sre drawn. There are enough of young women in Canada to furnish domestic help, but they will not go into what, to them, seems something like servitude until the conditions are changed. They must be made more comfortable; they must be treated with greater respect. The supply from Europe will hardly be ever equal to the demand, and unless some change is effected we shall continue do hear the cry of servant yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of formgirls wanted. But there is an alternative. Let mothers educate their daughters to kitchen duties as well as planc-torturing, let them insinuate Soye's Art of Cooking into their hands occasionally and take away the novel relating the loves of the two sublime patricians, Ronaldo and Ernestina, and then when the servant famine comes there will be plenty of help from the domestic circle. In this new country the servant of to-day becomes the mistress of to-morrow and rice-versa. Long may it continue, and long may the cry of servants wanted be heard in the land; it is a sign of prosperity.

THE rumor is revived that it is the intention to pay the members of Parliament of the lrish National party a sessional allowance. and that a sum will also be given to defray their expenses in case of a general election. This is nothing but what is right. The members of the Irish National party are clever, but they are poor. Its backbone is composed of men engaged in literature for a living-such as T. P. O'Connor, Sexton, Justin McCarthy, O'Donnell, Sullivan, Healy. and others, who in the long sessional struggle for their country's rights have to sacrifice their time to their duties. When a general election comes on Liberals and Conservatives are assisted from funds supplied by the Carlton and Reform Clubs, out of which, it is needless to say the Irish members receive not a cent. Whatever pecuniary advantages the regulary party members derive from their position the Irish Nationalists have none, but on the contrary they are constantly called upon to make sacrifices. Their lines are not cast in pleasant places, they are tabooed in the clubs; they are debarred from high social circles, unless they learn to betray their country, and they have nothing to look forward to except the gratitude of posterity. True, this is a noble reward, but they must live in the meantime. and it is only proper the race for whom they are striving, whether at home or abroad, should see that they do not suffer more than is necessary. It is calculated that in the event of a general election, from seventy to eighty National members, will, if they can procure the necessary election expenses, be returned to Parliament, and, if this be so, they will hold the balance of power, and obtain Home Rule. Under these circumstances, an with these bright hopes, it would be a pli that the lack of the sinews of war should in terfere with the success of the Irish Parlie mentary party.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

-During the past week there were 68 in terments in the Roman Catholic, and 24 the Protestant Cemeteries.

... Captain Kirwan left Montreal on Thursday last for Winnipeg, where he in ing a weekly paper. Considering the experience and literary ability of Mr. Kirwan, not to say anything of his popularity, there is not much fear of journalistic failure in the wide field of the North-West. We wish him all success in his enterprise.

-The Rev. Father Rellly took his departure from this city last wack for a permanent residence in Savannah. The rev. gentleman has found his health to have improved considerably during his sojourn at the Hotel Dieu. A number of the parishioners of St. Patrick's presented him, on his departure, with a purse containing the handsome sum of one hundred and three dollars, as a token of their high esteem.

NORA'S LETTERS.

The following sums have been received by the Tressurer since the last statement :-- H Heaton, Nebraska, 50c; Richard McShane, \$2; P J Durack, 2; John McElroy, 2 B Emerson, 2; James McGuire, 2; Michael Feron, 2; J J Hayes, 2; J D Purcell, 2; J J Curran, 2; Mrs McCronk. 2; Mrs Peter Mc-Mahon, 2; Dr W Hingston, 5; John B Murphy, 5; Mrs McOrank, 2; \$34 50.

THE LATE REV. L. T. PLAMONDON.

Rev. Canon Louis Theodore Plamondon, Dean of the chapter of the Cathedral of Montreal, and Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Chartes, France, died Monday morning at the Hotel Dien; he was a member of the Society of One Mass. The funeral obsequies of the regretted deceased was held in the Cathedral on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday last Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, presided over ordinations held at the Cathedral. The following aspirants to Holy Orders were received by His Lord-

Desconship-Rev & Lelong, Faris, France; D Graton, Montreal; rl Leblanc, Congregation of the Holy Cross. Sub-deaconship-Rev A M Martin, Mon-

treal; Narcisse Gauthier, Montreal; J B Tonsure and minor orders-J Sinnet and J

Kiely, 8 J.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE LADIES LAND LEAGUE.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Ladies' Land Lesgue in the Weber Hall last week, Miss McDonnell, President, in the chair. After general business was gone through, Mrs. Evans was called upon to address the meeting. After appropriate remarks on the working of the Land League since its formation, the speaker said she was glad to see that the women in Ireland were doing their share of the work intrepidly, and that when arrested they go to jail rather than pay the fine, for if they pay the fine they strengthen the enemy. She spoke of the difficulties under which they held their meetings, but they were persever-

Waters and the Books."

