

ABOUT EAGLES

(By J. P. I. Callaghan.)

Of the family of falconidae or birds of prey, the largest, grandest and most powerful is the eagle. It has a curved beak, large, strong and slightly rounded wings, its fourth primary feather being the longest; its legs feathered to the toes, and its claws are curved and sharp, fitted for tearing their prey.

The eagle may be divided into three classes, viz.: The Golden, (Aquila chrysaetos); the Imperial of Europe, (A. imperialis); the Bald eagle of America, (Haliaeetus leucocephalus); the great Harpy, (Harpyia destructor).

The first and most noted is the Golden eagle, distinguished for its majestic size, great power of vision, strength of wing, rapid flight, indomitable courage, and almost irresistible powers of attack. It is justly considered the king of birds, and is to be found both in Europe and America. The mountainous parts of Scotland are particularly noted for them. It is seldom seen in the Eastern States, but is common in the Northwest. It is of a dark brownish color, the back of the head, the neck and the end of the tail feathers are of a golden hue, whence it derives its name. In flight it is singularly beautiful and imposing, but on land its gait is encumbered by its long talons. Its food usually consists of sea-birds, and smaller quadrupeds, such as hares, rabbits, etc., etc. Its nest is built of sticks, rushes and grass, on some high cliff or tree, and it lays two small dull white eggs, shaded with brown. The young are fledged about the beginning of August.

The parent birds are very solicitous for their young, and provide liberally for the wants of the helpless brood. While they occupy the nest it is very dangerous to approach, as the eagles are then extremely fierce and daring. As soon as the eaglets are able to cater for themselves, they are roused to exertion by their natural guardians, constrained to quit the nest, incited to ply their wings, instructed by example how to use them, and aided in their early attempts, till with confidence and courage, they can cleave the air like their parents.

That children have been carried off by this bird is extremely improbable, and some of these pretty stories, in which children have thrilling escapes, are more the invention of their author's fertile brain, than authentic facts. Still, when very hungry it has been known to carry off young lambs.

Next to the Golden eagle comes the Imperial one; its figure is commonly used as an heraldic emblem. The bicapital or double-headed eagle is now the emblem of the Austrian and Russian empires.

Next in order the white-headed or bald eagle, which spreads over nearly the whole northern part of America, but notably around Niagara. This splendid bird is about three feet long, and seven feet from the tip of one wing to the other. The head, neck and tail are pure white, the rest of the plumage nearly black. The representation of the Bald eagle forms the national emblem of the United States, and is often introduced as an opposite symbol of human royalty in sacred and secular literature. On the monuments of Nineveh, the head and wings frequently occur as the emblem of kingly power. The mode in which this bird obtains its prey is thus graphically described by Audubon. The scene is in Mississippi, and the eagle is perched on the top of the tallest tree, on the margin of the stream.

"The wild, trumpet-like sound of a yet distant but approaching swan is heard. The eagle shakes the whole of his body, and with a few touches of his bill, he arranges his plumage in an instant. The snow-white bird is now in sight; her long neck is stretched forward; her eye is on the watch, vigilant as that of her enemy; her large wings seem with difficulty to support the weight of her body, although they flap incessantly. So irksome do her exertions seem, that her legs are spread beneath her tail to aid her flight. She approaches, however. The eagle has marked her for his prey. As the swan is passing, he starts from his perch, in full preparation for the chase, with an awful scream that, to the swan's ear, brings more terror than the report of the large duck-gun.

"Now is the moment to witness the eagle's powers. He glides through the air like a falling star, and like a flash of lightning comes upon the timorous quarry, which now, in agony and despair, seeks

by various manoeuvres, to elude the grasp of his cruel talons; it mounts, doubles, and willingly would plunge into the stream, were it not prevented by the eagle, which, long possessed of the knowledge that by such a stratagem the swan might escape him, forces it to remain in the air by attempting to strike it with its talons from beneath.

