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The Stocking Basket.

Cosily thron'd in her cushioned chair A mother reclined from toil and oare, Except the darning of a stocking. And her chair's perpetual rocking. I thought I had somewhere seen it styled The plague of life, such a basket piled With tiresome, everlasting stitching, With works over y unbewitching, And as she broke the thread asunder, Weaving in and out, over and under, I wished the rents in human life Could be mended with as little strife.

She shook in her hand a tiny thing.
All striped with a white and scariet ring.
And smiled as she thought of the aitken bair
And smiled as she thought of the aitken bair
And laughing eyes of her darling fair;
Of the rowy lips and the dainty hands.
The pleading cries and the loud demands
Bue slybed as she thought of the world now
tried.
And upon down become

And up and down her needle piled.
And she too said, Oh! Blessed are such!
As she stroked her work with a tender touch
Boftly folded and laid it away.
As the little feet in slumber lay.

But on the next a tear drop lingers;
The Mother wrought with trembling fingers,
And sadiy bowed with an anxious face,
And sadiy bowed with an anxious face,
Appealing on High, for strength and grace
To guide the steps of her wayward son,
To bless and protect her erring one,
Nor suffer the wand'ring feet to roam
Forth from the love of his early home;
To shield him from the glittering net
The tempter with costly lewels has set;
To save him from the sparkling bowl
And all the dangers that sear the soul.

As on the third her looks were bent,
The face wore a smile of sweet content,
For the fair-haired gir whose gentic ways
Were extolled by all with voice of praise;
Vor her the sunshine ever glowed,
and from her lips rare music flowed;
With graceful carriage and modest mich
she moved through life like a fair you
queen.

queen.
The Mother said with a fervent prayer,
May Heaven shield her from barm and care,
Prom cruel want and the stings that smart,
Prom the bruises of a blighted heart. The next were those whose feet had trod for many summers the earth's green sod, And the storms of masy Winters felt; In Joys had smiled, in sorrowsknelt. No cloud so dark, but the glimmering hue of the suurise ever struggled through No gloom so deep, faith could not brighten; No toil so hard, love could not lighten.

The last for one, who was passing down To her narrow home, with a silver crow of wond rous lustre, that seemed to shed A light of glory round her head. Peacefully sinking to the quiet rest A waiting those of the truly blest; For her she plead the right to share. All tender aid and watchful care.

And thus the stockings all were mended With each stitch a thought was blended With every thread for future wear— The weaving of a silent prayer.

BEGGARS AND BULLIES.

"Beggars yesterday, bullies to day," cries the Conservative Mail, gibing at the Irish tenants. It forgets how readily the words can be turned upon its clients, and the retort flung back upon the rack rent-ers: "Bullies yesterday, beggars to day." They have no shame about it. They

seeching the wealthy classes in Enghand to have pity on them, and out of their charity, to send alms to their families. This pleading is put forth in every tone. In one letter, we mark the note the sturdy beggar, where threa's to the Government and people of Ireland are mingled with a demand for compensation mingled with a demand for compensation for being deprived of the power of extor-

In another, we mark the jeer of the epiteful mendicant, who taunts the Government with not being able to combat his ernment with not being able to combat insenemies, the tenants—with letting them look up and be bold, insolent, outrageous—with not having the spirit and courage to thrash men down, to bludgeon them

In another, we find the wheedling whine of the poor genteel beggar, with a large family depending on him, who would be glad if his benevolent friends would be so good and so generous as to consider his melancholy, in this particular

season of the year.

As an illustration of one style of this coercion of those "enemies of England and order" who have got their rents reduced, older citizens could find it difficult to proorder" who have got their rents reduced, and the cry for a morsel of bread for impoverished families. Moreover, it is from an "Irish sheriff"—a "High Sheriff," of course, and our columns contain such an excellent illustration of how an "Irish differ at the present day renders a necessary could, even in a Land Court, that the latter has quite a peculiar interest :

The time has long passed when beyond those waiters upon events who he place of a Government we have looked to the English people for sympathy and for succor where it is not too late to save. Succor where it is not too fare to save. Can it be that Euglishmen have no hearts left to feel for such sorrow and such suffering as they know to be daily brought about, and to which they have the power at once to put an end? In this country there is sympathy for the e reasonably suspected of grave crimes who are sup ed to be obliged to eat prison fare, but there is none for the outraged and be-reaved, for the young child or the delicate lady, and for such others of us as may. through the Land League or the Lund Commission, be deprived of even prison

It never seems to occur to this mendi cant High Sheriff that he should work It never seems to occur to any of the highly respectable and genteel authors of these begging letters that they should, like the rest of the world, take to honest labor and work for the support of their women

and work for the support of their women and children!

