



WHO IS FARNELL?

“Who is Farnell?” cry Cockney curs—
These “big-wad” imitations, sirs,
At home, who people den and slum.
But here, who journals (7) become—
Things void of merit, grace or wit.
To dust, to die, Parnell’s shoes unit!
A low-lived, ignorant race,
To journalism a disgrace—
Of Frenchie the scum of Spain,
The mask of “loyalty” who don,
To hide what they would hide in vain—
Their shabby parts and shallow brain.
But Cockney I hear and need no well,
A nation’s leader and his pride,
Ard., who this Farnell? It will tell
He is, who thou art, I ween,
A GERRYSMAN in mind and mien—
A nation’s leader and his pride,
For trusted champion and tried,
Who, in her cause, undaunted braves
The ire of Britain’s titled knaves—
Scorns Dublin Castle’s frowns and smiles,
Its courtly tricks and artful wiles;
Whose patriot worth the world esteems,
And on whose shoulders safely rests
O’Connell’s mantle, Freedom’s gown,
To Ireland dear as her ravish’d crown!
“Who is Farnell?” Ho’s mankind’s friend,
To right man’s wrong, his aim and end.
For this he’s here and for this long
Has given battle to the strong,
Till his Country’s ancient foes
Begin to dread his muffled blows.
This is Farnell, my Cockney swill!
At whom you sneer! But mark me well,
When centries’ shades on his march
Sees seated on some broken arch
Of great St. Paul’s, sketch-book in hand,
The native of a now ruse land,
The patriot in Farnell’s career,
And grateful give to deathless fame
The memory of his deeds and name!

Montreal, February 3rd, 1880.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.
THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES O’REGAN.

I am a laborer working on the Lachine Canal at a dollar a day. I do not like the work, but what can I do? I am certain that literature is more in my line, and were it not that my education has been neglected I would write a book or do something equally meritorious, if not profitable. Nevertheless I feel that I have a soul above shovels, and think that with your polishing assistance a letter now and then in your columns would not be unacceptable to the general reader. I have beside me a small dictionary with Latin quotations which, with your permission, I will sling in occasionally to make my writings appear as if coming from a man of culture. I believe you editors do this kind of thing with great success at times. As for my spelling, you can alter it to suit the taste of your readers, and as for my grammar I shall make no apology. Artemus Ward, Josh Billings and Petroleum V. Nasby, the sound Cross Roads Democrat, were not particular in those respects, and why should I am not a literary character, but a simple individual of the name of Myles O’Regan.

Before I proceed any further, Mr. Editor, I may as well enclose you a dollar for the famine stricken old land. I cannot afford more at present, but all the same a dollar (\$) is not to be sneered at. Since I arrived in this country two and a half years ago (bad luck to the Grit emigration agent who enticed me away) the word dollar has been rung in my ears until I am almost crazy. At the street corners, in the churches, on the canal, in the saloons, on the railroads, everywhere it is nothing but dollars, dollars, eternally, until I almost come to hate it as much as an Englishman hates to expose his throat to the air of heaven. I was writing to my second cousin in Cahiel last spring and told him in my letter that if fortune favored, which means to say if I ever became a contractor, I would visit Ireland in \$5 or \$10 years hence. This comes of the force of habit.

The following may give your readers an idea of the universal use of this word, as heard by me in a short walk in Lachine:—

Lady—Oh, yes, delightful weather; I gave seven dollars and fifty cents.

Contractor—Certainly, take it out; you don’t think I’m paying you a dollar a day for—

Clerkman—Yes, the steple is considerable of an improvement. It cost seven hundred and twenty doll—

Tramp—If I had two dollars to buy a pair of shoes I’d w—

Swell—I intend going on Sunday. I must not let the governor to fork over a hundred d—

Child—Pa, will you give me a dollar to buy a new doll—

And so on, ad infinitum, dollars and dimes, dimes and cents, until a fellow gets disgusted and is not in possession of a mill lion of them.