"The hope of escape is soon given up by the swan. It has already become much weakened, and its strength fails at the sight of the courage and strength of its antagonist. Its last grasp is about to escape, when the ferocious eagle strikes with his talons the under-side of its wing, and with irresistible power, forces the bird to fall in a slanting direction upon the nearest shore. He presses down his powerful feet, and drives his sharp claws deep into the heart of the dying swan. He then, with his mate, gorges himself with the blood of the luckless victim."

The third and last is the Harpy eagle, belonging to the South and Central America, Mexico, and has been in Texas. Its body is ashy-grey and black, head and under-parts dull white, and feet yellowish. It is of about the same dimensions as the Bald eagle. If taken young it can be tamed. The Incas of Peru and the Aztec used to train Harpies to hunt just as falcons were trained in Europe.

Millions And Titles

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

One of our American contemporaries says:—

"An American heiress to \$30,000,000, Miss Goelet, is to marry a titled Englishman. The Duke of Roxburg is not supposed to be a fortune hunter, but a lover who is well able to marry the heiress of Ogden Goelet. The heiress has been engaged to other nobles at various times, as has been reported, but the winning of the prize fell to the house of Roxburg. Thus more American millions go out of this country to swell the coffers of English 'meluds.'"

And it could be added, "the coffers of the titled ones of almost every land in Europe." But who has any right to complain? Surely not the Americans. With all their land vaunted democracy, there is not on earth a people more hungry for titles, for honors, for aristocratic privileges than these same Americans. In fact, it may be reasonably concluded that the lord, or prince, or whatever else he may be who secures a wife and millions has the right to feel that he receives only what can be got by any man, while on the American side is received that which cannot be found at home, on this side of the Atlantic. Go to New York and you find the most haughty, high-headed, blue-blooded imitation of aristocracy in the upper 400, the select sets, the descendants of the old Dutch settlers. Go to Newport and you have that same spirit carried to an extreme that is only rendered the more ridiculous when it is accompanied with protestations of distaste for titles and detestation of aristocratic principles. No land in the world is as lavish with its "Honourables," its "Generals," its "Colonels," its "Captains," its "Professors," its "Doctors," and all its titles of distinction; and in no land do the ordinary people show such a desire to bestow on a person every title possible. Thus they imagine that they demonstrate to the stranger that they associate with men who bear such titles—a mere fevered hankering after distinction. In Europe they are still worse. They use every imaginable means to secure an entry into the very society of the "meluds," and they cringe and resort to any kind of demeaning methods in order to attain that very coveted honor. If they would make no fuss about it no person would pay any attention; but this perpetual disclaiming all care for titles and honors merely accentuates the fact that with all their democracy they are utterly subservient in this regard, and the few who are not crying out on account of it being, with them, a case of "sour grapes."

Subscribe to the
"True Witness."

OBITUARY.

MRS. MCCARTHY.—The death of Mrs. Catherine McCarthy, wife of Mr. D. K. McCarthy of Duluth, Minn., and daughter of the late Mr. John Cantwell, Quebec, is announced. The sad event occurred at Duluth, July 11th. The funeral was held at St. James Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted by Rev. Father Feehely, who also, at the conclusion of the Mass made allusion to the many good works in which the deceased had taken part in the parish of which she had been so long a member. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery. —R. I. P.

PLAIN TALK.

At Calgary the Catholics are about a fourth of the population, which is 6,000. They are not all Catholics of the best type, however! Most of them speak English.—Missionary Record of O. M. I.

A VICE OF THE VIRTUOUS.

The peculiarity of ill-temper is that it is the vice of the virtuous. It is often the one blot on an otherwise noble character. You know men and women who are all but perfect but for an easily ruffled, quick-tempered or "touchy" disposition. This combatibility of ill-temper with high moral character is one of the strangest and saddest, problems of ethics.—Henry Drummond.

EDITOR AND HIS CRITICS.