"To dig unused, to beg ashamed," may apply to some, but certainly not to these clamorous petitioners, for public bounty. They are not in the least ashamed to beg, and the idea of digging does not even enter their heads. They have been so accustomed to see their wretched serfs working for them, whilst they indulged themselves in all the case and luxuries of life, that they seem to have lost the power of imagining anything else but that they should continue to indulge, whilst some-

body else must supply the means.

Irish ladies are more sensitive and quick to see the miserable incongruity thus displayed. We judge it from the following spirited and indignant letter published in the Mail, from the "Sister of published in the Mail, Commenting on Irish landlord." Commenting on

some districts, because "highly-genteel" families will not contribute."

She proceeds: "Churches closed and Irish ladies at the "Churches closed and Irish ladies at the work house door, because Irish landlords are clamoring to be allowed to support expensive hunting establishments! These same landlords who, a couple of years ago, were scolding the miserable Irish cottiers for accepting alms from America! At that time, too, I remember Mr. M'Evoy came to a meeting in Dublin, convened to arrange about a dinner to be given to some employee of the Corporation at an some employee of the Corporation at an expense of five or six hundred pounds, with an American newspaper in his (Mr. M'Evoy's) pocket, from which he read a hitter street or the first street of the first str bitter satire on the conduct of Irish genbitter satire on the conduct of the state of the littlemen indulging in such silly expenses while the mass of the Irish people were asking for the said alms. What hopes of asking for the said alms. What hopes of a country where the higher ranks of society act in such a way! If Irish landowners of themselves shut up their hunt ing establishments, feeling that the money spent on them was wasted at the present crisis for their lady relatives and conne tions and if, after showing their manly self-denial and self-respect and determina-tion as loyal and law abiding citizens of the British Empire, they would have an undoubted right to compensation from the undoubted right to compensation from the British treasury for their losses under England's selfish blundering legislation. All the intelligent and right-minded men in both islands would sympathize with them and aid their efforts to obtain that right. But they seem incapable of energy and determination except where hound But they seem incapable of energy and horses are concerned, and while lavishing their cash on the support of these
brutes send their lady relatives and
friends to beg for alms at the Mansion
House and Poorhouse.

If anything could teach Irish landlords, they ought by this time to have learned that their best and safest policy is not to quarrel with the Irish people—not to try and coerce them—not to allow their and coerce them—not to allow their organs to bully and calumniate them. The Irish people are strong-stronger than any class. That is the great Verity which all the facts of history have been unanimously preaching. The Irish cause, said Mr. Gladstone once, has always ultimately succeeded because it has bed income. mately succeeded, because it has had justice on its side. The marked reduction of rents made in the Land Courts proves that Irish Landlordism has long had injus tice on its side, if any thing further were necessary to demonstrate that well-proven

EDUCATIONAL.

fact .- Dublin Irishman.

NTERESTING EXHIBITION AT THE CHRIST-IAN BROTHERS' COMMERCIAL

All interested in the advancement of education as applied either to the graces or the practical wants of life in the present age, and, especially parents, who are di rectly responsible for the mental develop ment and future welfare of the rising generation, should make it a point to attend the exhibition now going on at the Academy of the Christian brothers, at the corner of Elgin and St. Angele streets, and which will remain open to the publi which will reliable to the public un-til 10 o'clock to morrow (Sunday) even-ing. The courteous and obliging Brothers in charge of the institution will be happy to receive visits in the connection from their friends and the public generally up to that hour, and we can assure our readers from personal experience that they will not only be charmed with their reception but agreeably surprised, as well at the immense and varied educational advantages supplied youth by the Academy as at the begging letter lecture, we quote the following epistle from an "Irish sheriff," which was published in a London paper, and which has been going the rounds. More fulsome specimens could be found with ease, but this nicely combines the taunt and the whine—the cry for more taken to which they are happily availed of by all classes, races and creeds in our midst, and at the remarkable proficiency and skill already acquired by many of the pupils of the good Brothers. Indeed, without visiting an institution such as the commercial Academy of the Christian perly estimate the vast improvements and additions which have been made to our ed-neational system since the days when they went to school and which the hard battle young fran, who has the good sense to ab-stain from swelling the already crowded ranks of the liberal professions. It is also due to the progressive spirit and solici-tude of the Government and the interest taken in a worthy cause by its promoters generally, among whom the devoted and self sacrificing Brothers of the Christian Schools deservedly hold a first rank as actual laborers in the vineyard and by reason of their adaptability to the requirements of all branches of education and of the age, that we should remark upon the creditable and hearty response with which these inestimable advantages are being met and upon the great practical benefit they

have already conferred upon this com munity.

