

and whose memory was revered by men of all origins and creeds—Thomas D'Arcy McGee:—

I. When the Rivers first were born,  
From the hills tops each surveyed,  
Through the living sea of morning,  
Where his path through life was laid.

II. Down they poured through heath and wood,  
Plunging up each passing field;  
All gave way before the flood,  
The Rocks alone refused to yield.

III. "Your pardon!" said the Waters bland,  
"Permit us to pass on our way;  
We're sent to fertilize the land,  
And will be chid for this delay."

IV. "You sent!" the Rocks replied with scorn,  
"You muddy, ill-conditioned streams;  
Return and live, where ye were born,  
Nor cheat yourselves with such wild dreams."

V. "You will not?" "No!" the Waters mild  
Called loudly on their kindred stock,  
Wave upon wave their strength they piled;  
And cleft in twain rock after rock.

VI. They nurtured towns, they fed the land,  
They brought new life to fruits and flocks;  
The Rivers are the People, and  
Our Irish landlords are the Rocks.

(Tremendous applause.) They were asked every day "what, after all, did the Irish in Canada think about the agitation in Ireland?" They all remembered when in Montreal Charles Stewart Parnell received an ovation such as had never been tendered to a man in the city before. On that occasion, at the request of the Presidents of all the Irish Societies and distinguished Irishmen from different parts of the Dominion, he had prepared a resolution which was adopted amid enthusiastic cheers by those who were enjoying all the blessings of home government and the privileges which resulted from it. The resolution read as follows:—

"That we, the citizens of Montreal, with the representatives of other sections of the Province of Quebec, here assembled, being in the Dominion of Canada, in the full enjoyment of Home Rule, and all the inestimable privileges of constitutional liberty, whilst proclaiming an allegiance as faithful subjects of the Empire, hereby express our approval of the course of C. S. Parnell, Esq., M.P., and his colleagues in their patriotic struggle to procure for our fellow-subjects in Ireland the privileges we here enjoy, and pray that God may bless their efforts and crown them with the greatest plenitude of success."

That resolution met the case exactly. They wanted in Ireland what we enjoy in Canada. In 1837 and 1838, when the French Canadians fought and bled for their country, the Empire had tried the policy of conciliation, and with such good effect that they, in Canada, were now enjoying liberty and consequent prosperity, the fruits of that struggle. The Irish desired a Legislature such as the Canadians had; they wanted a Parliament in St. Stephen's Green such as that in Ottawa; they wanted a Parliament in Dublin to give them an Irish National Policy. (Loud cheering.) The response given showed plainly that those present firmly believed that the Irish land should be given to the Irish people, just as they believed in imperial connection here, but Canada for the Canadians. (Cheers.) Whilst we were enjoying these great constitutional privileges in the Dominion, in the city of Montreal, peace, harmony and we had our grand old St. Patrick's, with the venerable Father Dowd to instruct and guide us; and the dark cloud that some time ago threatened to deprive us of the whole-souled and patriotic Father Hogan had now passed away. (Prolonged cheers.) In Point St. Charles that noble young Irish Canadian priest, Father Salmon, was doing his generous and self-sacrificing work, and in St. Bridget's a temple was being erected by Father Lonergan, that would be a monument to Irish generosity and Catholic piety. (Cheers.) But in the midst of this prosperity, harmony and peace, we must not forget, after providing for our own necessities, the wants of the little Irish orphans who belonged to our own family, to subscribe something, as the Irish Bishops were doing in Ireland, and they were always opposed to anything like revolution, to the Defence Fund of the Land Leaguers, and enable them to make as gallant a fight in the Courts as they had made on the floor of Parliament. (Applause.) He referred to the case of the poor old man who had died in the arms of the constable who was evicting him into the ditch from his dwelling and the home of his fathers, and said if that man had a son or a grand-child who was goaded to madness and sought the life of his landlord behind a hedge, although no man could sympathize with such an act, yet it would be hard to hold him guilty of deliberate unprovoked murder but in any case the lying telegrams would hold the Land Leaguers responsible. The lying telegraph wires flashed lies daily across the Atlantic, but sometimes the truth escaped from them, and among the other outrages reported was that there was a greater outrage perpetrated than that he had just related. He perpetuated the time would come when the Irish people would enjoy the privileges which Canadians were enjoying, when Ireland would become a great, free, and prosperous country.