It never occurs to us to call upon any of our customers who are butchers, bakers, grocers or bootmakers to tell them how they should run their businesses. Everybody, however, seems to consider himself fit to run a newspaper, and we have seen many efforts by such people come to an ignominious end. We have little hope, however, that these will serve as a warning to others, for the crop of skillful newspaper conductors (in their own opinion) seems to increase rather than diminish.—From the London Monitor and New Era.

A NON-CATHOLIC VIEW.

Speaking the other day at the laying of the foundation stone of a new Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., said that sometimes they criticised the Roman Catholic Church very severely, but there was no church that had made a surer and deeper search into human nature. That Church, the greatest religious organization in the whole world, conducted its worship in a common tongue. The Roman Catholics conducted their worship in the language of worship. Their Church utilized every means for taking people away from everyday interests, and sought to induce them to forget what was outside. The language of commerce and of everyday occupations was thus left outside, and the people were taught the language of worship. This showed a shrewd, deep insight into the human mind. The Welsh preserved their language for the hearth and for worship. English would become the language of commerce, the language of professions, the language of the street, even for Welshmen, he was afraid, but the Welsh language, when it died, would die at the steps of the altar.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Father Cherrier, a parish priest in Winnipeg, and editor of the "Northwest Review," spoke in his church a few Sundays ago about the oppression practised upon the Catholics of Manitoba, in reference to school affairs, by the Protestant settlers in the province. Referring to the bigotry which will not allow a nun's dress to be worn by the teachers of Catholic children, "he pointed the finger of scorn at the hypocrites who, while laying the corner-stones of their own schools with all the tomfoolery insignia of secret societies yet profess to be shocked at those teachers who prefer to wear a decent uniform rather than to encourage the vanity of their pupils by the ostentatious display of their own."

One hundred years ago there were in the whole United States 25,000 Catholics. To-day there are easily 12,000,000. And yet we occasionally read articles on the leakage in the church.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXHIBITIONS

OTTAWA AND RETURN.
Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1903. \$2.60
Return Limit—Sept. 21, 1903. \$3.50

ST. JOHNS AND RETURN.

Sept. 5 to 12 inc. Limited to date of sale & including One Admission to Exposition. \$1.00

PORTLAND. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service as far as Portland only. Trains by Windsor St. a.m. week days, 8 p.m. daily, except Saturday.

ST. ANDREWS. Through Sleeping Car Service will be discontinued after Friday, Sept. 11th, from Montreal and after Monday, Sept. 14th, from St. Andrews.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 295 F. JAMES STREET, next Post Office

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXHIBITIONS

Ottawa and Return.
Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1903. \$2.60
Return Limit—Sept. 21, 1903. \$3.50

Train Service—Going—Leave Montreal week days at 8:40 a.m., 4:20 p.m., 7:00 p.m. Sundays 7:40 p.m. Arrive Ottawa 11:40 a.m., 7:10 p.m., 10:00 p.m. Returning—Leave Ottawa week days at 8:20 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m. Sundays at 8:20 a.m. Arrive Montreal 11:20 a.m., 6:30 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

St. Johns and Return. Until Sept. 12 inc. Limited to date of sale & including One Admission to Exposition. \$1.00
Return Limit—Sept. 11, 1903. \$1.00

Montreal—Old Orchard. Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. After Sept. 5, 1903, the Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service running between Montreal and Old Orchard, will run to Portland (G.T.R. Station), only.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 27 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 & 461, and Bonaventure Station.

Catholic Sailors' Club

ALL SAILORS WELCOME.
Concert Every Wednesday Evening

All Local Talent Invited; the finest in the City pay us a visit.
MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday.
Sacred Concert on Sunday Evening.

Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Tel. Main 2161.
ST. PETER and COMMON STS

PATENTS

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marlon & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

AT LOURDES.

Mr. Henry Blount, who is one of the Hospitaliers at Lourdes, writing recently, stated that there were over 80,000 pilgrims then at Lourdes.

A MEMORIAL CROSS.

