

The Catholic Record.

CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN.—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Paulin, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT. FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1880.

NO. 66.

"CLERICAL."

We make up the most Fashionable Clerical Garments in Canada—Style, Fit, and Finish Perfect.

We have a Large Stock of Broad-Cloths and Doeskins. Prices Low.

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ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

January, 1880.
Sunday, 18—Second after Epiphany: Feast of the Holy Name. Double 2nd Cl.
Monday, 19—St. Canice, Martyr. Semi-Double.
Tuesday, 20—St. Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs. Double.
Wednesday, 21—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr. Double.
Thursday, 22—St. Vincent and Anastasius, Martyrs. Semi-Double.
Friday, 23—Espousals of the B.V. Mary. Double.
Saturday, 24—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr. Double.

The Visit of San Jose.

The doors of the mission of San Jose were kept wide open the five-long day. That every man with his load of sin might there, whether he chose, come in.

But a day there came, when the porter stared as a boy came in—who was golden-haired—Whose face was pale, as of some one dead; "See, Mezin," was his said.

The fathers shared the awe that he felt, As the boy walked into the church and knelt— And they needs must move, that the boy might pass. To the altar's steps, at the great high mass.

The altar trembled, and knew not why, As soon as he saw that the boy was by; Though the mass had never appeared so grand, He raised the Host with a shaking hand.

At the mass of the brethren rose, Now down to the boy, the altar goes; "Child who is it?" they hear them say, "That comes to the mission of San Jose?"

The child grew taller—his pale young face Took on the glory of saintly grace; And he smiled, and the smile was so strange and sweet, The altar and all knelt down at his feet.

Then a strain of music was heard above, Whose burden was faith and whose key was love, And the awe-struck fathers looked up in vain, They never beheld the boy again.

'Twas the saint himself, who had come to see, How faithful and loyal his monks might be— And there, at his mission, still yet today, They tell you the legend of San Jose.

SEAFORTH.

LECTURE BY FATHER O'MAHONY.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., the St. James Roman Catholic Church of this town was densely crowded, the occasion being to hear the promised lecture by Rev. Father O'Mahony, of London. Shortly after seven p. m. grand vespers were commenced by Rev. Father West, Rev. Dean Murphy assisted in the choir. At the conclusion of Vespers Father O'Mahony advanced to the front of the altar railing and delivered in a singularly clear and powerful voice the lecture which had been advertised and looked forward to with great pleasure by the Catholics of this mission since it was first announced a couple of weeks ago. The rev. gentleman in introducing the subject of his lecture, namely "Popular Objections to Catholic Doctrine," said that he did not intend to go over the whole ground, as that would occupy too much time, but merely glance at and explain certain practices and ceremonies which seemed to be most frequently assailed and misrepresented. For over an hour and twenty-five minutes the rev. lecturer held the congregation within the grasp of his intellectual magnetism, and at times so deeply pathetic was he that several of the congregation were moved to tears. The confessional, the practice of placing statues and images in churches, devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and several other points were successively gone through and proven by illustrations and arguments so powerful, and yet so simple, that the smallest child in the church could hardly fail to comprehend them, whilst his clear and comprehensive reasoning, as well as sound logical arguments, must have carried conviction to the minds of our separated brethren, many of whom were present. The whole discourse was perfectly free from the slightest approach to offence. As a lecturer Father O'Mahony ranks second to none in Canada, and I trust that the people of Seaforth and vicinity may ere long again have the pleasure of hearing him on other important subjects. The proceeds of the lecture were very considerable, and will materially assist in clearing off the debt on the church.

Yours, etc.,
MAPLE LEAF.

Seaforth, Jan. 9th, 1880.

On the occasion of the celebration of his Golden Jubilee Monsignor Cazeau received letters from several distinguished individuals, including Father McGauran, who was chaplain at Grosse Ile in 1847, and the first priest to be stricken down, regretting his inability owing to the great distance and the season to accept the kind invitation extended to him; from Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. H. Langevin, Sir A. Campbell and others congratulating him, the two former presenting him, each with a handsomely bound and valuable volume. The Holy Altar of the Basilica was on this occasion decorated as on what is known as a festival of the first class. —*Quebec Chronicle, 10th January.*

VICAR-GENERAL CAZEAU.

HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE EVENT.

NUMEROUS ADDRESSES AND COSTLY PRESENTS.