Mr. Curran then sat down amid enthusiastic cheering which continued for some minutes. "Les Buteurs" by the Club "Montagnards" was a novelty which proved very pleasing. Miss K. Harrington next appeared. Her name on a programme is always a welcome sight, and it is to be regretted that it is not more frequently to be seen. Of course she was enthusiastically applauded, and the audience showed their good sense and intelligent appreciation by not permitting the young lady to retire until she had responded to an encore. Mr. P. Burns was down for one comic song but he found himself compelled to sing three. Miss L. Sargent, Mr. E. R. Fordham, and Mr. W. P. Beauchamp, followed in succession, the latter concluding the vocal portion of the entertainment.

After a few selections by the Irish National band, the performance was brought to a close by a well-known farce entitled "A Very Pleasant Evening," in which Messrs. M. F. Nolan, James Wilson, and W. Pringle endeavored to please the audience, and met with gratifying success. The concert commenced at eight o'clock sharp, and the curtain fell for the last time about eleven, leaving everyone highly pleased with the whole entertainment and consequently with themselves.

St. John, N. B., December 11.—The appointment of the Hon. G. E. King to the Supreme Court Bench is favorably commented on in the morning papers.

QUEBEC, Dec. 11.—In the lawsuit of Fogarty & Co., of Montreal, against Fortin, Contant & Co., of Quebec, both wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, which is an action for damages for infringement of a patent called "The Gordian Seam," judgment was to-day rendered in the Superior Court for \$500 in favor of Fogarty & Co., the proprietors of said patent.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE COBBOURG BAZAAR.

Editor of *THE TRUE WITNESS*:  
SIR,—For the improvement, repairs, &c., of St. Michael's Church and the presbytery a considerable balance remained due, to liquidate which the Rev. Father Murray decided on getting up a bazaar, which was duly opened in our spacious Town Hall, on Saturday, the 20th ult., and was finally closed on Saturday, the 27th. The proceeds amounted to the magnificent sum of \$2,100, which covered the debt, leaving a surplus of \$500, which is to be applied to the purchase of 1,500 lbs. of flour from the firm of Mendely, of Troy, N. Y. It is unnecessary to say that the ladies of the congregation are worthy of praise, the above figures proclaim it; during the summer and autumn they were incessant in their exertions to make the bazaar a success, and aided, as they were, by the united efforts of the male portion of the congregation, they succeeded. Trusting you will kindly give this communication a place in your excellent journal.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c.,  
PATRICIA.

Cobourg, Dec. 13th, 1880.

LORD SHERBROOKE ON OBSTRUCTION.  
To the Editor of *THE TRUE WITNESS*:  
MR. EDITOR.—In the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, the first of the articles is from the pen of the distinguished writer and notorious politician, Lord Sherbrooke, and the subject of the essay is "Obstruction or Closure." In this article the writer tells us in every manner and form that no matter what party is in power in the British House of Commons, the Irish party, at least, is an obstacle in their way and the cause of a great waste of the very precious time of the public. Lord Sherbrooke holds that the Irish party, of the members of which he only names Mr. Parnell, is in the road for the advancement of public affairs. They talk against time, they display all the qualities opposite to an orator's qualities, they speak nonsense, they have no ideas, they are obstructionists. He then asks "whence comes the power of Parnell and his followers to punish the Tory party and to hold the whip over the Liberal party ready to punish the moment it acts contrary to their desires? He answers by saying that the power of the Irish party lies in the patience and willingness to tolerate them on the part of the English nation. And he asks that they be prevented from expressing themselves as they think fit in the House.