A splendid memorial cross has been erected over the grave of the late Dr. J. E. Kenny in Glasnevin Cemetery. It was unveiled by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., recently.

CLERGY AND LAITY.

The reception accorded to the Rev. Arthur Murphy, P.P. of Brosna, by the people of Castleisland and Brosna as he travelled to the latter place on a recent Friday for the purpose of taking up the pastoral charge left vacant by the death of Father Nelligan affords, says the "Cork Examiner," a striking instance of the indissoluble ties of affection, veneration, and abiding love which exist between the priests and people of Ireland. When it became known in Castleisland that the rev. gentleman was to pass through the town on his way to the scene of his future spiritual labors, the people turned out en masse, and accorded him a cordial and enthusiastic reception as he will have occasion to remember during the rest of his life.

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED

CURTAIN VALUES

CONTINUE TO IMPROVE

Our buyer is continually on the lookout for chances to buy at under-value figures. This is what puts The Big Store in the enviable position of always being able to offer special values.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide x 34 yards long, in the newest effects. Special price, per pair...\$1.86

BLANKETS FOR

BOARDING SCHOOLS

A representative value such as is alone found at The Big Store. Buying, as we do, direct from the mill, makes one less profit than our patrons are called upon to pay.

All-Wool Blankets, with fancy border, size 60 x 80 inches. Price, per pair, only...\$2.10

FLOOR COVERINGS FOR SCHOOLS.

Excellent variety of everything you would choose for the purpose to be found at The Big Store. The reasonable prices prove a strong inducement to purchase, and win the order whenever comparisons are instituted.

Consignments of Fall Carpets are beginning to make their appearance. These hints of some first arrivals:

New Ingrain Carpets, in pretty colorings and designs, reversible, 1 yard wide, most suitable to cover bedrooms. Per yard, from 20c to...\$1.10
Single width Tapestry Carpets, a range that includes everything new and desirable, with handsome borders to match. Per yard, 48c and...60c
Double width Tapestry Carpets, economical, because less waste occurs in matching. Per yard...81c
Brussels Carpets, the assortment of colorings and patterns will influence many purchases, with harmonious borders to match. Per yard, 80c, 97c, and...\$1.25
Velvet Carpets, everything that's new to meet your vision in this assortment, with borders to match. Per yard...98c

PILLOW CASES—REQUIRED

IN THE BOARDING SCHOOL

50 Dozen Pillow Cases, made of fine heavy cotton, wide hem, size 26 x 40 in. Values large quantity buyers will approve. Per pair...26c

TABLE NAPKINS FOR

BOARDING SCHOOLS

Fine Satin Damask Table Napkins, hemmed to use, 1 size; another sure to be appreciated value, per dozen...\$1.30

LAUNDRY BAGS FOR

THE COLLEGE

Made of Plain and Striped Linen, or Duck, average size 24 x 36 inches. So reasonable in price that none will go elsewhere to purchase, 33c, 40c and...50c

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S REEFERS.

Children's Navy Blue Beaver Cloth Reefers, made with large shoulder cape, trimmed with fancy blue and white braid, sizes from 4 to 12 years. Price, according to size, from...\$2.85

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal

THOMAS LIGGETT'S

Magnificent Showings and Fall Openings of Carpets is worthy of great attention.

Also, Beds and Bedding.

THOMAS LIGGETT, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

A LETTER AND LESSON.

Mr. Maurice Murphy writes as follows from the Crown Hotel, Castleisland, to the "Kerry People," his letter being dated August 6, 1903:—"Sir,—Miss Leahy gave me enclosed copy of letter from Daniel O'Connell which she found recently amongst her father's papers. It appears he was in the habit of travelling to Dublin by coach from Castleisland and Abbeyfeale, the old mail coach road. I thought it may interest your readers, especially that part where he shows great regard for the Mass. Letters cost 10d. postage in those days, and it was the person who received the communication had to pay the money." The copy of O'Connell's letter is as follows:—"Tralee, 15th January, Friday, Sir,—I will be at your house about two o'clock on Sunday. Have four horses ready for me by two o'clock. Take care the driver hears Mass. I will not arrive until after the last Mass, and will not allow any man to drive me who lost Mass.—Truly yours, Daniel O'Connell." The letter was written on January 15, 1836. Mr. Leahy, to whom it was addressed, was an innkeeper at Abbeyfeale.