Evans, to which she responded in a pleasing manner. After a few remarks by the Presi dent, the meeting adjourned. Twenty-six new members joined.

ST. Ann's Boys' TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- At the request of the Rev. Brother Arnold, the worthy and energetic Superior of the Christian Brothers connected with St. Ann's parish, about 300 boys, ranging from 12 to 18 years of age, assembled at the St. Ann's Hall ing a boys' temperance society. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Brother Arnold, Mr. John D. Quinn acting as Secretary, Mr. P. Flannery, President; and several other officers of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society were present. The pledge was administered and the members enrolled, atter which Mr. P. Flannery briefly addressed the members, calling their particular attention to the great nobility of the cause in which they had enlisted, exhorting them to remain faithful to that cause, and assuring them that the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society would do all in their power to assist them in their efforts. The Rev. Brother Arnold also gave them good advice, placing plainly before them the good results which a life of sobrlety and morality would necessarily give them. The election of temporary officers, for the purpose of completing their organization, was then proceeded with, the following being the result :- Director and President, Rev. Brother Arnold; 1st Vice-President, James Brennan; 2nd Vice-President, James Stinson; Secretary, Patrick Brennan; Assistant-Secretary, Patrick McDermot ; Treasurer, Edward Finn ; Grand Marshal, Patrick Coghlan; Assistant Marshal, Patrick Shea; Executive Committee-James Burns, Arthur McKeown, John Rogers, Robert Wiggins, John Colline, James Warren, Michael Meehan, John Coady, Denis Shea, Lawrence McCabe, Thomas Rogers and Michael Doheny. The election for permsnent officers will take place on the 3rd Sunday in March. Judging from the interest evinced at the first meeting, a brilliant and successful future is confidently anticipated for the new society.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. THE OFFICIAL BETURNS.

The polls closed at five o'clock Wednesday

last with the	followiz	ig result		
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WARDS.	Beau-	Lepre-	Beau-	Lepre
}	dry.	hon.	dry.	hon.
East	116	33	83	
Centre	108	123		15
West	41	193		152
St. App's	636	227	409	
St. Antoine	413	964		551
St. Lawrence.	104	277		113
St. Louis	353	188	i 65	
St. James	817	172	645	
St. Mary's	551	96	455	
Total votes	for Be	audry	. 	3,211
٤٠ ((probon .		
		•		•
Total r	nsjority	for Bear	udry	908
	ALDE	ERMEN.		
	CENTR	E WARD.		
Rainville				332
Watson				
.,				
Majority	for Rais	aville		134
	WEST	WARD.		

nd	WEST WARD.
ity	Stevenson 392
in-	Stephens 279
ia-	Majority for Stevenson 113
	Donovan 643
	Barry 431
ln.	Mejority for Donovan
aì	ST, ANTOINE WARD.
	Holland 1030

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n	ST, ANTOINE WARD. Holland Montrait	
٦,	Holland	1030
. 1	Montrait	215
-	MontraitGilman	193
_		
	Holland's majority over Montrait	815,
<u>'</u> 2	over Gilman 837.	
۱.	Holland's majority over Montrait over Gilman 837. st. Louis Ward.	

Normandeau	
Majority for Dubuc	165
6T. JAMES WARD. Beausoleil	644
Allard	
Majority for Beausoleil	222

Fournier..... 337 | tion he says: "She was unrelenting in every

ST. MART'S WARD.

oralty 6,514. THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society held last evening the following resolutions

Moved by Mr. P. CARROLL, seconded by EDWARD SCANLAN, and unanimously resolved: 1st. That the Irish people in Canaua sympathize with their fellow-countrymen in Ireland in their struggle for freedom and justice, and that they consider that it would be in the interest of the Empire that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland, and that the political prisoners should be immediately released.