Now, this noble Lord Sherbrooke, with all his fine language and beautiful colorings, cannot hide the horns. He takes up eight large columns of a publication like the *Nineteenth Century*, merely to say what he could, or at least another could, say in as many lines. Read his essay from end to end and put it all in a nutshell, and you find that all he had to say was this: The Irish party causes the House of Commons (consequently the nation) to lose its time, by drawing the attention of the House to Irish affairs—which are of no importance in Lord Sherbrooke's eyes—and forgetting or neglecting foreign affairs of the greatest moment; and the House of Commons—according to Lord Sherbrooke's idea of free speech and British justice—idea prevent the members of the Irish party from speaking in the House.

There is a whole lot of lengthy essay in a few words. England! Listen! Lord Sherbrooke desires that you send forth your angel of help, your spirit of conciliation, and your legion of missionaries, and still more awful legion of armed men to the valleys of Hindoostan, to the passes of Afghanistan, aye, to the Mountains of the Moon, if you will, but beware and "remember that you forget" the island to the west of the Irish Channel. Ye members of the British Commons, harken! Lord Sherbrooke desires you not to permit those members of that Irish party to make use of the freedom of debate granted them by the very fact of their being permitted to cross the Parliament doer-step.

Lord Sherbrooke considers it a waste of time for the Irish party to speak upon Irish topics, and to seek from the English nation what they should have had long years ago, and to seek it through the legitimate means at their disposal. Just reader, by the two cases side by side, and you will see that according to the noble Lord's reasoning, it is a waste of time to pray to God for salvation—because one Lord's Prayer does not suffice in a lifetime.

Yours, &c.,  
CRUX.

## "IS IT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT?"

To the Editor of *THE TRUE WITNESS*:  
DEAR SIR,—On my return from an absence out of town, I had to look over the accumulated numbers of *THE TRUE WITNESS* lying on my desk. My attention was drawn to a reply from Mr. Widd to my last note to the *TRUE WITNESS* of the 10th of November, 1880. To vindicate myself, I trust you will allow me a space in your valuable journal to do so.

The fact is, that what I said in my last note was nothing but the truth, without any gross exaggerations. Personally, I have nothing to say against the institution itself in its efforts for an existence. Moreover, I have the deaf-mute's welfare at heart as much as Mr. Widd pretends to have. It is an apt saying that *virtute non verbis* can clear Mr. Widd from any grossly exaggerated imputations. But, alas, *Suaviter* of opinion, he evidently wants to have the public believe that his conduct is irreproachable in everything he does. *Suaviter* *quid* is evidently his words as well as motto. Nevertheless, the sequel will prove that, what he said in reply to mine is so much chaff thrown to the wind. The sequel to my last note is this:—Not long ago a deaf-mute emigrant landed on our shore, and came on to this city. After encountering many discomforts, he finally applied to Mr. Widd for help to obtain work. In a rather *ex tempore* manner, he wrote on a sheet of paper, an appeal to the charitable disposed people to aid the bearer! And had it stuck in one of the poor fellow's eight (usual) number of pockets. Then set him adrift again. The last time he was seen was on the street, by two mates of the city, on learning his distress, he was conducted to my residence and his privations recounted to me.

Of course, it gave me much pain to see him thus. So I racked my brains, how to give him a job, my business being rather slack. So I sent him to another place with a written note to be given to the proprietor. On presenting himself there the proprietor evaded him at once after reading the note. It gave me unbounded gratification accordingly.

Well, the poor fellow came to me again, to help him get a place to lodge. I sent him to three places, but in every instance they did not suit him, so I told him he could get his things out of his, then resting place, the House of Industry and Refuge, on Dorchester street and bring them to my place for a few days until he could secure another place. While living with me, he had occasion to go to Mr. Widd's place to see if any mail matter had arrived for him to the Mackay Institu-

tion's P. O. Box, while there that Widd questioned him figuratively.

Have you got work yet?

Ans.—Yes—wholly through the city mutes efforts.

Where are you living now?

Ans.—At present I am living with (naming me to him) and am well pleased.

On receiving this answer that Widd made such wrinkles that *Widdness* itself would have envied him—and said as following:—

"You must not stop with him. He is a Roman Catholic and a very bad man."