Is is not our present purpose to describe the various branches, which form with the pen most assuredly by manfully the ordinary curriculum of the Academy, taking hold of the plough. The other but only those which may be considered exhibits in this department are equally necessary appendages to it and which form the special objects of the exhibition, viz : ornamental, architectural and mechanical drawing, penmanship, commercial accounts, &c.—as many as 250 pupils from the little toddlers of seven or eight years grown young men of twenty five, availing themselves at pre sent, we understand, of the advantages of one or more of these special courses under the direction of the skilled and zealous professors of the institution; and it may be also apropos to note that the good Brothers have further the gratification of ministering to the wants of the community in these pupils through the representatives of some of our best families and of all elements and creeds, French and Eng-

lish speaking, Catholic and Protestants.
The exhibition, which is free to all and consists of specimens of the handiwork of these pupils illustrative of their progress in its various stages to the most creditable skill and, in some instances, remarkable prolling on an Irish landlord." Commenting on some pitying remarks in the Graphic, concerning the distress occasioned to some families, and on the wrong-headedness of Irish farmers in opposing hunting, thereby causing hunting establishments to be remarks. We had this pleasure last evening and found much to delight, as well as

numerous specimens and in the explanations so courteously afforded to us, which we take this occasion of returning

our thanks.

The first specimens to which we were introduced were those coming under the heads of ornamental and off-hand drawing. It would be impossible for us, within our limited space, to say all we might wish to say of a department, in which so many good things abounded, or to enter into particulars with respect to the native talent or to the individual progress of the young exhibitors, under the advantage of such skilled direction as they manifestly such skilled direction as they manifestly receive. We can only mention a few of undoubted best, and these, by general admission, are specimens of Mr. P. Vallerand (son of Ald. Vallerand), Mr. Jos. Gagnon, Mr. A. Vallee, of Beauport, Mr. E. Belanger (son of Mr. Pelanger, of Belanger & Gariepy), and Mr. E. McKnight (son of Mr. P. McKnight).

In the department of linear or architectural drawing, a very large display of remarkable work is made, but the palm must be awarded to the specimens exhibited by Messrs. G. Rinfret, A. Frenette, S. Desianrier, E. Belanger, E. Hardy and L. Couet. Mr. Frenette shows an admirable for the specimens of the specimens of the specimens. able front view and sections of Hamel's Block opposite the Departmental Build-ings; Messrs. Belanger, Deslaurier and Hardy admirable studies of exceedingly difficult perspectives, and Mr. Couet a beautiful view of the Kent Gate.

In the mechanical department, the visitor will find much to admire in the numerous and handsome drawings of engines and machinery exhibited; but he will have his attention chiefly acrested by the magnificent large sized drawings of a locom tive by Mr. E. Hardy and of a steam fire engine by Mr. T. Dorval (son of the Chief of the Quebec Fire Brigade) both obviously young men of great talent and promise, whose skill and industry are worthy of much praise,

The drawing courses are in charge of Brother Stanislaus and it is only necessary to add that they seem to be in very zealous and able hands and that they are followed not only by ordinary pupils of the institution, but by many me already engaged in the active pursuits of life understand the advantage either of who understand the advantage either of increasing their previous acquirements or of fitting themselves for other useful car-eers, to which their tastes and talents more forcibly incline them.