DEAR SIR,—The old "Rock City," especially in Catholic circles, has been in quite a joyous mood during the past week, celebrating the Golden Jubilee of a good and worthy, and I might add, a distinguished member of the priesthood, Right Reverend Monsignor Charles Felix Cazeau, domestic prelate to the Pope and V. G. of the Archdiocese. Father Cazeau, as he is more popularly known, is especially dear to Irish Catholics for his exertions on behalf of the unfortunate fever-stricken exiles of 1847, as well as for the active interest he has ever taken in their welfare, both spiritual and temporal. The Right Reverend gentleman, although turned his 72nd year, is still active, and to hear, still so active, to all appearance, as he was twenty years ago.

The celebration commenced on last Saturday morning, 3rd inst., the 50th anniversary of his ordination, when he sang High Mass in the chapel of the Good Shepherd Asylum, of which institution he is the chaplain, and where he has resided for the past few years. But even before this, some of his Irish friends were on hand, "the first in the field," I am proud to say, with a substantial token of their remembrance in the shape of a neatly-worded letter, covering fifty-one-pounded notes, subscribed by twelve gentlemen. All the clergy of the city, including His Grace the Archbishop, were present, as well as quite a number from the immediate surrounding parishes. There was also a large attendance of the laity, of which Irish Catholics formed no inconsiderable part. There was used on this occasion, for the first time, a magnificent new Altar, and, without intending the slightest irreverence, thereby hangs a tale, or perhaps, as the sequel will show, I should have said a stick, too good not to have the benefit of it. I mean of the story, not the stick. It appears that amongst the devoted Sisters who are several Irish ladies, but it is with one of them in particular that I have presently to do. This lady's father, in his lifetime, was the possessor of an Irish "blackthorn" which he prized as only an Irishman knows how. How the stick came to be in the possession of such an unlikely person as the good Nun is more than I can say, but so it was. Well, a bazaar was being held in aid of the convent last autumn and the brilliant idea struck some one of getting up a raffle on the stick, the proceeds to be specially devoted towards procuring a new Altar for the chapel, and which, it was understood, should be in honor of the occasion of Father Cazeau's Golden Jubilee. Lists were circulated far and near, and the result was of it. The Sanctuary was profusely decorated but yet with that purity of taste for which the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd are noted. I had almost forgotten to add that the raffle of the stick owed a large share of its success to an Irish lady. A gorgeous new chasuble was also used on this occasion for the first time, in procuring which another Irish lady aided her French Canadian husband had no small share. The musical portion of the Mass was given by the Sisterhood, in excellent style. The service concluded with the *Te Deum*, intoned by the Right Reverend Celebrant in a voice as clear and musically correct as he used to do it twenty years ago. After Mass the assembled clergy, and the nuns, and a few other friends, including the venerable benefactor of the Institution, Mr. G. M. Muir, Chevalier of St. Gregory, a constant benefactor of the Institution—were entertained at dinner by the nuns. After dinner the party adjourned to the Community Hall, where a musical entertainment was given, and addresses delivered by some of the pupils. Besides, he was presented with a most tastefully executed genealogical chart, handsomely framed. A *Tribute* sustained by ten little maidens represented the ten mission-houses, which have branched out from the parent stem under the fostering care of Monsignor Cazeau, each of the little ones coming forward in the order of seniority and each expressing her good wishes towards him, the last youngest saying—"and I, the Benjamin of the family, wish your Lordship the years of Jacob!" On the following Sunday, the French Canadians presented His Lordship with an address and purse, said to contain about three hundred and fifty dollars. On Monday evening a *soiree* was given in his honor by *L'Institut Canadien*, at which an eloquent and appropriate oration, laudatory of the distinguished gentleman, was pronounced in presence of a large and respectable audience, and to which he replied. On Wednesday afternoon at St. Bridget's Asylum, whither he had been invited, the presentation of an address and testimonial by the congregation of St. Patrick's took place. The testimonial consisted in a gilt silver chalice, a gilt silver Ciborium and pair of cut glass cruets adaptable to a gilt silver plate, each article beautifully enamelled in places, showing forth the "Shamrock" and bearing suitable inscriptions in pure Anglo-Saxon. The articles were presented by three