2. That Mr. Costigan, M.P., be recuested to move a resolution in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, to the effect that such are the opinions and wishes of the people of Canada.

3rd. That the members of Parliament for the constituencies where the Irish societies pass such resolutions, as well as those of the adjoining constituencies, should be requested to support any address to that effect that may be moved by Mr. Costigan. were adopted ---

AMEBICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MESTING OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Local Committee of the A meeting of the Local Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which meets in this city in August next, was held in the Natural History Scolety rooms last evening. The chair was occupied by Dr. Sterry Hunt, and there was a fair attendance of the members of the committee. Dr. HUNT submitted a form of invitation to distinguished foreigners in Europe, which was adopted with instructions that it should be printed and circulated under the directions of the Executive Committee, and that members of this committee be requested to send any names of gentlemen whom they wished invited.

vited.

The various committees reported progress and were asked to continue their labors.

It was resolved that the members of the Local Committee now in Ottawa be a deputation to wait on "His Excellency the Governor-General to invite him to be present at the meetings in August.

General to invite him to be present at the meetings in August.

It was also resolved that the Secretary, Mr. F. W. Hicks, write to Prof. Putnam, Permanent Secretary of the Association, inviting him to come to Montreal to meet the Local Committee and consult with them as to the particular arrangements for the meeting in August.

For the information of the Special Committees, Dr. Drwson gave an idea, based on the Boston meeting, of what would probably be the course of the proceedings for the different Committees, and the requirements as regards balls, entertainments, etc.

halls, entertainments, etc.
The meeting then adjourned.

tation of McGee's beautiful poem "The thirty years ago, died on march 3rd, he was grown and successful previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Suplimity of the heroes that actuated and the previously in the service of the Bank of meditated on the first and greatest command. Supplied the first and grea And the second of the second o

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES AND MR. PARKMAN.

A Lecture by Father Ryan, S.J.

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Parkman has a curious chapter, which he entitles "Devotees and Nuns." Our heretic historian has shown himself a "centralized contradiction" in his opinions of religious men, and I think we shall see that he proves himself to be "a phenomenon of moralmechanism" in his appreciation of religious women. But we shall again let our author describe his characters, and contradict himself. Ba 1637 the Jesuits established a college

at Quebec for 'the education of Indian boys. But the Indian girls needed education and civilization too, for the Indian woman was scarcely less avage and cruel than the Indian warrior. It is interesting to observe, however, that a few feminine traits of character were found highly developed amongst Indian maidens - their love of ornaments was almost artistic, and their spirit of curiosity was quiet heroic. They had actually anticipated our modern apostles of the "mathetic" in their appreciation of the sunflower! They did not wear the flower as an ornament, but from it they extracted a species of oil which they used for (the purposes of the toilet) their hair. A missionary gives a rather striking instance of Indian female curlosity :-- He had erected an altar in his rude hut, and though his altar decorations were not very attractive, his congregation were inclined to come so inconveniently near that he found it necessary to forbid them to enter the rustic chapel. One dashing maiden, however, came near the door and said she would at least look in if she died for it! After all there was some reason to hope for the civilization of these poor, simple children of the forest. And so Fr. Le Jeune, a Jesuit, wrote to France appealing to the charity of her devoted daughters in behalf of the little indian girls. The appeal was soon answered. The mission was distant and arduous. It is not easy at any time to exile oneself from home and friends for ever. But when the place of exile promises nothing to our nature but privations, trials, bardships, suffering and death, the courage that says "I will go" must come from Christian fortitude. That spirit cannot be of earth which prompts the valiant women" to face all her nature shrinks from, to leave all her heart holds dear. There are those names in Mr. Parkman's chapter that ought to be ever held in veneration by Canadians of every creed. They are M. de la Peltrie, Marie de l'Incarnation and Marguerite Bourgeois. We shall see first what these brave and devoted religious women did, and then consider our historian's opinion of them and their work.