Most all of the city deaf mutes eschew his society, owing to his rudeness in asking questions concerning their religion and associates. I emphatically deny that I am doing all I can to injure him. My objects were and are always the same, namely to have him alter his courses as enumerated. Many of his own pupils have told me over and over again that what I have said is true and nothing but the truth. Why is it that we have no such enterprising entertainments got up in the city for the deaf mutes' benefit? The answer is the old, old story: Religious dissensions; and that emanates from that Widd's teachings. Mr. Widd's reply to mine was not only a sort of hoodwinking the managers of the Mackay Institution to the facts of his rascalities and incompetence as principal, because he abuses his position of trust by using it to the tune of "I am the monarch of all I survey." As far as the deaf mutes' characters are concerned it is not my business nor Widd's to dissect. "Do unto others as thou wouldst have others do unto thee," is evidently not Widd's opinions. But such is life.

Yours, &c.,  
N. M. TALBOT.

Montreal, Dec. 13th, 1880.

## TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

December 14.

P. T. Barnum's health is improving.

Senator Myers intends opposing the Grant indemnity.

The American railroads are reducing their fares to emigrants.

The egg pit at Stellarton, N. S., is gradually clearing itself of gas.

Several important nihilist arrests have been made in St. Petersburg.

The Supreme Council of India disapproves of the abandonment of Candahar.

A bill is before the U. S. Congress providing for cheaper rates of postage.

Savey and Herbert were hanged in Newgate Prison, London, yesterday morning.

Baron Hickey Lorden, of Paris, has challenged Arthur Meyer, editor of the *Gauche*.

Four of the Aldermen of Springfield, Ill., paid an official visit to Toronto on Saturday.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine in Germany will be placed under a state of siege, so its journals fear.

The Toronto City Council are considering the question of the overcrowding of the street-cars.

The family of Captain Roaland, Hamilton, offer a reward of \$200 for the recovery of his body.

Euler, employed by Simpson, Authes & Co., Berlin, Ont., had four of his fingers cut off by a saw.

Michael Monahan, an escaped lunatic from Rockwood Asylum, was captured at Nanapan yesterday.

Several colored leaders of a new attempt at insurrection have been arrested in Cuba and sent to Spain.

The steamer *Polynesian* reports the British Schooner *Dawn* from Cardiff, dismasted and abandoned.

The conference of the Anglican clergy has been fixed for the 4th and 5th prox. at Trinity College, Toronto.

Miss Mary Ann McDonald, in religion Rev. Mother St. Benedict, died at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, on Saturday.

Joseph Makes, a well-known New York lawyer, missing since 4th Dec., has been found to have committed suicide.

The Home for Incurables at Parkdale, Toronto, was formally opened by Lieut.-Governor Robinson yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Lyman, who has investigated the cattle disease in England, says pleuro-pneumonia has been imported from the Western States.

At the request of the U. S. Government British protection has been extended to American missionaries in the disturbed regions in Persia.

Officer Muldoon, of New York, and Clarence Whistler, have signed articles to wrestle, Greco-Roman style, for the championship badge.

Three electoral districts have been created in the Northwest Territory for the election of representatives to the North-West Council at Battleford.

The Good Templars of Toronto have passed a resolution disapproving of the petition of the hotel-keepers in that city to keep open on Saturday night.

The telegram from New York to the London *Telegraph*, says the money necessary to complete the two new cables has been fully subscribed for there.

Hoover and Newell engaged in a fight near Aylmer, Ont., when teeth were more used than fists. Hoover's fingers were badly chewed. Newell was bailed in \$1,000.

The members of the Bar, Quebec, have presented the Hon. A. R. Angers with an address of congratulation on his appointment as Judge of the Superior Court of the Province.

French, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, has changed the rate of duty on hoop iron from 25 per cent. ad valorem to a specific rate of 24 per cent. per pound.

Michael Slattery, of Louisville, O.E., has recently received a cabinet-sized photograph from the Gov.-General as a memento of his Excellency's visit to Louisville last summer.

The American Rifle Association has received an invitation from the National Association of Great Britain to take part in a contest for the championship of the world next July.

A despatch from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., states that the raiders are still encamped north of the Indian Territory line, and the troops are abreast of them in Indian Territory.