little maidens, who addressed the recipient as follows:—

"My Lord—Conflicting emotions sway our souls; for an instant, they are raised by the thought that, on pleasurable duty devolved the solemn and creditable duty of bearing, unto a glorious prelate, the offering of a people. Again, how depressed become our souls at the sad recollection of the horrors of 1847, when famine, sickness, death itself, stalked unchecked over our devoted Island; victims fell fast and thick; and to the shores of Canada were carried hundreds of helpless orphans, left weeping for their sad fate. Again, a gleam of joy shines on our souls, when we behold a young priest, of sweet, kind words and winning mien, burning with zeal and firmly resolved on saving those little ones from ill. With tender and soothing hand he gathered them to his bosom, and was to them a ministering angel. And where dwell those whose places, now, we fill? To man and woman's estate some have grown, under your fostering care; others have reached the better life where changes come no more; and we, who have replaced them, unite with our people in offering you a tribute of eternal gratitude." It was a beautiful task to enter into the reasons for this divided demonstration on the part of the Irish Catholics. Those of your readers who are acquainted with recent events will easily form a pretty shrewd idea of the cause.—"This a lamentable state of things."

The Rev. J. E. Maguire, P. P. of West Frampton in this diocese, was also present at St. Bridget's, and presented Monsignor with a most eloquent and feeling address from himself and parishioners, accompanied by a purse. An impromptu note was given, and I am assured by one who was present that it was a perfect exemplification of the saying: "Out of the heart the mouth speaketh."

But the principal and most imposing portion of the celebration was reserved for Thursday, which had been decided upon by His Grace, Archbishop Tascher as the most convenient day for the clergy and laity residing at a distance to attend. At half-past nine the procession of clergy, comprising over one hundred and seventy priests, and the bishops of Three Rivers, Rimouski, Sherbrooke, Ottawa and St. Hyacinthe, and Mgr. Raymond, Superior of the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe; the Bishop of Montreal being absent in Rome, was represented by Very Rev. Mr. Baile; and the Bishop of Chicoutimi, being unable to attend, was represented by Very Rev. M. Pouet, the whole brought up by His Grace the Archbishop, preceded by the Archbishop's Cross, entered the Basilica. There was a very large congregation, including many Protestants. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Madame E. H. H. attended by Capt. Shepherd, A. D. C., occupied the General's pew. His Grace having assumed the alb, cope, mitre, etc., and carrying the crozier, advanced to the foot of the altar, where Mass was commenced by Monsignor Cazeau, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon.

The sermon was preached by Mgr. Lafleche of Three Rivers, admittedly the foremost French Canadian pulpit orator in this Province. He is said to have, if possible, even exceeded himself on this occasion, when he held his vast audience spell-bound for over an hour. Mozart's twelfth mass was performed in a most excellent manner by the choir of the Seminary, the organ being supplemented by our streets and in our houses, many and many a time since Thursday morning.

Again I throw myself on your good nature and that of your readers, my only apology being that really I couldn't help it; it has been to me a labor of love, and, besides, my transgressions are only

Occasional.

Quebec, Jan. 13, 1880.

Yours, etc.,
MATTHEW F. WALSH,
Secretary.

PRESENTATION TO MGR. CAZEAU.

We have been favored with a copy for publication of the following interesting communication, already referred to in our columns:—

Right Reverend C. F. Cazeau, Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Quebec, &c., &c.

MY DEAR MONSIGNOR.—It is my proud privilege to be charged by the gentlemen whose names are appended hereto, to request your acceptance on the auspicious occasion of your Golden Jubilee in the priesthood of our Holy Mother the Church, of the accompanying purse of Fifty Pounds, as a slight mark of their individual esteem and veneration towards you, and of their high appreciation of your generous, whole-souled care and regard for the spiritual and temporal interests of Irish Catholics during your long career in the Sacred Ministry, but more especially during the dread year 1847.

I am further desirous to express the ardent hope of one and all, that it may please Almighty God to spare you yet for many years in the discharge of your sacred functions, as such must surely be to His glory, the good of His Church, and the welfare of His People.

Your Lordship's
Most devoted servant,
MATTHEW F. WALSH,
Secretary.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Hon. Chas. Allen, Hon. T. McGreevey,
Owen Murphy, R. Allen, Q. C.,
W. Sharpley, William Quinn,
John Roche, R. H. McGreevey,
H. O'Connor, M. G. Cannon,
Joseph Cantillon, M. F. Walsh.

Quebec, January 3rd, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 3rd inst., written in your name and that of eleven other eminent members of the Irish Catholic Congregation of this city, congratulating me on my having attained my golden jubilee, and at the same time offering me a purse of fifty pounds as a mark of your individual esteem and veneration. I beg to you

On Friday afternoon, a grand reception was given here at the venerable Ursuline Convent, at which were present all the Bishops and clergy who had not left town. Here also a valuable offering was made him. It has afforded Irish Catholics here great pleasure to learn that His Grace of Toronto has signified his intention of nominating the "Irishman's friend" as one of his Vicar Generals.