(Page 183 :- "They arrived at Tadonsac on the 15th July, and ascended to Quebec in a small crait deeply laden with saited codfish, on which, uncooked, they subsisted till the first of August, when they reached their destination. On the strand of Sillery, between the river and the woody heights behind were clustered the small log cabins of the Algonquins. The nuns were at first lodged in a small wooden tenement under the rock of Quebec at the brink of the river. Here they were soon beset with such a host of children that the floors of their wretched tenement was covered with beds and they had no respite from their toil. Then came small-pox carrying death and fear among the neighboring indians. The labors of the nuns were prodigious in the infected air of their miserable hovels, where sick and dying savages covered the floor. Amid all that is most distressing and most revolting, with little food and less sleep, these women passed the rough beginning of their new life.")
Page 184:—" But how did these women bear themselves amid tolls so ardnous?" asks Mr. Parkman, and he answers by citing a pleasant record of one of this heroic little band of brave women-that fair and delicate girl, Marie de St. Bernard, called in the convent Sister Joseph; and the nuns, describing her, gavs: "Her disposition is charming; in our time of recreation she makes us cry with laughing; it would be hard to be melancholy

when she is near." Such is Mr. Parkman's general description of the life these devoted, humble, hard-Majority for Beausoleil...... 222 working Bellgious led in Quebec. He is equally generous and truthful in describing Boy 364 | the actions of each. Of Marie de l'Incarnapractice of humiliation; dressed in mean attire, she did the servant's work, nursed Total number of votes polled for the may- sick beggars, and showed in a rare degree the faculties most useful in the prac-tical affairs of life. Engaged in the duties of Christian charity and the responsibilities of an arduous post, she displayed an ability, a fortitude and an earnestness which command respect and admiration. She harmonized and regulated her infant community with excellent skill, and in the midst of relentless austerities she was loved as a mother

by her pupils and dependents." Of Madam de la Peltrio he says:-The traditions of the Ursulines are full of the virtues of M. de la Peltrie-her humanity, her charity, her penances and her acts of mortification. "No doubt," says Mr. Parkman, " with some little allowance these traditions are true."

Such were these two religious, according to to historical fancy? Marie de l'Incarnation, Mr. Parkman says, was a woman " lost in the vagaries of an insane mysticism," and sustained by "mental intoxication and false excitement." While M. de la Peltrie, when a young lady in the world, was abundantly and super-abundantly enthusiastic, and in the convent the fair devotee, says the heretic, thirsted for admiration with a restless longing for eclat. Now, I know there are incongruities in every character, few are completely perfect. It Mr. Parkman meant to say these religious women had their faults we should not quarrel with him. But when, after having described and proved their virtues, he turns round and tells us these very virtues are faults, we have surely some reason not only to be surprised but to complain. It will not do for Mr. Parkman to tell us he is a heretic and gives us a heretic's views. This answer would be intelligible if he had called his book a history of his historical opinions, but it is simply Parkman's self-contradiction is instructive, especially when united to his self-assurance. They show us that even a well-meaning, honest-minded heretic is simply incapable of rightly appreciating anything Catholic. Mr. Parkman describes well what he understands. but he understands only the natural. He

serious when he told the young man to go and sell all he had, &c., or when He said the that loves father or mother more than Me is not worthy of sale." Probably Mr. Parkman would say nous avons change tout cela. We do things differently now, yes, but surely you may think differently without laughing at those who continue to to Mr. Parkman's ideal-Marguerite Bourgeois. Her portrait has come down to us, "he loyalty and womanly tenderness. Her qualities were those of good sense, conscientiousness and a warm heart. She had known no with the best intention can credit her with but a meagre allotment of celestial favors. To this day in the crowded schoolrooms of Montreal and Quebec, her successors instruct the children of the poor, and the pleasant memory of Marguerite Bourgeois. On the martial figure of Malssoneuve and the tair form of this gentle nun we find the true

heroes of Montreal." The beretic can appreciate the Sister of Charity because her life and labors are for the with the bravery of the savage warrior. The most part in material surroundings, relieving the corporal wants of the suffering and the only the Christian who could die like a design.

poor. But he sees only the outside of her martyr. If the heretic's views are true, he is life, he cannot understand the interior spirit, right when he tells us the Jesuits failed-

the soul that sustains life.