A parcel of books, being copies of the work conjointly written by Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant, has been seized by the Customs authorities at Toronto. The books were consigned to a city firm.

During the month of November 35 cars of flaxseed, 15 cars of wheat, 12 cars of oats, and two hundred sacks of flour, equal to about 20,000 bushels of grain, were shipped to Ontario from Emerson, Man.

At Picton, yesterday, a vote was taken to grant \$10,000 to the Prince Edward Railway Company towards the expense of bringing the road nearer to the business part of the town. The by-law was carried by 44 majority.

## LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS.

The death is announced of Colonel Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman."

Lord Arthur Russell, addressing his constituents at Tavistock, spoke strongly against the concession of Irish demands.

A Dublin telegram states that the solicitor for the traversers in the State prosecutions received notice fixing the trials for Friday, December 17th.

According to the *Daily News* correspondent at Berlin the prevalent opinion there is that it would require the iron hand of Bismarck to deal with Ireland.

The death is announced as having taken place suddenly at Candahar, from small pox, of Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny, commanding the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

The tenants of Mr. Parnell have addressed a statement to the Press completely exonerating the hon. gentleman from the charges made against him by Col. Dennis, J.P.

Michael Power, alleged leader of the riot at the Land League meeting at Ballyduff, was committed for trial by the Talbot magistrates, bail being accepted in £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

Mr. Summers, M.P. for Staleybridge, addressing his constituents, advocated a land bill for Ireland on the lines traced by Mr. Bright, and warned the Lords that the House of Parliament that would prove obstructive in this case would go to the wall.

The cost of the constabulary employed in protecting Captain Boycott and his Ulstermen will be levied on the county of Mayo. The amount for Constabulary expenses up to Sept. last is £2,621, about £1,000 in excess of the previous year's total. Extra police are also to be drafted into the county.

The first of a series of articles on Irish Land Reform, written by "An Englishman," has just appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The writer discusses in a very liberal spirit the existing condition of land tenure in Ireland, and condemns the present distribution of landed property as a never-failing cause of agrarian discontent. He will propose a scheme of land reform in future articles.

"Expositor," in a letter to the *Times* in reference to Griffith's valuation, says that from his knowledge of two Irish counties the valuation is very unequal. On the middling lands the valuation approaches or comes up to what he would consider to be a fair, but very moderate rent. On the very poor and on the very high class lands, especially on the latter, the valuation he considers both relatively and extremely low, very much under the fair letting value.

The *Times* urges the Government to be in no hurry in incubating a Land Bill, but to carefully digest the evidence given before the Land Commission and the Royal Agricultural Commission, both of which will have their reports ready by Christmas, and afterwards to give time to the country and the publicists to examine and pronounce on any Ministerial scheme that may be formulated.

The *Spectator*, which almost alone among Liberal publications has been all along against coercion, is now in favor of coercive measures being introduced simultaneously with measures of land reform. Meanwhile, it warns Land Leaguers that if there is a vestige of sense left in them—if they are not really intent on pushing on a struggle between three millions and thirty—they will refrain from further exasperation to a people which, it says, in spite of its own instinct of dominance, is forcing itself to be fair.

At the Ballydeobh Presentment Sessions on November 18, during a discussion as to where an amount of £10 compensation for malicious injury to property should be levied, a poor farmer stood up in court, and said that if it were levied on the townland the poor people would never be able to pay the amount. The Chairman, Mr. B. H. Notter, J.P., said, in reply—"The poor people of the country ought to behave themselves; they will get powder and ball, I hope, before long."

At Killemore, county Galway, four men named Halloran, Cannon, Early and Kelleher, and a widow named Catherine Dempsey were charged with unlawful assembly at Killebeg, November 14th. The widow was a tenant on the estate of Mr. Henry Frunch, and had been evicted. A crowd assembled, compelled the succeeding tenant, Kennedy, to leave, and reinstated Mrs. Dempsey and family. The magistrates decided that the defendants' conduct was unwarrantable. There was no case for a jury, and they were discharged.