In the department of penmanship, the exhibits cover the products of six different classes and all the gradations from the "pot hooks and hangers" of the toddlers of seven and eight years of age to the "copper plate" or the bold and legible commercial or professional hands of the more mature writers. In fact, they are too numerous altogether to refer to in detail, but we may say that they afford a curious study to the visitor and fully show curious study to the visitor and fully show that it wholly depends upon the system whether the boy, who is the making of the man, learns to write the good or the bad hand, which sticks to him more or less all his life. No doubt, there is and always will be a large amount of individualism in handwriting and, by it, some even pretend to accurately judge men's characters, but we feel assured that if the judicious system of teaching adopted by judicious system of teaching adopted by the Christian Brothers of the Academy were more generally followed, we would not see so much cramped and illegible penmanship, and the judges of character there-by would find less scope for their peculiar theories. Among the very best of the mature exhibits in this department, we have only space to notice those of Messrs. J. Cote, P. Dallaire. E. Batterton, H. Burns, G. Vanfelson, H. Falardeau and T.

An important and eminently satisfacshould give the man tory appendage of the penmanship department is the special exhibit made of specimens of the handwriting of ex-papils of the Academy, who have gone out into the world and engaged in its active nursuits—the same having less. sent in come not only from our own city, but from various other parts of Canada and the United States, where the writers good of the training in question. One in particular is worthy of notice as coming from a young man, who, after completing a full classic course in one of our higher institutions, gave himself the advantage of some additional time devoted to commercial training under the good Brothers of the Academy, and then had the rare good sense to devote himself to the profession of his fathers—the noble profession of agriculture, in which we are happy to hear that he is deservedly prospering. His exhibit shows beyond question that his hand has not lost any of its cunning exhibits in this department are equally creditable, but the more estecially noticeable are those supplied by Mr. Migner, son of our enterprising boot and shoe manufacturer of that name; of Mr. Workman, son of our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Geo. Workman; of Mr. A. Arcand,

Chicago. The exhibit of penmanship and figuring in what is styled the more advanced book keeping and commercial course is one of the fullest and unquestiouably one of the most creditable in lection, reflecting the greatest praise upon its very painstaking and able professor, Brother Maurice. We believe the advan-tages of this course are at present partaken of by some 32 young men varying in age from 17 to 25 years, and the work which they have turned out of their hands in the various departments of book-keeping, commercial accounts, &c., is both a credit to themselves and their teacher. Without wishing to be invidious in our praise, we may say that the most remarkable and admirable specimens shown in in this branch are those of Messrs. Jos.

IRISH JUDGES AND IRISH JUR. ORS.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell says in a letter —I have just read the remarkable allocution of an Irish judge yesterday (Dec. 8) at the Munster Winter Assizes. I suppose Mr. Justice Fitzgerald needs no words of mine to recommend him to the apprecia tion of the public. His action yesterday towards the jurors whom he had to ad-dress, is, however, too conspicuous an in-stance of the relations of the bench and stance of the relations of the bench and the people in this country, especially at the present crisis, not to deserve a passing notice. Of course I have nothing to say upon the court's exposition of law. That belongs to the court's unfettered responsibility. I have only to observe upon, first. bility. I have only to observe upon, first, an instance of judicial treatment of the jury; and, second, an instance of judicial criticism of foreign countries as compared

with Ireland.

The first instance arose upon the trial of a prisoner on a charge of riot, in the course of which the Crown Prosecutor considered it consonant with public decency to hold forth to the following effect. The extract, taken from the report in the columns of the Freeman, will illustrate all that requires to be illustrated:—
"It is all plain as the light is shining

through the window that there is no alternative but to convict this man of throwing the stones. Then why, you may ask, is he defended here? The reason, I am ashamed of my country to state, is that some people calculate that jurors will go into the jury-box determined to

violate their oaths,

"Mr. Timothy Hurley (a member of the jury panel)—I say no, sir.

"His Lordship—Remove that man, and

don't let him in again. "Mr. Hurley was removed, and on leaving the court he said—I have an upright onscience and so have the other jurors.
"His Lordship (to the Sub-Sheriff)—Is

he intoxicated? "Mr. Gallwey (Sub-Sheriff)-No, my lord; he is a very respectable and intelligent juror."

Volumes of denunciation could not do much as this characteristic scene to exhibit the system of legal administration in his country.
First—A Crown Prosecutor is permitted

to allege that the reason why an accused man dares to defend himself upon his trial is because he calculates on being acquitted by the perjury of the duly sworn and empanelled jury.