But whilst all these honors were being paid, and most deservedly so, to the venerable and beloved Father Cazeau, there was in connection with the day, 1847, to the Irish Catholic mind at least, one venerable figure wanting; the protomartyr, so to speak, amongst the clergy of those times. On the 23rd April, 1846, a young man, handsome, with black curly locks, active and full of manly vigor, presented himself to the late Bishop Signay of Quebec, to be ordained to the Priesthood. Appointed in the spring of the following year as chaplain of what was afterwards aptly styled the "charnel-house" of Grosse Ile, little did he or any one else foresee the terrible scenes in which within a few short months he was to take so active and heartrending a part; nor of the days and nights, nights and days which he was to spend without removing even his boots; constantly on the move, confessing, consoling and administering the last Sacraments to the dying, and finally laying them in their last resting place in that desolated island in the bosom of the St. Lawrence—those thousands of poor unfortunate Irish exiles, who, "Fleeing from famine and pestilence in their own dear land, reached America to find but a grave" till finally nature, exhausted and her force succumbed, and he in turn became the victim of the terrible ship-fever, lying for weeks and weeks between life and death, youth and a good constitution prevailing in so far as life was concerned, but leaving after its effects from which I believe he has never entirely recovered. This figure, and it is still one, which never fails to strike the eye of the beholder, was, I again say, wanting to the mind's eye of hundreds of his fellow-countrymen who knew of his labors and his stirring circumstances, prevented his accepting the invitation tendered him to be present. You, however, have him amongst you in the Diocese of London, the good, generous, whole-souled and patriotic priest and Irishman, FATHER MCGAURAN.

To attempt to enumerate the presents of which Father Cazeau has been the deserving recipient, in addition to those already mentioned would cause me to trespass much more on your good nature, and the patience of such of your readers as may have taken the trouble to follow me, than I would feel warranted in doing.

With the influx of visitors to the Ancient Capital within the past week, has come the renewal of many old acquaintanceships, but to few of them, I am safe in saying, is a warmer or more hearty welcome been given by their friends than to the representative of London Diocese, the worthy Parish Priest of Biddulph, "Have you seen Father Connolly yet?" is a question that has been heard in our streets and in our houses, many and many a time since Thursday morning.

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accept, and moreover, to offer these gentlemen my most sincere thanks for your very flattering appreciation, of the slight services that it has been in my power to render our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens during my long career, and for your generous subscription in my favor. This testimony, coming from gentlemen so highly esteemed, cannot be otherwise than very precious to me.

Have the goodness to offer each of them, and to accept my best wishes for your prosperity and that of your respective families.

I have the honor to be,
My dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. F. CAZEAU, Prc.

MATTHEW F. WALSH, Esq.,
Secretary,
ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, 25th January, 1880.
Quebec Chronicle, 10th January.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

ALARMING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

GREAT SUFFERING FOR WANT OF FOOD.

Dublin, January 8.—The Government have made an important change in their policy with respect to the condition of Ireland. They have resolved to grant loans for the construction of drainage works in distressed districts, which are now on a schedule annexed to a circular of the Board of Works, or which may be scheduled from time to time. These loans are to be made upon more liberal terms than heretofore proposed, namely, to be repayable in thirty-five years, or perhaps longer time. The number of years before repayment shall begin is to be extended, and the Government are to bear the preliminary expenses of such works themselves. They will also offer increased inducements to Boards of Guardians for the execution of sanitary works. If these measures be found inadequate to meet the exigency the Government will apply to Parliament to sanction an appropriation of £2,500,000 out of the Church surplus for the prosecution of relief works to be carried on by the Board of Works, and to authorize the formation of Baroual Sessions to determine the nature of such works. There are some further reports of disturbances by riotous assemblages in resistance to process servers in the counties of Mayo, Galway and Sligo, but no serious conflicts have occurred, owing to the forbearance of the police. The process servers in most cases have been compelled to abandon the effort to do their duty.

Queenstown, Dec. 8.—The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, passed through here yesterday on his way to Dublin. The large crowd at the station was twice called upon to cheer the Duke, but maintaining dogged silence. The significance of this treatment of the Lord Lieutenant by the people of Queenstown excites much comment.