Jesuits in general. "Few passages of hisattest the earnestness of their faith and the Him whom the Catholic missionary adores as intensity of their zeal; but it was a zeal that | God. was bridled, curbed and ruled by a guiding hand. Their marvellous training in equal measure kindled enthusiasm and controlled it, roused into action a mighty power, and made it subscrylent as those great material forces which modern science has learned to awaken and 'to govern." (Page 7.) The Jesuits gained the confidence and good will of the Ruron population. Their patience, their kindness, their intropidity, their manitest disinterestedness, the blamelessness of of telling him his opinion is wrong.
their lives and the tact which in the utmost In conclusion I would give Mr. Parkman fervor of their seal never failed them, had won the hearts of the wayward savages, and chiefs of distant villages came to urge them to make their abode with them. (p. 70.) get that remarkable book called the Ex-Again, "when we see them in the gloomy that followed, toiling on foot from one infected town to another (the smallpox was raging everywhere) wading through the sodden snow till they descried at length through the storm the clustered dwellings of some backwood hamlet. When we see them entering one after another these wretched abodes of misery and darkness we must needs admire their self-sacrificing zeal, though he smiles at the

furility of the object. (p. 98.) "Nowhere is the power of courage, faith and unflinching purpose more strikingly displayed than in the record of these missions. (p. 142.) "The Jesuits had borne all that the human frame seems capable of bearing ie., mutilation, tortures, famine and the menace of death in its most frightful forms at every hour of the day and night. Did their zeal flag or their courage fail? A furore intense and unquenchable urged them on to more distant geze towards a horizon dark with perils yet Such is Mr. Parkman's descriptions of the

race as the English Earls of Arundel never had the mailed barons of line confronted a faith so appalling with so prodigious a con-stancy. (p. 389.) He had a courage uncon-er of Giencos to the throne of the Stuarts. scious of fear, yet redee med from rashness by a cool and vigorous judgment. (p. 390.) When he was near death from tortures, the cured us of everything in the shape of loyalvery mention of which make us shudder, the ty to Kings or Queens and stamped Republisavages tore out his brave heart and drank his blood that they would inherit some of his bravery. Time does not permit us to cite Mr. Parkman's eulogies of each of the Jesuit we trust the would-be assassin will meet with heroes. We shall content ourselves with the and Isaac Jogues. Of Garnier, Mr. Parkman says: (p. 40, 5 and 7.) (Bead from book,

&c. the account of his death, &c. Jogues, our heretic says, was one of the purest examples of Roman Catholic virtue which this Western Continent has seen. (p. 304.)

Here surely were heroes and saints, and

now let us see what Mr. Parkman thinks of them. He has told us of the men; what has he to tell of the missionary? What motive power prompted their deeds of devotedness, and what was the end of all their heroid action? Our historian tells us the beautiful story of their exterior life and actions, but who will tell us the more interesting and historical fact. But what are they according | instructive story of their minds and their hearts. Where was formed that brave spirit of unconquerable fortitude that animated the soul of Brebouf? What changed the heart of the gentle Ganier and gave him the lionlike courage of the Aiax (the hero) of the Huron mission? How did he who was venerated as a living martyr leave home and friends again to seek and find a second death amongst the Iroquois? Mr. Parkman tries to answer these questions by telling us these man were Jesuits; the answer is true and sufficient if Mr. Parkman knew what a Jeguit is; it is false and self-contradicting as given and explained by Mr. Parkman. Our historian undertakes to tell us what the Society of Jesus is-we have heard his definition, a centralized contravention, a phenomenon of moral mechanism-it is more, and worse it is a moral monster in what it does, it does violence to the noblest qualities of manhood," deprives its members of intellect and will. The men Mr. Parkman has described were moral Jasuitz, they were selected for hood," deprives its members of intellect and absurd if he wishes us to accept his book as their ardnous mission because their \$14,000 will be spent in Three Rivers, and a history of Catbolic missionaries. Mr. superiors thought so. Were these men deprived of intellect and volition? Were the noblest qualities of their manhood crushed? Surely their heroic deeds should be a sufficlent answer. But besides their actions we have their works. Yes, the lion had something to say for bimself. The missionary has written the history of their hearts and amiles at religious avocations, calls the highest | written it literarily in his blood, Their form of prayer mere mental excitement, sees testimony is true, and the heretic lifstorian