Second-When a member of the outraged and insulted body of jurors in attendance on the summons of the Crown to perform their constitutional duty is moved by honest indignation to repudiate the infamous aspersion, the Crown Prosecutor is still uncorrected by the

court. Third-The judge orders the removal from the court, not of the insulting Crown Prosecutor, but of the juror who has been guilty of repudiating the infamous allega-tion of the counsel for the Crown, and the judge even adds the suggestion that the insulted juror is intoxicated. If an ordinary citizen were to suggest to a fellow-cit-izen that he was in a drunken condition, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald is quite aware of the action that would lie against the author of such an aspersion. The venerable judge went on to intimate that the disinclination of a "respectable and inteldistribution of a Topic and a possible ligent juror" to be described as a possible willain and perjurer by the counsel for the crown in man can be cost arbitrarily into prison, man can be cost arbitrarily into prison, re-taking the course pursued by the Crown Prosecutor. "This episode alone," re-marked Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, "would warrant the Crown in exercising a great deal of caution in securing such a jury as should give the man a fair trial." Com-

Weak and Strong.

pursuits—the same having been contributed, within recent date, at the request of the Principal of the Academy, to accertain whether these old pupils had lost anything of the benefits of their training in that particular in the institution since they have been subjected to contact with the busied and more serious side of life. The specimens sent in come not only from our own city uncertainties of his unbaptized associate is a sight to make angels weep. When Catholic young men leave home for the and the United States, where the many already hold important positions, and they unmistakeably testify to the lasting profession they seem to have no stability profession they seem to have no stability of faith to resist the fashions of speech of faith to revail among those and conduct that prevail among those who have no settled belief, and look upon piety as unmanly. They do not reason even on the point, why is piety unmanly? Is it not common sense to acknowledge God for Master? He is our Master whether we acknowledge it or not. Is common sense unmanly? What is there respectsense unmany? What is there respectable in lewd talk, in profane words, in dissolute actions? What strength of mind or superior intelligence is there in frequenting saloons, low theatres and gambling houses? One stalwart Irish boy, whose adviser is his father, whose property interest friend is his father, whose most intimate friend is his mother, the life of whose life is to bear cheerfully the life of whose life is to near encertain, burthens that are borne thus, make home happy, is worth a thousand of those puny happy, is who have around the snobe that manufacturer of that name; of Mr. Workman, son of our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Geo. Workman; of Mr. A. Arcand, at present Professor of Caligraph to the Jesuits' College and Sulpician Seminary, Montreal, and of Mr. Marticotte, now of Chicago. beg to give themselves a any.

Bed-ridden and Cured. W. E. Huzstis, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife had been sick nearly says that his wife had been steak hearly seven years, and for the last four months bedridden. She has been treated by a bedridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

Werse Than War

"The throat has destroyed more lives than the swords," by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking; concerning the distress occasioned to some families, and on the wrong-headedness of Irish farmers in opposing hunting, thereby causing hunting establishments to be removed to England or broken up. This ing and found much to delight, as well as lady writes: "that churches are closed in lates tus, in an examination of the some in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking ciceling the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and admirable specimens shown in the find an agreeable and admirable specimens shown in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and admirable specimens shown in the find an agreeable and admirable specimens shown in the find adm

A METHODIST CLERGYMAN'S OPINION.

The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Methodist minister who recently visited Ireland, of which he is a native, said to his congregation in one of the Western States:—

ne of the Western States:—

It may be confidently affirmed that there is no kraal in Kaffirland which presents more hideous indications of utter barbarism than the very part of Ireland called the province of Ulster. Here is a specimen or two of the brutality of the aristocratic governors of poor Ireland: A peasant on Lord Leitrim's estate built a decent house in place of the thatched cabin in which he was living. With great pride he entered his new residence, expecting the first time his landlord would pass, he would say, "Well done." Put Leitrim, the tyrant and ruffian, lemanded decent house in place of the thatched cabin in which he was living. With great pride he entered his new residence, expecting the first time his landlord would pass, he would say, "Well done." But Leitrim, the tyrant and ruffian, 4-manded to know, where the class has been seen to be supported by the control of the contro to know where the old house was, "Tarned it into a cow house" said the tenant. "Without my permission!" exclaims the landlord; "then go back to the old cabin and put the cow in the new one." Lord Lurgan, another of these one." Lord Lurgan, another of these titled vagabonds in the county of Armagh, commanded a house to be pulled down and leveled to the ground because the poor woman did not come to the door and salute his lordship when he was riding salute his lordship when he was riding bast her dwelling. When I saw and heard these outrages my blood boiled in my veins, and I registered a vow to Heaven that I would never rest until this banded and infamous system was swept from Ireland's blooming paradise forever.

