as the earth does from Venus.

On the other hand, Jupiter, as seen opposition" from Mars, would be brighter than we over see him in the ratio of 17 to 13. Saturn, too, would be somewhat brighter, and when his ring would be in its broadest phase, might afford Mars as much light as the Earth does. And the numerous fixed stars which shine with greater brilliancy than Satu:n: Sirius and Procyon, Arcturus, Capella and Vega, not to mention those whose splender is known to us Northerners by reputation only-such as Canopus, Alpha Crucis and the fest of the Centaur-would effectually defeat the Earth's claim to the title of " fairest of the evening stars."

THE SPITALFIELDS DISASTER

Seventeen Persons Trampled to Beath-Most of the Victims Mebrews-Terrible Besults of a Quarret and a Cay of Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The hall in Princess street, Spitalfields, where a fatal panic occurred last night, is a favorite resort for the Jews of that part of London. Entertainments have been given there every night for a long time. Last evening a benefit performance was given and the place was crowded. During the progress of the play a man and woman quarrelled in the street outside and near the main door way of the hall. The man used violence and the woman screamed. Her cry was heard by a passerby, who misunderstood it, and shouted "Fire." The woman's screams and the ing five hundred, rising in a body and rushing pell-mell for the main entrance. The audience was almost entirely composed of Jows. The man gir of the Hebrew dramatic club which was giving the entertainment was on the stage when the panie began. He perceived at once that there was no good reason for it, and did all in his power to allay the excitement, and to afford all possible facilities for the exit of the people. The half has a number of entrances, and he had them all thrown wide open, and called on the people, when they would not remain, to divide and use all the doorways, but they paid ao attention to bim. In fact, many of them construed the manager's earnestness into proof that there was a fire and increased their exertions to get out. The whole crowd, as if with one impulse, made for the main entrance. It happened that among those who first reached it were a number of The feudal power of command which O'Connell exercised is described by the men and children who had been occupying we nen and children who had been occupying way they tripped up others who were crush On our return we found him on the rrace ed down by the rush of the frantic crowd. It took but a few minutes to empty the house, and the alarm was so thorough that not a soul among the entire audience refrained from the struggle to get out. When the people, after reaching the street, ascertained facts of the situation, a scene of great dis-order ensued, caused by the discovery that numbers were missing. Then a rush back was made. This, however, was stopped at the main entrance by the police, who had

arrived and assumed control, SEVENTEEN CORPSES WERE FOUND icside the theatre near the door. They were all torn, crushed and disfigured. It was found that of the dead twelve were women, three were boys, one was a girl, and the other a man. The remains were almost unrecognizable. Eye witnesses say that the way the strong men who got uppermost in the strugwho fell down was indescribably brutal. It is stated that a number of infants carried in their mother's arms and clung to through all the panic, were also crushed or smothered to death and that a number of others were fatally injured. The scene dur-ing the attempted return of the crowd was dead restored to them, and the Limentations of the women were heart-breaking. The police have been giving a number of contradictory stories about the cause of the panic. One statement is that thieves started the cry of fire for the purpose of getting an opportunity to despuil the many rich Jewesses in the hall of the costly jewels they were on their person.

A PARTICHANT'S STORY.

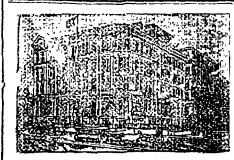
A man named Harris Goldberg said be went to the gallery of the hall accompanied by his wife and ramily. They all eat to-gether. The play was a melodrama called the "Spanish Gipsey Girl," During the performance some boys, in order to obtain a better view of the stage, climbed up an exposed gas pipe fixed along the wall. This strained the pipe and started the leak. Mr. Goldberg placed his handkerchief over the leak and some one shouted, "turn off the metre." This shout was raised simultaneously with a cry of alarm from one of the actors on the stage. Then the people in the gallery rose and rushed headlong down the stairs. Mr. Golberg's wife was tern away from him and trampled to death. His six years' old son jumped upon the heads of the packed mass and escaped by running over them. The managers are not to blame for the disaster. The passage from the hall to the street entrance is ten feet wide where the struggle occurred and the doors swung both ways. There are several minor exits from the disnater arose not from the crowding of the passage, but from the frantic efforts of the people in the gallery to force their way from the crowded strirs. The men and women in front were driven headlong into the passage, where they met the excited occupants of the pit, and there was a hopeless block.