I do not like the boarding houses around Lachine as a general rule. The tea is weak, the butter is strong, the bread is black, the sausages are white with age, the bugs are large and fat, the landlady is small and lean, the mutton is as tough as the beef, and the beef is tougher than the devil. I have no aversion to the animal kingdom in general, but when it intrudes itself upon the vegetable kingdom it is scarcely fair. What, for instance, can be said of a spider large enough to be sensible stowing himself away in the pickle bottle, and only evincing signs of animation when he found himself about to be swallowed by your most obedient servant. Boarding houses are a queer thing, and no mistake. I remember working for a German boss in Ontario last year, who said to me quite innocently, “I’ll give you four dollars a week and eat you, or seven dollars and eat yourself.” I objected until it was intimated to me that the Teuton meant board myself, which certainly makes a world of difference. But there are more curious matters connected with Lachine boarding houses than vinegar-loving spiders. Being sick last week or lazy, which you please, I took a holiday, and says the landlady to me, “Myles, will you be kind enough to mind the child till I go and buy some sausage?” I grow pale with fear (at mention of sausages), but, as I am full of good nature, I consented. The child—alittle old seventeen months old—was quiet though all her mother cleared the door, and then

CROSSING THE ICE BRIDGE ON A TRAIN OF CARS.

The public mind for a considerable time has been occupied in considering the various reports affecting the progress and welfare of the railroad across the St. Lawrence river on the ice bridge. By many persons the design was considered feasible, but a large number doubted the possibility of a railroad train traversing the ice bridge. There were many objections to the scheme, the first and foremost being the fragile nature of the superstructure. The second objection proposed was that the vibration of a train would be sufficiently great to shatter the ice. On Friday afternoon a locomotive was despatched across the river to test the stability of the road, and the trip was accomplished without the slightest evidence of danger to operate to the detriment of the experiment. The question of the safety of the road being thus set at rest, invitations were issued to a number of prominent personages and to members of the press to be present at the formal opening, which was assigned for this morning at 11 o’clock. At that hour an immense concourse of people had congregated at the site of the Longueuil Ferry to witness the spectacle of an immense disaster, wherein several hundred people would be swallowed up by the old waves of the St. Lawrence. Fortunately for those participating in the experiment, the prospect was not borne out by actual test, and the trip was accomplished in safety. At one hour before noon the invited guests began to convene at the designated point. The feelings of the people were as varied as their appearances, some assuming an air of bravado, in which triumph and curiosity were strongly apparent;

IRELAND.

Resulting Encroachments of the Bailiff—Robbery by Alleged Fenians—Further Appeals for Aid—His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Subscribes.

DUBLIN, January 28.—At a popular rising in the county of Armagh, in opposition to the service of the ejection papers, several shots were fired into the bailiff’s house, and notices were posted in different places threatening such of the tenants as have shown signs of a disposition to yield to the demands of the landlords and pay their rent under fear of the constabulary. Two fires, supposed to be incendiary, have occurred in the neighborhood. The feeling is one of determination to resist action by force if necessary.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the principal members of the Corporation attended the levee of the Lord-Lieutenant yesterday. It is hoped that this will do much to remove the unpleasantness caused by the refusal of the Lord-Lieutenant to attend the Lord Mayor’s banquet.

DUBLIN, January 28.—Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co, have received and transmitted to the Irish relief funds in Dublin nearly \$10,000. Mr. Parnell has obtained permission from Postmaster James to place contribution boxes in the post office.

LONDON, January 28.—William II. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Westminster, to-night, referring to the obstructive policy of the Irish members of Parliament at the recent session, said it behooved all to concern themselves deeply in securing decorous procedure in the business of the House.

The people of Ballyhannish, which was the scene of his recent anti-rent demonstrations, assembled a force to set to work to rebuild it, but from which a tenant was ejected a few days since, and despite the efforts of the constabulary, who tried to prevent them, succeeded in reinstating its former occupants.

LONDON, January 29.—An extensive robbery of arms and ammunition from gunsmiths’ shops has been accomplished at Chester. The police assert that the robbery was committed by agents of the Fenian association body, which has a very numerous membership in Chester. It is remembered that the first organized attempt of the Fenians was made at Chester, when they sought to carry out a plot for the capture of Chester Castle some years ago.