The charge that Ireland's miseries are to be ascribed to drunkenness, indolence, and religion are false, and infamously folse. I saw more intemperance in Wrexham, Wales, on one Saturday night than I saw in Ireland in four weeks. The most heart-rending destitution I believe was in the County of Tyrone, in which there are sixteen square miles where there is not a drop of intoxicating liquor sold. The statistics of the government show that there is less intemperance in Ireland than in any of the British isles. It is simply disgusting and slanderous for religious editors and clerical bigots to charge the troubles of the country upon whisky.

Neither is this wretchedness to be traced

to any defect in the character of the people. In other countries, where they are free from this landford or monarchical rule, they prove themselves equal in genius and industry to other nationalities. Their brilliancy, energy, and art are universally acknowledged, and their domestic affection is worthy of unqualified praise. Four of the richest men in our beloved America are Irishmen—they came here with not a dollar in their pockets. John Fitzgerald, the millionaire and railroad king of Nebraska, told me last year that he arrived in New York with only fifty cents. In the pulpit John Hall and Thomas Girard are among the brightest jewels in our ecclesiastical diadem. At the bar Chas. O'Connor, James T. Brady, and John McSweeney, have won distinc-tion in the proudest forensic oratory, re-calling the eloquence of the resplendent immortals of Greece and Rome. Land-lord robbery, religious bigotry and Gov-ernmental tyranny, are the three awful curses which have fallen on this devoted race, blasting its manhood, and paralyzing

its energies.

As to liberty, there is none in Ireland. The people are serfs and bondsmen. They are ground into the very dust, and where he is compelled to lie eighteen months without a trial. All discussion is stifled, sleetings are suppressed. I was requested by a number of Protestants to lecture on America. I delivered it at the gable end of the house where I was sheltered in infancy, and where my eyes first beheld the beautiful land for which God did everything and man nothing. There were several and man nothing. There were several In the course of the lecture I drew a contrast between the salaries we paid to our officials and those paid in Britain, stating that our President received \$50,000 every year for his services, that the Queen took

four millions annually.
I cannot believe that Ireland is forever destined to lie under a spell. Never were her generous and magnificent people more united. The leaders of the present great uprising, like the other revo in Ireland, are Protestants, who have the confidence and support of the million oppressed tenants and laborers. I re that the Presbyterians of the North united with their bretbren of the South in this universal strike against rack-rents and savage oppression. Any other asser-tion which denies this union is a libel upon a whole nation! I know whereof I speak. I have been there and heard its ing in the very atmosphere.

Lamartine's Peu-Picture of a Priest.

There is in every parish a man who has no family, but who belongs to every family; a man who is called upon to act in the capacity of witness, counsel, or agent, in all the most important acts of civil life; a man without whom none can enter the world or go out of it, who takes the obild from the bosom of its mother and leaves it only at the tomb, who blesses or consecrates the crib, the bed of death, and the bier; a man that little children love and fear and man that little children love and fear and man that little children love and fear and venerate, whom even unknown persons address as "Father," at the feet of whom, and in whose keeping, all classes of people come to deposit their most secret thoughts, their most hidden sins; a man who is by professio the consoler and the lealer of all the mi eries of soul and body, through whom the rich and the poor are united; at whose door they knock by turns, the one to deposit his secret alms, the other to receive it being made to blush necause of his need; the man who, being himself of no social rank, belongs to all indiscriminately—to the in-ferior ranks of society by the unostematious life he leads, and often by humble birth and parentage; to the upper classes by education, often by superior talents and by the sublime sentiments his religion inspires and commands; a man, in fine, who knows everycommands; a man, in fine, who knows every-thing, who has the right to say everything; from whose hallowed lips words of divine wis-dom are received by all with the authority of an oracle and with entire submission of faith and judgment-this man is the priest

Cacoethes Scribendi. Those troubled in this respect may find relief in using Esterbrook's Steel Pens. They are sold everywhere. Wholesale dealers, the leading Toronto stationers.

MANLY!