In every letter of theirs the motive and the end are evident and the means they used actuates the motive and attains the end. The motive was obedience, the means mortification and prayer, the end the greater glory of God. The Josuit is essentially a soldier, a soldier of the two-edged sword, a soldier of the army of whose standard is the cross. think and do what the Son of God taught | Obedience is the soldier's virtue; the virtue them. There is one nun that seems to come up | that perfects the man and forms the hero and the seint. Prayer and self-abnegation are the Christian soldier's armour, and the bansays, and her face is a mirror of frankness, ner he bears to victory is illumined by the glory of God. Mr. Parkham undertook to tell us the history of the Jesuits in Canada, the story of their devoted lives, their faults, miracles, ecatacies or trances. Abbe Taillon their follies and their failures. Had the heretic nistorian confined himself to facts we could admit with him that those whose history he tells were Christian heroes. But if we are asked to accept the heretic's " views," then we say his Christian heroes show noteing more than pagan virtues. Rob the Cathelic missionary of the supernatural motive, the supernatural means and the supernatural end of his action, and you give us only the man. The man may be brave pagan Iroquois could die like a man-it is they failed if the end of their mission was to Mr. Parkman devotes an entire volume to | teach the savage to die like a man-they did the history of the Jesuits in North America. not fall if they showed by shedding their It is in this volume especially that the heretic | blood for God and for the salvation of souls historian exhibits himself as a compound that the Catholic missionary's greatest glory contradiction. I will not give my views is to die a martyr's death. If the Jesnit misabout Mr. P.; I will give Mr. Parkman sionaries in Canada failed, then I say that himself. Here is what he says about the awful drama that ended on Calvary was the greatest failure the world has ever witnessed. tory are more striking than those which The heretic who begins by laughing, with accord the efforts of the early French Jesuits Parkman, at the supernatural life of the to convert the Indians." (preface.) Catholic missionary, may ended with Straus The lives of these early Canadian Jesuits and Renam by laughing at the divine life of and Renan by laughing at the divine life of

> But I had better come to an end or I shall make my subject too sacred for a lecture hall. I might have said some hard things about our "heretic" historiau; I did not mean to burt his feelings; his opinions are public property when given to the world and it is with his opinions only I find fault. If he undertakes to teach me what a Jesuit is I think I have a right to tell him I know more than he does about Jesuits, and I take the liberty

and those who think as he does about Jesuits, this piece of advice: Go as soon as you can to a Jesuit college; talk to some live Jesuit ercises of St. Ignatius; don't be content with February of 1637, and in the gloomier months | looking at or reading it; make the exercises; do what that book tells you; go through an eight days' retreat, and I promise you at the and you will feel much improved in spirit and you will change your opinions about St. Ignatius and his Society.

And to you my Catholic friends I would give the same advice, not that you need to correct your views, but because I know it is good for us all at this season of penance to think of making our lives more perfect.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEREC. March 3, 1882.

The attempted assassination of Her Britannic Majesty has caused a sensation here, much of it indeed put on. Many individuals are exand mere deadly ventures. They burned to pressing their thankininess at the narrow do, to suffer and to die, and now from out a escape of Her Most Gracious Majesty, but I living martyrdom they turned their heroic am positive the loss of a ten dollar bill would effect them more keenly. Before we had any more appalling, and saw in hope the day knowledge of the assassin's name it was most when they should bear the cross into the most generally put down to some Irishman blood stained dens of the Iroquois. (p. 146.) and no doubt many gobe-mouches had already "Yet while laboring at the work of conversion | prepared a rope for Parnell and the leaders with an energy never surpassed, gentle- of the Land League. Loyalty! did any nation ness, kindness and patience were the rule of ever evince greater loyalty to worthless their intercourse" with the Indians. (p. 134.) royalty than the foolish people of Ireland? For Charles the First they fought and bled Jesuits in general. He is even more eloquent and sacrificed their lives and property, when when he comes to recount the heroic actions the same king was sold by his own country. of individual missionaries. John de Brebouf men, the Scots, for a few pieces of silver to was the Ajax of the Euron mission, its truest his British subjects, who very methodically hero and its greatest martyr. Of the same cut off his head. The succeeding generation of Irishmen again took up the sword for James the Second, when the English kicked er of Giencoe to the throne of the Stuarts.