A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN.

"A Catholic gentleman," said the Rev. Owen H. Hill, S.J., in his baccalaureate address to the graduates of Fordham College, U.S.A., "is a saint in private life and a public spirited citizen of right principles and sound integrity. He takes a strong hand in the stirring affairs of his time. He is possessed of every true virtue from love of God and religion to love of country and authority."

IRISH FISHERIES.

During last year the Irish fisheries produced 22 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

IRISH STATISTICS.

The thirty-ninth detailed annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland containing a full abstract of the number of births, marriages and deaths in Ireland during the year 1902 has just been published. In the general summary with which the report opens we are told that the births registered in Ireland during the year numbered 101,863, the marriages 22,949, and the deaths 77,676. The marriage rate, which stood at 5.18 per 1000 of the estimated population, showed an increase of 0.10 as compared with that for the preceding year, and was 0.27 above the average for the ten years 1892-1901, and higher than the rate for any of those years. The birth-rate, 23.0 per 1,000, was 0.3 above the rate for the preceding year, but 0.1 under the average rate for the same ten years. The death-rate, 17.5 per 1,000, was 0.3 below the rate for the preceding year, and 0.8 below the average rate for the ten years 1892-1901. The recorded natural increase of population or excess of births over deaths was 24,187. The loss by emigration amounted to 40,190. There would thus appear to have been a decrease of 16,003 in the population during the year, but against this decrease there is a small set-off in immigration, of which no official record has been obtained. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 4,432,274.

A SUGGESTION.

The Duke of Norfolk, in subscribing £5 5s. to the National Memorial to the Venerable Bede, writes to the secretary:—"May I venture to express a hope that in any inscription on the monument the expression 'set up' may be used instead of the 'erected' so painfully common in the present day?"

Lady Blessington

By "CRUX"

EW Irishwomen known, half than Lady Blessington's extraordinary mind, her contributions to literature, her time, her patronage, her wonderful letters, her palace-like reception, her connection by blood with some of the great, and the memories of persecution in Ireland tended to make her name hold word during almost three score years of her attractive life. She lived sixty years. She was born, 1789, and died in 1849.

The leading events of her life constitute almost a whole first half of the century. And in all great men she had her part. S. friend of Moore and of I. her home was the meeting place of the celebrities, many have gone down to companionship, since the advent of a different generation. Lady Blessington was a Miss Marguerite Powers, the family of the Powers, those of the County Waterford played a most important part in the history of Munster, Bishops of religious houses—male landed proprietors, public men and women of letters been the offspring of this family. Marguerite was born in 1789, at Knockbarnon, in the County of Clonmel, on the bank of the Suir, which divides the County Tipperary and Waterford. Castle, the princely residence of the Powers, is within a short distance of the old city. Her father, Edmund Power, although a Catholic, was one of the magistrates active in 1798, in hunting down the rebels. T. was one to which she, in a never cared to make allusion deep patriotism seems to have been her mother's name was Sheehy; she was Edmund who was executed for rebellion. Her cousin, the lame Nicholas Sheehy, was drawn and quartered at Clonmel for political offenses, and was spiked on the West gate, the face looking out upon the suburbs called the Irish town. And fame that is attached to the name of Blessington is due to a lady who assumed it on the Lord to whom it belonged it not been for her name have figured in "Burke's Peerage" but very little known of immediate horizon of a certain class of the aristocracy. Blessington had reached the thirty-three before she dawned the world of letters. Up to time she had been famed for beauty, her wit, and her charms. But from that period she became the object of most careful literary observation. It was then, in 1822, that she wrote "The Magic Lantern; or, Scenes in the Metropolis," which was followed by "Sketches and Anecdotes," published in 1823. Years, interesting and delightful as they were, gave her an idea of the merit that her productions would evidence. 1 years she was silent, or rather seemed to have ceased writing. In 1833 came forth her first work, "Grace Cassidy; or the Reape," and in the same year she began a year's editorship of the "Beauty," to which she was most industrious contributor. "Conversations with Lord Byron" is one of the best works, class, in English literature. I real biography of Byron, most gleaned from his own account himself. It might be said that friendship and the encouragement well as the advice of Lady Blessington, helped to bring out all that was best in Byron, and to many a mad folly that would otherwise, choked off some of the finest productions. She knew to humor him, and then to him, to awaken the finest of poetry, and to quench of ignoble sentiments and passions, all unworthy of the end of his genius.