Dublin, Jan. 7.—The *Irish Times* states that the Government has determined to use £1,250,000 of the Church surplus as a fund to be loaned at exceptionally low interest to landlords and local bodies for our streets and in our houses, many and many a time since Thursday morning.

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system meant extermination, and that Irishmen should declare before the world that they would only yield to the point of the bayonet.

In the north the Presbyterian clergy-men are taking sides with the movement. London, Jan. 10.—The Lord Mayor has received a telegram from Brisbane, Queensland, stating that the Queensland National bank will pay £500 as the contribution of the colony to the Irish relief committee.

The Catholic bishop of Albany, Ireland, in acknowledging the French subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Ireland, dwells on the pitiful condition of his flock, and declares it is painful to have to stretch out the hand toward America and France rather than to flourishing England, which yearly receives millions from Ireland in taxes.

Dublin, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Cork states that large parties of men are passing through the streets carrying black flags and leaves of bread stuck on poles, symbols of the popular ideas and purposes of the food question. Among the masses who are out of work much anxiety is expressed as to the result of these threatening demonstrations, and fears are entertained that a serious bread riot will occur unless relief is immediately provided. Provision shops and bakeries either remain closed or are under strong guard. The constabulary force has been increased and collisions accompanied with bloodshed are anticipated. The feeling of discontent and a sense of inadequacy of the means of relief thus far proposed are spreading among the populace, and a general rising in districts in which the emergency is greatest is regarded as inevitable, unless the Government institutes at once sufficient means to abate the distress.

London, Jan. 12.—Correspondents report that the distress in Ireland is increasing. Five hundred inhabitants of Skelbegh district, county of Limerick, are on the brink of starvation. They proceeded today in a body to Cork, and obtained four cart-loads of bread by the urgent representation of their extremity. The streets of Cork are patrolled by mounted police. The magistrates of that city passed a resolution, urging greater activity in suppressing demonstrations partaking of the nature of bread riots, and asking for the appointment of additional police.

At a meeting in Birkenhead held yesterday, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the Duchess of Marlborough's fund.

Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan today received notices commanding them to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on the 16th inst.

London, Jan. 12.—At the village of Kneekrichard, County Mayo, Ireland, on Saturday, a fierce attack, by a crowd of men and women, was made on a process server and a force of constables. The latter were almost overpowered, and compelled to use their swords and bayonets. Several women were severely wounded. This maddened the mob, and it was with great difficulty that a terrible loss of life was avoided.

Grave apprehensions are entertained concerning the serving of ejectments on the estate of the late Lord Leitrim, at Mann, County Galway. There is little hope that bloodshed can be avoided, as both parties are determined. Crowds are pointing in from adjoining districts to resist ejections.

Dublin, Jan. 12.—A Dublin despatch says that although the Government has summoned Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench it is not expected that any further proceedings will be taken against them. The English contributions to the Marlborough fund are still small. The total sum raised, including the Lord Mayor's fund, is £267,500. The report is still current that Lord Beaconsfield contemplated giving £1,212,250 from the Irish Church surplus.

The *Daily Telegraph* continues to publish the most harrowing accounts of Irish distress, from its special correspondents. London, Jan. 13.—The response to the Mansion House appeal on behalf of Ireland not having proven adequate to the needs of the distressed, the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation determined to organize a comprehensive system of sub-committees for the relief of the Irish poor.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 13.—Parnell was enthusiastically received here to-night. He said he was unable to account for the sensation Earl Darnley's letter created, except because its writer was a lord. He said the letter is inconsistent, brazen and false. Parnell will take away \$3,000 as the contribution of the city.

London January 13.—The interposition of the priests prevented much bloodshed at Mann, Ireland, yesterday, where three hundred peasants surrounded their farm houses and refused to permit the serving of ejectment process. The Riot Act was read and the police charged on the crowd, but without firing or bayonetting the people who fled in all directions. The whole country is aroused, and further serious troubles are feared.

A few days ago a man went into several places on Sussex street, Ottawa, begging, and stating that he had a wife and five children at home on the verge of starvation. He did not succeed in collecting anything, but a wag pointed out to him the Governor-General going into the building about to be occupied as the geological museum, which he was about to inspect. He bolted post haste after His Excellency, and addressing him told him his circumstances. He was relieved with a dollar for present necessities and told to be at Rideau Hall that night at seven o'clock. The man received the invitation somewhat incredulously, but however he went, and was gladdened by receiving an order for himself and two sons to go on to some public works.