The *Daily Telegraph* continues its cry for coercion for Ireland. The *Newcastle Chronicle* warns Mr. Gladstone against being misled by these advisers in the press and among the public who urge him to adopt coercive measures, as such measures could only become law after a prolonged and desperate struggle, and probably after some twenty Irish members of Parliament had been sent to Newgate. There is some strong writing on both sides respecting Lord Salisbury's late speeches. A Sheffield Conservative paper describes him as, with inexorable grip, rubbing the faces of Ministers in the blood that has been spilled owing to their supineness. On the other hand, a Liberal paper declares he is no statesman, but only a shrew in breeches.

Fourteen persons were put forward in custody at the Police Office on Wednesday, charged with forming part of a disorderly and tumultuous mob who fired upon the police while on patrol at Evergreen on Tuesday night. Constable Duffy, who was in charge of the patrol when the procession commemorating the Manchester executions was returning from the Botanic Cemetery, stated that the first bullet fired from the centre of the procession passed quite close to his face, and went through the hedge behind him. Thirty or forty shots were fired subsequently in the direction of the patrol, and some of the bullets struck the ground near their feet. The police were armed with revolvers, but did not use them. He identified the fourteen persons as belonging to the crowd earlier in the evening. They were all returned for trial to the winter assizes, and bail was peremptorily refused.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.  
LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord Granville's despatch to Minister Lowell on the fisheries question is published here to-day. All the papers comment on it. The *Times* editorial says:—"Earl Granville has now dealt in a simple, straightforward way with the original matter of the contest. He admits that the conduct of the Canadian fishermen was quite indefensible, and does not persist in refusing an indemnity. The Canadians who have already protested against Lord Granville's concessions are crying out before they are hurt. In the *Fortune* Bay case, an acknowledgment in principle that damages are due does not carry with it an admission that the interpretations on which the American fishermen acted was the right one, but simply accepts the consequences of the undisputed fact that the Newfoundland fishermen were in the wrong. Lord Salisbury did not contest that fact

though he refused to admit that the Government lay under any responsibility for it. Lord Granville withdraws the technical objection on which this denial of responsibility was grounded, and it will be generally allowed that he has done wisely. It is true that according to the English views the American fishermen were acting in contravention of the treaty, but according to the American view they were within their right. But even if they were proceeding on an ill-founded claim-asserting in practice what their government maintained in theory—it does not appear that the best way of rebutting their pretensions is to declare that those who advance it shall have no remedy against lawless violence. The Government of this country is willing that the American fishermen should be compensated for the damage they suffered in the *Fortune* Bay riot, which was certainly not a justifiable method of vindicating local law and protecting Canadians against trespass or unfair competition. After Granville's despatch and the tacit adoption of it by the American Government, the Local Government of Newfoundland will be able to insist upon the execution of its fishery laws by all who fish in British waters without calling in the dangerous aid of mob violence."

GREAT BRITAIN.  
It is reported that the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh is about to marry a commoner.

The death of the public orator of Oxford, Mr. T. F. Dallin, deprives the University of a good scholar, and the Conservative party of one of their stoutest bulwarks.

The Secretary of War has issued orders obliging all subaltern militia officers to join the military college at Sandhurst before competing for commissions in the army.

"The Oxford Undergraduates' Journal" attributes Mr. Herbert Gladstone's powers of endurance in the recent electoral campaign in great measure to his physical training at MacLaurin's Gymnasium, Oxford.

The other day the niece of Captain Boycott went into Ballinrobe and asked a jeweller to put a new glass in her watch. He refused, and said that he was not able to do that or anything else for any member of the family.

Five thousand acres of farm land belonging to the Duke of Marlborough have been deserted by the farmers, and thrown unused on the owner's hands; and a similar state of things in Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire gives some uneasiness to the British landlord in general.

Col. Lowe and Miss St. Leger, who so recently eloped from Jersey, are now living at Madeira, to the great scandal of all the respectable inhabitants and visitors there; the story of the elopement and the deserted wife and children having, of course, preceded them. Mrs. Lowe is living quietly with her sister, Lady Lawson, and in all ways to be pitied and commended.