In 1835 appeared her novel "The Lady of the Lake," which was a great success. It was a story of a young woman who had been educated in a convent, and who had been married to a man who was a great soldier. The story was a very interesting one, and it was a great success. It was a story of a young woman who had been educated in a convent, and who had been married to a man who was a great soldier. The story was a very interesting one, and it was a great success.

The family of the Powers, those of the County Waterford played a most important part in the history of Munster, Bishops of religious houses—male landed proprietors, public men and women of letters been the offspring of this family. Marguerite was born in 1789, at Knockbarnon, in the County of Clonmel, on the bank of the Suir, which divides the County Tipperary and Waterford. Castle, the princely residence of the Powers, is within a short distance of the old city. Her father, Edmund Power, although a Catholic, was one of the magistrates active in 1798, in hunting down the rebels. T. was one to which she, in a never cared to make allusion deep patriotism seems to have been her mother's name was Sheehy; she was Edmund who was executed for rebellion. Her cousin, the lame Nicholas Sheehy, was drawn and quartered at Clonmel for political offenses, and was spiked on the West gate, the face looking out upon the suburbs called the Irish town. And fame that is attached to the name of Blessington is due to a lady who assumed it on the Lord to whom it belonged it not been for her name have figured in "Burke's Peerage" but very little known of immediate horizon of a certain class of the aristocracy. Blessington had reached the thirty-three before she dawned the world of letters. Up to time she had been famed for beauty, her wit, and her charms. But from that period she became the object of most careful literary observation. It was then, in 1822, that she wrote "The Magic Lantern; or, Scenes in the Metropolis," which was followed by "Sketches and Anecdotes," published in 1823. Years, interesting and delightful as they were, gave her an idea of the merit that her productions would evidence. 1 years she was silent, or rather seemed to have ceased writing. In 1833 came forth her first work, "Grace Cassidy; or the Reape," and in the same year she began a year's editorship of the "Beauty," to which she was most industrious contributor. "Conversations with Lord Byron" is one of the best works, class, in English literature. I real biography of Byron, most gleaned from his own account himself. It might be said that friendship and the encouragement well as the advice of Lady Blessington, helped to bring out all that was best in Byron, and to many a mad folly that would otherwise, choked off some of the finest productions. She knew to humor him, and then to him, to awaken the finest of poetry, and to quench of ignoble sentiments and passions, all unworthy of the end of his genius.

In 1835 appeared her novel "The Lady of the Lake," which was a great success. It was a story of a young woman who had been educated in a convent, and who had been married to a man who was a great soldier. The story was a very interesting one, and it was a great success. It was a story of a young woman who had been educated in a convent, and who had been married to a man who was a great soldier. The story was a very interesting one, and it was a great success.