Pope Leo has given 10,000 francs towards the relief of the poor in Ireland.

The Pope has ordered a collection to be taken up in all the churches of Rome in aid of the sufferers in Ireland.

PARIS, January 30.—The *Montre*, the organ of the Papal Nuncio, referring to the mission of Parnell to the United States, says:—“By the mouth of a Protestant, Catholic Ireland calls Protestant England to account. Whoever outrages justice paves the way for terrible expiations.”

NEW YORK, February 2.—Parnell and Dillon, have issued an address to the people of America. With the address Parnell sends to the newspapers the following letter:—

“In reference to Lord Churchill’s contradiction of my statement that the Queen gave nothing to relieve the famine in 1847, I find that I might have gone still further, and said with perfect accuracy that not only did she give nothing, but that she actually intercepted £6,000 of the donation which the Sultan of Turkey desired to contribute.

THE FARMER FUND IN 1847.

The Sultan had offered a donation of £10,000, but the English Ambassador at Constantinople was directed by the Queen to inform him that her contribution was to be limited to £2,000, and that the Sultan should not in good taste give any more than Her Majesty; hence the net result to the famine funds was the Queen’s action was a loss of £8,000. All this is perfectly well known to students of Irish history, and would have been known to Lord Churchill were our history not proscribed in English schools. The following passage in D’Arcy McGee’s ‘History of Irish Settlers in North America’ throws additional light upon the subject:—

“The Czar, the Sultan, and the Pope sent their robes and their pauls, the Pasha of Egypt, the Shah of Persia, the Emperor of China, the Rajah of India combined to do for Ireland what her so-called rulers refused to do, to keep her young and old people living in the land.

AMERICA DID MORE IN THE WORK OF MERCY than all the rest of the world.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2.—Parnell, in the Capitol to-day, said he thanked the House for the honor conferred on him, and started upon an explanation of the wrongs of the Irish people and the causes of them, which he ascribed to the system of land tenure. Every allusion that was made to the help that America was giving to Ireland was received with demonstrations of joy. In the course of his speech he said it would be a proud boast for America if this country should aid in reforming the land tenure of Ireland, solving this great question.

WITHOUT THE SHEDDING OF ONE DROP OF BLOOD, as it could do. He alluded to the fact that he had American blood in his veins, and this elicited a perfect storm of applause. He thanked the Americans for the generosity of their contributions, and hoped this would be the last Irish famine they would have to aid. Parnell concluded at 8:22 o’clock, and the House immediately adjourned, and the vast audience dispersed. At the close of the meeting Parnell held a quiet *levee* in the hall, and was introduced to members and others by Speaker Randall.

DUBLIN, February 3.—The Lord Mayor has published a letter saying that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in refusing to attend the Mansion House dinner, descended from the position as representative to the Queen to that of representative of party.

AFGHANISTAN.

Renewal of Operations—An Offer to Retestate the Ameer—General Bright Encamped in the Logar Valley—An Intercourse War Raging—A Report Fall of Inaccuracies.

LONDON, January 28.—A despatch from Calcutta says that a report of the death of Mahomed Jan is current at Kabul, and is generally believed to be true.

General Roberts anticipates that the native tribes will renew their attack on the Peshawar positions about the third week in February, and consequently steps have been taken to reposition all the depots, and to provide an additional quantity of munitions of war.