Thank God we have grown out of all that foolishness. The British Government has canism on our hearts with a vengeance. With the woman Victoria we sympathise, as every man with a man's beart ought to and the punishment he deserves. With the mention of two other names, Charles Garnier | Queen-bah! Kings and Queens are but relics of barbarism, monuments of men's stupidity—the less of them the better.

It is to be hoped some action will be taken on the suggestion of a Land League convention in Montreal. Why should the Irish element of this growing country play only second fiddle to the League in the United States? It would be well to show our strength, and teach Mr. Clifford Lloyd and the other moral, if not physical, hunch-backs, Gladstone and his man Friday, that those who uphold the principles of free land and free Government for Ireland are not servant girls. We want a little more life in our element. We have worked for the patriotic politician long enough, and if we only show a large muster, we will soon have the patriotic politician ready to do a little work for us, and the always conscientions party sheets will find our cause is not half so bad as they thought

DIOGRAMAS.

THE SENECAL SYNDICATE GET THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE Q.

M.O. & O., RAILBOAD. After the sale of the Western Division of the North Shore Railroad to the Pacific Syndicate, which measures only 144 miles, for the sum of 4,000,000, the Quebec Government now sells the Eastern Division, which measures 214 miles, to the Senecal Syndicate for the same sum of \$1,000,000, with an additional cost of \$698.000 to be expended by the Syndicate for works in only \$50,000 in Montreal; the remaining \$33,000 will be devoted to the ballasting of the road as far as Quebec, perhaps altogether in the vicinity of the Book City.

Claremont, the future residence of Prince Leopold, is being thoroughly overhauled, the drainage is to be put in perfect order, and some structural alterations will be made in the interior of the mansion. The fine ball-room tacing the lawn is being converted into body. In renovating the blood it clears and a drawing room. This is the chamber in quickens the intellect, and thus gives to both

ROUND THE WORLD

The wild borses pasturing in the pampas of the Argentine Republic are estimated to number two and a half millions.

There was nothing peculiar about a recent Toronto wedding up to the point when the married couple quitted the church. Then the bride dropped her husband's arm, got into her father's carrigae, and returned home alone. She refused either to see him again or to make any explanation of her conduct.

Lady Lonsdale, the widow of the late young sarl, will remove to Wilton, the beautiful seat of her brother, the Earl of Pembroke, where she will probably reside with her infant daughter. There is no truth in the report, so wildly circulated in society, says the London World, that an heir to the earldom is expect-

Mme. de Buto nee Bonaparte-Wyse, better known as Mme. Rattazzi, still holds her own. She astonished the Madrilenos the other night by appearing at a ball in an ivory-satin dress embroidered with a "hunt" of the date of Philip II-horses, dogs, and hunters-the whole reproduced in natural colors with the most costly silk needlework and artistic

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railway is preparing to erect an immense transfer house which will revolutionize the transfer of grain from western to eastern roads. The transfer will be cheaper, quicker, and the weighing more accurate. It is expected that the house will have a capacity of transferring 500 car-loads a day and prevent freight blockades.

The gayety at Pau this winter has been almost unexampled—hunting, lawn tennis, cricket, polo, balls, concerts, bazaars, afternoons and golf. About the town are seen drags,tandems—nay, even very much tandems, in the shape of three horses in a line. The weather has hitherto been most perfect-no firer, open windows; and yet, until quite lately, skating with the spectators sitting on the banks with parasols up.