THE HALL TO DAY resembles a disordered auction room. Broken furniture, crushed toys, children's toys, broken bottles, orange peel, actors' wigs and at the coiling, and mentally ejeculated:

Bars—cars—dars—fars—gars—hars—jars—
There are many blood spots on the backs of the same blood. Every here listerelief, followed by a speedy cure, ... do. Let's see—it's the planet next beyond and there knots of hair are clinging to the the earth, and they probably have as good a furniture. Several escapes were made through

view of us as we have of Venus. Down it the windows, most of which are badly goes, anyhow. Blawet it, what's the difference? Who'il ever take the trouble to find bottom of the stone stairs leading to the gallery. Here a terrible struggle took place between the front of the crowd rushing from the main floor and the leaders of the throng which rushed down the gallery stairs. The dead lay mostly in two opposing rows, the feet of each row close to those of the other, one row of heads lying toward the gallery stairway, the other toward the op-posite side of the hall. The faces of the dead were distorted with agonized expressions. The clothes were completely torn from the bodies of some of the victime. A little girl, since identified as Eva Marks, was found lying at the bottom of a pile of dead. Her nearly the same phase as Venus does to us at lower limbs were bare and the upper part of her dress was torn to shreds, showing that she had fought hard for life. Isaac Levy, a venerable Hebrew, with long white flowing beard and hair, was found among the dead. He and his wife were regubeen given in the hall. They many near the door. It is thought from the position in which his body was found that Mr. Lavy, instead of fleeing alone when the panic hall with the panic ha wife, so the old man was brushed down by the rushing crowd and stamped to death. His wife's body lay opposite. The woman was in the prime of life, and wore brightly colored clothes and quantities of jewellery. Beside her lay a little boy whose knicker bockers and stockings were torn to shreds.

> The knit goods strike at Canajoharie, N.Y., is declared off by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.



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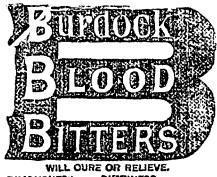
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1	l'arman	5.400	Cant. James Wylio
Ì	Sardinian	4.650	Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR
1	Polynesian .	4.100	Capt. J. Ritchie.
1	Saimatian	3.600	" Hugh Wylie.
1	Circassian	4,000	W. Richardson
1	Peruvian	3.400	" John France.
ľ	Nova Scotia:	n3,300	R. H. Hughes,
	Caspian	3,200	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R
	l Carthagmian	1 4.600	Capt. A. Macnicol.
1	Siberian	4.600	" R. P. Moore.
1	Norweginn .	3.531	J. G. Stephen
	Hiberman	3. 140	" John Brown.
.	Austrian	2,700	J. Ambury.
1	Nestorian	2.700	W. Dalziel.
	Prussian	3,000	Alex. McDougal
		1 3,600	John Park.
1	Buenos Ayre	an 3.800	James Scott.
1	Corean	4.000	" J. C. Menzies.
i	Grecian	3,600	" C. E. LeGallai.
. 1	Manitoban	3,150	" R. Carruthers.
	Canadian	2,600	" John Kerr.
1	Phomician	2,800	" D. McKillon.
	Waldensian.	2,600	" D. J. James.
1	Lacerne	2210	" W. S. Main.
	Newfoundla	nd1,500	" C. J. Myling.
	Acadian	1,350	" F. McGrath.
	The Steamer	a of the time	

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sating fro Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on ATURINAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX :

FROM PORTLAND TO ENVERPOCE, VIA HALIPAX Sardinism. Thursday Dec. 2
Polynesian Thursday, Dec. 16
Parisian Thursday, Dec. 16
Parisian At ONE Celecis. P. M.
or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train
from the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Malifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75, \$81.75, (According to accommodation. Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$25.50. Baies of passage from Montreal, via Portland:—Cabin \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.10 (according to recommoda-tion), intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, 25.50. NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The Steamers of the Ballfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpeol, via St. John's N. F., are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX:— Carbingman Monday, Dec. 20
Carbingman Monday Dec. 20
Fates of passage between Halifax and St. John's Cabin \$20.00, intermediate, \$15.00, etternge \$6.00. GLASGOW LINE,

GLASGOW LINE.

During the senson of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Reston (via Halfrax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows, FROM BOSTON:—

PURISION:

Prussian
About Dec.
Siberlan
About Jan
Prussian
The steamers of the Ginsgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be dispatched from Philadelphia for Ginsgow, FRGM PHILADELPHIA

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways, (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland.

Railways, (Merchants' Destatch), via Bosten and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quoi d'Orienss Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Glock, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Beens, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Maicolm, Belfast; Jas. Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; Jawes and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Hao. & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street. Chicago; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Tros. Cook & Sor, 261 Breadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1365 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 Ic dia street, Portland, so State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Mentreal.

Nev. 9th, 1886.



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