LONDON, January 28.—A despatch from Calcutta states that General Bright, at the head of a strong detachment of troops, has marched to Logar Valley, which has been the scene of recent serious risings, and encamped there, with a view of suppressing local disturbances and combinations among the tribes before they can do serious mischief. Logar Valley is separated by a single mountain range from the Ghuzni Road, which latter place is at present the rallying point of the tribes that gather to the support of Mahomed Jan at the fortress of Ghuzni. The head men of the various tribes, known by the general title of Kohistan, are said to be coming into their rendezvous in considerable force, and Pakikhan, one of the most influential chiefs, has avowed his determination to fight to the last extremity unless the English consent to the reinstatement of Yakoub Khan as Ameer. The Cabulites, however, are declared to have refused the proposition of Yakoub Khan to march at once on Peshawar, arguing that the season is not yet suitable, and that the British forces are too strong in that vicinity to justify them in taking the risk unsupported by the Hill men. Thus far it is intimated the operations made in the hope of preventing a junction of the Kohistan in the neighborhood of Ghuzni have not been as successful as was hoped for, and the situation is regarded with some anxiety, on account of the certainty of another organized campaign on the part of the Afghans, as soon as their more warlike forces can be collected.

LONDON, February 2.—A correspondent at Candahar, after mentioning the disastrous results of the strife between the Ghilzais and Hazaras, without the British lines, adds that similar news of internecine war comes from the direction of Peshawar. The representatives sent by Ayoub Khan to Farah had been defeated by Ibrahim Khan, of Chaknassar, who is putting the country under contribution. Ayoub Khan is reported to have sent two regiments, six guns and 2,000 horse against Ibrahim. Other accounts, however, say those troops of Ayoub Khan refused to march.

A Cabul despatch says prophecies of impending defeat and disaster are published in some newspapers, which have been read here with astonishment. The data of the writers are as inaccurate as their deductions are gloomy. Mahomed Jan was not a soldier of great repute in the wars of Turkestan. Until lately he was an unknown subordinate officer of artillery. General Gough never was in danger during his march to the relief of Cabul. Roberts was right when he reckoned on his ability to bring up reinforcements. He never had to fight his way around the city to Shirpur. He had in December firewood for four months, and forage for fifty-four days. The idea of a forced retreat on Jellalabad never suggested itself here.

A Lousing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of ill health, and of his inability to cure her, “try Hop Bitters!” The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

LONDON, January 31.—The Marquis of Anglesea, a Liberal member of the House of Peers, is dead; aged 50.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—“BROWN’S BRONCHIAL TROCHES” are valuable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY craving food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN’S VERMIENGE COMPLICITS or Worm Leverages, on the recommendation of her physicians.—She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many persons are sick only from worms.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR BILIOUS and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Bilious Constipation, etc., is Dr. FARRER’S Astringent Compound Purgative Pills, containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW’S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a sure remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep; by relieving the child from pain.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS ARE MOST DANGEROUS, and frequently fatal. They pull a man down sooner than any other disease. Buy a bottle of BROWN’S HOUSEHOLD PAIN-EXPELLER and Family Laxative, and follow directions. The derangement causing the diarrhoea is removed, and the patient is saved pain and danger.

THE DESERT MURDER.

Not Yet Entered—Delay of Justice—Another Story.

DESERT VILLAGE, January 30.—An Indian named Wabamos, from the scene of the murder, arrived at Desert Village last Monday. He corroborated the reports already published. He states that after the murder Brisbois requested his (Wabamos’s) son to enter the body. A special constable and Wabamos, with a team, started yesterday morning to bring down the remains of the murdered man. It is hardly probable they will get back before next Thursday, as they will take at least five days on snowshoes after they go as far as possible with the team. Owing to the delay on the part of the authorities, the Indian Chiefs here determined to take action in the matter. They called upon the Indian agent and offered to send a few men of their band to bring down Hennessy’s body. Instructions, however, from Coroner Graham to his deputy just arrived in time to save the trouble. Brisbois told young Wabamos that Hennessy attacked him with a knife before he killed him. This statement is discredited. Wabamos believes that Hennessy was murdered for his furs.

Attempt to Assassinate Roman Catholic Priests.