"Do you mean to call me a liar?" asked one railroad man of another railroad man during a distute on business they had on Austin avenue yesterday. "No, Coloniel, I don't mean to call you a liar. On the contrary, I say you are the only man in town who tells the truth all the time, but I'm offering a reward of \$25 and a chromo to any other man who will say he believes me when say you never lie," was the response. Well, I'm glad you took it back," replied the other party, as they shook .- Texas Sift-

The Investors' Guardian says that 1,385 new companies were registered under the Limited Liability acts in London during 1881, with a total capital of £167,892,941, the particulars of which appeared each week in the columns of that journal. In 1880 the total number of companies registered was 1,225, with a capital of \$150,139,920, which included several of the old-established joint-stock banks, registered under limited liability, whose capital amounted to £21,487,000. A classification, under sixteen different headings, shows that the run has been chiefly upon mining, manufacturing, and trading enterprise.

Germany, it is known, is the El Dorado of orders and decorations; still it may cause some surprise to hear, on the authority of the new Army List, that the Orown Prince is the happy possessor of no less than 65 stars and crosses. He is followed by his uncle, Prince Charles, who has 55 decorations, and his coueln, Prince Frederick Charles, with 53. Next on the list come General Count Packler, the Emperor's chamberlais, with 49, Prince Bismarck with 44, and Count Moltke, with 43. Prince Albrecht of Prussis is the possessor of 35, and Field Marshal Count Mantauffel and Gen. Blumenthal can boast of 33 and 32 decorations respectively.

A Sunday law passed in 1702 remains on the statute books of Connecticut. It has long been ignored as to its more se visions, but occasionally its prohibition of travel is brought into notice by a prosecution. as in the case of excursions last summer. The Germans of New Haven and Hartford are moving for such modification as will allow them a moderate amount of recreation on Sunday. The legislators are squirming between two fires, for there is a strong and active sentiment of Puritonism in the State. The bill under consideration would remove all restriction from Bunday travel, and permit concerts after sunset.

Statistics of receipts of the theatres and circuses of Paris for the past year have just been published. Their total in dollars is about \$4,522,800, as against \$4,001,800 in 1879, and \$4,331,000 in 1877. For 1878, the the year of the exhibition, they were \$5,131-800. Of well-known theatres, the following are the returns : Opera, \$617,588 ; Theatre Francais, \$617,488; Chatelet, \$318,304; Opera Comique, \$279,392; Hippodrome, \$240,360; Porte St. Martin, \$227,648; Varietes, \$224-121; Vandeville, \$160,072; Galte, Palais Boyal, Folies Dramatiques, and Nouveautes, \$140,060 each; Gymnase, \$118,000; Odeon, \$94,682 ; Chateau d'Eau, \$61,682 ; Bouffes, \$76,292; Nations, \$64,988. Then follow the Cluny, Panorams, Bellville, Batignolies Greneile, Gobelins, and Montmartre Theatres with upward of \$20,000 each, and lastly theatres with receipts less than \$20,000.

MARINE DISASTES.

NEW YORK, March 2 .- The British barque William J. Stairs," from Liverpool 11th, for New York, was totally wrecked at the foot of Bath Avenue, Long Branch, N.J., yesterday morning. Her cargo consisted of 1,200 tons of salt. She had a crew of 15 men including the captain, Kenneth McKenzie. She was valued at from \$30,000 to \$35,000, was built two years ago, and owned by Alex. Roy and others, of Maitland, N.S., and was partly insured. The crew, with the exception of Joseph Dickson, the cabin boy, was saved by Life-Saving Station No. 5, at Green Pond. The crew were landed one at a time in the breeches buoy. The men were almost nated, but were at once taken to the station and cared for. The vessel has been so padly broken up by the waves that it is only fit for firewood. The shipwrecked mariners are being fed and clothed at the life-saving statiou.

Tue blood cannot properly perform its tunetions when loaded with impurities, because it is thick and sluggish; and every person needs. at times something to cleanse and quicken the vital current. Dr. J. C. Aver's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla meets this want perfectly. and his discovery; of this compound ranks as important in preserving the blood in a healthy condition as does that of Wm. Harvey in demonstrating its circulatory action. Nothing else so vitalizes, purifies and enriches the blood as Ayer's Sarsaparills. It is a perfect blood and nerve food. It never disturbs the stomach, but greatly assists and promotes the digestion and assimilation of all nutriments, and increases their power to sustain and mourish the mind and body the power of long sustained,

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