Says the *London World*:—"These bad times for agriculturists and land owners fall with peculiar hardship and severity on old properties which have been heavily mortgaged perhaps for generations. It is often found difficult out of the reduced and half-paid rents to meet even the first calls, namely, the interest on the debt; and the land being strictly entailed, a sale of any part of it to relieve the burden is impossible."

The following recently appeared in a Dublin daily paper:—"Sir, I last night returned from collecting rents, all the time protected by two armed constables; so I have a following for Captain Boycott, and enclose £1 for his protection fund. Your obedient servant, ALFRED McDermott." The writer is the brother-in-law of Mr. Parnell, and the rents he was engaged in collecting were those of Mr. Parnell's brother.

An ingenious excuse was offered to Clerkewell Police Court by a dairyman named Sears, summoned by the St. Pancras Inspector of Nuisances for selling milk adulterated with 20 per cent. of water. The day on which the adulteration was detected, gravely pleaded the defendant, was a very wet one, and some rain-water must have got into the cans. In no other way could the "extension" of the milk be accounted for. Mr. Hosack was not convinced, and inflicted a 40-shilling penalty with costs.

The Bishop of Liverpool recently occupied the pulpit of the University Church, Oxford, and in his sermon said the world now-a-days was well high drunk with self-conceit about its so-called progress in arts and sciences. They had fallen on a sceptical and unbelieving age, and met on every side with doubts and questionings about the truth and value of revelation. There were districts in the great metropolis, in Liverpool, in Manchester, in Birmingham in the Black country, where Christianity seemed practically unknown.

Mr. Johnston, Cupar Fife, agent for the late Mr. Ellice, who represented the St. Andrews Burghs for upwards of forty years, has informed several electors that the deceased gentleman has left them £10 each "to buy a mourning ring, in token of his grateful remembrance of their disinterested friendship and support during the long period of his political connection with the Burghs," and he also gives, as a mark of remembrance £5 each to any other of those who voted for him at his first election in 1838. Of seven gentlemen who were entitled to the mourning ring three are dead, and there are only six survivors for the bequest of £5 each.

It is estimated that there are about 100,000 Swiss in the United States.

John Rogers, the statuette man, will spend the winter in Stamford, Conn.

Jem Mace, the well-known pugilist, is keeping a hotel at Melbourne, Australia.

The Princess of Wales recently shocked society by wearing green velvet in public. Salvini went upon the stage when he was fifteen, and is in a manner a protégé of history.

The Chichele Professor of History in Oxford is now ordinarily known by the name of "the corrupt boroughs."

Peter Cooper proposes for the United States to build railways in Mexico with the deposits in the postal savings banks.

Mrs. Mercy Studley died in Bremen, Maine, a few days ago, aged 105 years. She had been a lone widow for sixty years.

A lady who saw Bernhard in New York, says "when she sat down on the sofa she did not make any more show than a cord and tassel."

The hero of the burned Seawanhaka, Capt. Smith, has been presented with \$1,165, given with the hearty assurances of esteem and gratitude of the contributors.

The son of the author of the "Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," Oliver Wendell, Jr., is delivering a course of twelve lectures in Boston. His father always forms one of the audience.

An unnatural mother in London has been sent to jail for six months for burning her little nine year old daughter four or five times in the thigh with a poker, heated red hot for that purpose.

## Canadian News.

Scarlet fever prevails in Brantford. Robins were seen around Bowmanville last week.

The Blyth *Record* has reappeared under the management of Mr. E. Floody.

The London City Council has voted \$200 to the Women's Christian Association.

The Liberal candidate for Mayor of Toronto is W. B. McMurrich and the Conservative is Alderman Close.

The *Warton Echo* claims that Colpoys is open later in the fall and earlier in the spring than any other harbor on the Georgian Bay.

Wentworth County Council declined to take any action on the resolution of the County Council of Peterborough, favoring a reduction of the number of reeves.

David Long, of South Yarmouth, caught a silver grey fox and three red foxes, near White's Station, L. & P. S. R., last week. They are numerous in that vicinity.

Mr. George E. Casey, M.P., at a recent meeting in Grange Hall, Middlemarch, Elgin, delivered an address on the subject of currency. His remarks appeared to be much appreciated by a large audience.