Alexander Schossa, a German asphalt worker, was on January 12th charged at Clerkenwell Police Court, London, England, with having attempted to assassinate the Rev. Henry Y. Arkell, in the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, London. The prisoner entered the church with his hat on, and fired several shots from a revolver at one of the priests. He then destroyed much of the altar furniture and set fire to the drapery, causing damage which is estimated a little short of £1,000. The prisoner was seized by the second priest, whom he attempted to stab with a stiletto. The police were on the spot and took Schossa into custody. The case was adjourned, and instructions were given that investigation should be made as to the man’s sanity. Cardinal Manning attended at the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, London, on Sunday, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to denounce Schossa’s conduct as sacrilegious, and the attempted assassination of the Rev. Mr. Bakanowicz as a Socialist crime. It belongs (his Eminence said) to the category of those things which have taken place, not in London alone, but on the continent of Europe. It is stated that Schossa represents the German Socialists or nihilists, and that Mr. Bakanowicz had given offence by writing and speaking in Poland against the organization Schossa is an asphalt worker, and is reputed industrious and sober, but during the past three days the man became strangely morose.

Very Rev. Fredk. Oakley, Roman Catholic divine, of London, and writer on religious subjects, is dead; aged 78.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

Contributions to the Relief Fund in America—His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Subscribes.

DUBLIN, January 30.—The *Globe’s* New York correspondent says: Parnell arrived in this city yesterday from Troy and remained some hours making business arrangements connected with his tour and with the affairs of the Irish National Land League. At three o’clock he started for New Haven, Ct., accompanied by John Dillon and a deputation from that city sent to escort him thither. He expressed himself as highly pleased with his reception everywhere. He called on your correspondent here, and expressed to him a desire to have the *Toronto Globe* and other Canada papers fully and cordially informed of his movements. Your correspondent informed Parnell that the *Globe* had been kept constantly posted by special telegrams from this city, and that, as the leading Canadian journal, the *Globe* had instructed its correspondent to spare no expense to set forth all public events, which includes the reception accorded the Irish agitators in the United States. Parnell expressed his thanks, and hoped that all the Dominion papers would deal fairly with him. He simply asked that he have as fair play as is accorded to others who are making appeals for Ireland. Parnell is a pleasant, mild-voiced, gentle-mannered young gentleman, with nothing of the agitator in his appearance or his address. His sister, Miss Parnell, accompanied him.

NEW HAVEN, January 30.—When Parnell pronounced the name of the *Herald* in his speech last night he seemed to enjoy the few hisses which it called forth, for he smiled as though pleased. He said:—

If the New York *Herald* has a special correspondent here I want him to be particularly careful to report what I say about Ireland. I don’t want him to report the other part of my speech otherwise I shall be under the painful necessity of writing a long letter to the *Herald*. Now, the *Herald* the other day published a map to show the condition of the Irish poor, and an argument in favor of emigration. The illustration of the condition of the poor was true of the western part of Ireland, but that condition was capable of explanation.

Parnell’s explanation was that there were miles upon miles of fertile country in other parts of Ireland, where neither a house nor a human face could be seen. Could the peasantry emigrate to those parts of Ireland there would be no shovelling of Irishmen in a disgraceful state of pauperism upon the shores of this country. Again commenting on the *Herald*, Parnell said:—

I am sorry to say that the *Herald* and I have had a little falling out. Perhaps it is like lovers’ quarrels, and it may make it up. The *Herald* tried to take away my good character as a politician, and now accuses me of trying to take away the good character of the poor. I don’t think I ought to be sorry, but the *Herald* complains of my statement that they suppressed the most important portion of my remarks at Buffalo. I was speaking of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, and the import of my claim was the suppression of the name of committee—the most vital part of my speech. The *Herald* may think there is nothing in a name, and that a row by another name would smell as sweet; but they did not give any name, so it will be plain that my assertion is true. The *Herald* suppressed my most important point, which has been upheld. They accuse me of going over half the country with one speech. Great American lecturers repeat their lectures year after year, and that is an indication that the lecture is a good one. Now, what is the Dublin Mansion House Committee? We had politicians coming forward in Ireland, and by taking advantage of the condition of the poor, helping to uphold and maintain this infamous system of landlordism. I will say for the *Herald* that much about your country, that it has done our cause good service by truthfully stating the condition of our people. However editors here and in London may be governed by instances of what I need not speak, the correspondents have done their duty and well.