The following from the Paris Correspon dent of the London Tablet, shows that in high places in France there are those who have the courage of their conviction despite the browbeating and cajelery of Gambetta.

who is well known as a staunch royalist and, last and worst, as an uncompromising Catholic. The surprise caused by this bold stroke in the Grand Minstre soon expressed itself in hot indignation, and there was an outery from all the little Ministers to the great one, urging him to nip the scandal in the bud, and dismiss General de Miribel. The result was—I have the story on good authority The result was—I have the story on good authority—that M. Gambetta summoned General Campenon to the Foreign Office, and, assuming the Imperial tone which he takes on occasions to his subcrdinates, demanded what he meant by appointing such a man as Miribel to the first post in the War Office. "Monsicur le Ministre," replied the General, "I have no explanations to give you, or any one, as to the persons I select for my Ministry, I name the bost men I can find. I shall dismiss them if they don't do their work well."

"But Miribel is a Monarchist, a rampant clerical! It is really a scandal in the Gov-

clerical! It is really a scandal in the Gov

ernment."

"Scandal, is it? I can't stop to consider that. I don't inquire what a functionary's political or private opinions are. I look to his capacity for doing the work I want done. General de Menbel will do it better than anyone else I know of, and so I have

then anyone cise I know of, and so I have cycled him to my assistance. I am sorry it does not please my colleagues, but I fail to see that they have any license to interfere in your office, M. le Ministre, but neither will I tolerate that you should interfere with mine. I must be master in my own department (chez moi). I remain there only on that condition. that condition.

M. Gambetta controlled his feelings so far as to expostulate with his stiff-necked colleague, and observed that it was always unadvisable to introduce an antagonistic element into the Government, and that he had held especially to his Government be ing homogeneous.
"My duty is not to think of the Govern-

"My duty is not to think of the Government," retorted the General, "my duty is to think of France. I know the state of her army, and I know the state of the Prussian army. If a war should break out — which is not improbable—I don't wish to be found unprepared."

The interview ended in a kind of armed truce; but the General had the best of it.

He went home to his own house, and before an hour had elapsed, the door was opened and M. Spuller was announced. Before the right hand man of M. Gambetta had time to open speech, the General said: "Sir, I receive no one here but my friends. If you have business with the Minister of War, be good enough to call at the War Offlee."

M. Spuller tried to obtain a hearing, but was peremptorily ordered away. Whether

was peremptorily ordered away. Whether he accepted the invitation, such as it was, to call at the War Office, I did not hear.

The independent, and to a certain point, hostile attitude of General Campenon is the more surprising because of his wellthe more surprising because of his well-known and tried Republicanism. He was so open in his opposition to the Empire that the Emperor expelled him from France, and, though it was the ruin of his career, he never abated an inch of that opposition. opposition.

What Some Anglicans are Doing.

It is well known that since 1877 there is established in England an "Order" for thousands of brave, enthusiastic Presbyterian farmers present and some Catholics. tween Canterbury and Rome. In a late the restoration of a corporate union benumber of the Nineteenth Century Dr Geo. Frederick Lee gives the history of the Order. . He says that "in the summer of 1877.a solemn preliminary synod was duly held in London, consisting of certain representative clergy of the established hurch, a Promotor Fideli, with a notary public." The meeting occurred on the 2d of July, and "the synod was formaly constituted in perfect and complete accordance with ecclesiastical rule and

Being assembled, however, the synod did apparently, three things: First, "Mass in English according to the encient Salsbury rite—a rite which had remained disnised for these ed for three centuries and more-was said at daybreak, and all present com-municated." Secondly, "the foundations municated." Secondly, "the foundations of the new Order, strictly confined to members of the Church of England, were then laid with all foresight, discretion and care." Thirdly, a pastoral letter was pre-pared, which we are told was "first promulgated about two months afterward on the morning of the foundation day the 8th of September, 1877, from the steps of St. Paul's cathedral, by compet-

national Church of its most sacred treasure, and had substituted for it the mongre mutilated, and bald service of the I

Supper in public use."
Dr. Lee also tells us that "already there are representatives of O. C. R. in almost every English diocese; there are duly appointed officers, who, having severally introduced the simple but perfect sacramental machinery by which persons within the Establishment can be first securely and validly made amphase of the securely and validly made members of the Church of God, and then fed and fortified by the seven sacraments of the Church universal, unostentatiously govern them in things lawful."—Western Watchman.

General Debildy and Liver Complaints. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife has been taking your

"Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets"
for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility. Yours fraternally, N. E. Harmon,

Pastor M. E. Church, Elsah, Ill.