The family of the Powers, those of the County Waterford played a most important part in the history of Munster, Bishops of religious houses—male landed proprietors, public men and women of letters been the offspring of this family. Marguerite was born in 1789, at Knockbarnon, in the County of Clonmel, on the bank of the Suir, which divides the County Tipperary and Waterford. Castle, the princely residence of the Powers, is within a short distance of the old city. Her father, Edmund Power, although a Catholic, was one of the magistrates active in 1798, in hunting down the rebels. T. was one to which she, in a never cared to make allusion deep patriotism seems to have been her mother's name was Sheehy; she was Edmund who was executed for rebellion. Her cousin, the lame Nicholas Sheehy, was drawn and quartered at Clonmel for political offenses, and was spiked on the West gate, the face looking out upon the suburbs called the Irish town. And fame that is attached to the name of Blessington is due to a lady who assumed it on the Lord to whom it belonged it not been for her name have figured in "Burke's Peerage" but very little known of immediate horizon of a certain class of the aristocracy. Blessington had reached the thirty-three before she dawned the world of letters. Up to time she had been famed for beauty, her wit, and her charms. But from that period she became the object of most careful literary observation. It was then, in 1822, that she wrote "The Magic Lantern; or, Scenes in the Metropolis," which was followed by "Sketches and Anecdotes," published in 1823. Years, interesting and delightful as they were, gave her an idea of the merit that her productions would evidence. 1 years she was silent, or rather seemed to have ceased writing. In 1833 came forth her first work, "Grace Cassidy; or the Reape," and in the same year she began a year's editorship of the "Beauty," to which she was most industrious contributor. "Conversations with Lord Byron" is one of the best works, class, in English literature. I real biography of Byron, most gleaned from his own account himself. It might be said that friendship and the encouragement well as the advice of Lady Blessington, helped to bring out all that was best in Byron, and to many a mad folly that would otherwise, choked off some of the finest productions. She knew to humor him, and then to him, to awaken the finest of poetry, and to quench of ignoble sentiments and passions, all unworthy of the end of his genius.

In 1835 appeared her novel "The Lady of the Lake," which was a great success. It was a story of a young woman who had been educated in a convent, and who had been married to a man who was a great soldier. The story was a very interesting one, and it was a great success. It was a story of a young woman who had been educated in a convent, and who had been married to a man who was a great soldier. The story was a very interesting one, and it was a great success.

The family of the Powers, those of the County Waterford played a most important part in the history of Munster, Bishops of religious houses—male landed proprietors, public men and women of letters been the offspring of this family. Marguerite was born in 1789, at Knockbarnon, in the County of Clonmel, on the bank of the Suir, which divides the County Tipperary and Waterford. Castle, the princely residence of the Powers, is within a short distance of the old city. Her father, Edmund Power, although a Catholic, was one of the magistrates active in 1798, in hunting down the rebels. T. was one to which she, in a never cared to make allusion deep patriotism seems to have been her mother's name was Sheehy; she was Edmund who was executed for rebellion. Her cousin, the lame Nicholas Sheehy, was drawn and quartered at Clonmel for political offenses, and was spiked on the West gate, the face looking out upon the suburbs called the Irish town. And fame that is attached to the name of Blessington is due to a lady who assumed it on the Lord to whom it belonged it not been for her name have figured in "Burke's Peerage" but very little known of immediate horizon of a certain class of the aristocracy. Blessington had reached the thirty-three before she dawned the world of letters. Up to time she had been famed for beauty, her wit, and her charms. But from that period she became the object of most careful literary observation. It was then, in 1822, that she wrote "The Magic Lantern; or, Scenes in the Metropolis," which was followed by "Sketches and Anecdotes," published in 1823. Years, interesting and delightful as they were, gave her an idea of the merit that her productions would evidence. 1 years she was silent, or rather seemed to have ceased writing. In 1833 came forth her first work, "Grace Cassidy; or the Reape," and in the same year she began a year's editorship of the "Beauty," to which she was most industrious contributor. "Conversations with Lord Byron" is one of the best works, class, in English literature. I real biography of Byron, most gleaned from his own account himself. It might be said that friendship and the encouragement well as the advice