

IRELAND! PUBLIC OPINION! THE LEAGUE STILL STRIVES For the People's Rights. THE "PROTECTION" BILL

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.] LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Standard this morning asserts that a decision of great importance has been taken by the Cabinet, viz., to drop the Arms Bill and introduce a land bill without any delay. DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Parnell has written an important letter to the people of Clara, in which he withdraws the portion of his speech made last Sunday advising the ploughing up of lands in order to prevent landlords from grazing cattle thereon, and says that action would be against the criminal law, and that he cannot justify it. There are rumors that the Government have an eye on this speech, and it will probably lead to serious consequences for Parnell. Accounts from Sligo County represent that many farmers, who lately refused to pay rents higher than Griffith's valuation, are now hastening up the rents on the landlords' terms. CORK, Feb. 22.—A private powder magazine here was forcibly entered, and a large quantity of gun and blasting powder stolen. It is rumored that the Government will interfere with the Parnell demonstration here on Sunday. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—A meeting was held this evening to protest, on behalf of Ireland, against the Coercion Bill. Judge Elcock presided, and the meeting was addressed by Fathers Horstmann and Barry, John Murdock, editor of the Highlander, and Col. Forney. Letters were read from Speaker Randall and others. Resolutions were adopted condemning the course of England, and commending the leaders of the Land League. LONDON, Feb. 22.—Many Irish members will address their constituents on Sunday, by which time it is expected the Protection Bill will be passed. It being considered unnecessary to keep the coast guard ship Belleisle on the north coast of Ireland any longer, therefore she has been ordered to return to Kingston. DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Last evening Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in the Music Hall for the benefit of the Shawmut Rowing Club. Mr. Phillips reported his views upon the present condition of Ireland. He criticized the press for the position it takes on the Irish question, and said that Parnell does not stand at the head of a nation of paupers, and asserted that O'Connell and his followers have done more to make Ireland intelligent, law-abiding and prosperous than the whole brood of English statesmen that have dallied over the problem for a hundred years. Speaking of Gladstone, he said the Prime Minister must have taken a leaf from the book of a certain Irish Baronet, who once uttered an Irish bid that he was willing to sacrifice the whole of the constitution to save the remainder. Gladstone, he said, is a little man in a great place; a weak man elevated above his head. The Coercion Bill is an oak of terrible necessity planted in a China vase and the vase will fall in pieces. There is no twin between the men at the head of the English Government and the epoch that needs their aid, for it is the convulsion of Christianity and civilization itself; it is science marrying the industries of that continent to this. The world cannot be held in such chains as the Government attempts to put upon Ireland. They might as well make Ministers of cast iron and make them preach by steam as to attempt to control the Irish people by the Coercion Bill signed by Victoria. Mr. Phillips said he took no stock in the plea that the agitation is a Catholic question, discussed the Land question and exhorted his audience to stand by the Irish leaders and give them moral and material support. PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Debats this morning comments upon Mr. Parnell's manifesto at considerable length, and praises its moderate tone. At the same time the Debats is skeptical of its having any great effect. A flattering biographical sketch of Parnell by "Ignotus" appears in this morning's Figaro. LONDON, Feb. 23.—A small farmer was shot dead near Buttevant, County Cork, yesterday, in consequence of a land dispute. BOTTOS, Lunenburg, Feb. 23.—A large quantity of pistols and ammunition have been forwarded here for the use of the police in the event of a Fenian outbreak. LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Home Rulers are determined to exhaust the sittings of to-day and to-morrow with amendments to the Protection Bill. Parnell embarked for France to-day. DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—Father Hurlley, a Catholic priest of Kilkenny, near Parsonstown, was to-day evicted from his farm. There was no rioting, although an immense crowd of people was present, and a force of 160 constabulary and military. Parnell, previous to his departure for Paris, handed the temporary leadership of the Home Rulers to Justin McCarthy. A report that the Government intend to seize Parnell on his return from Paris causes much comment. It is not known when he will come back. DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the Land League to-day detectives outside took note of all who attended. A letter from Mr. Egan was read, which stated that the Paris press of all shades of opinions cordially indorsed the League. Mr. Dillon read a telegram from Mr. Parnell, advising the League to postpone the meetings which were to be held on Sunday, as it was desirable the terms of the Land Bill should be known before the meetings were held. Mr. Dillon denied that rents were being generally paid. The small farmer reported shot near Buttevant was only wounded. Two large farmers, members of the Land League, have been arrested. LONDON, February 23.—Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs that at the Land League meeting there a letter was read from Mr. Egan, now in Paris, denouncing Mr. Shaw's manifesto as an audacious assumption of leadership, and asking, "who in Ireland ever for a moment believed that the handful of ruffians who follow Mr. Shaw represent the country?" He adds: "Do the Shaws, the

Erringtons, the Blennerhassetts, the Bellingshams, the Colthursts, the Martins, the Henrys, the Foyes, and the rest of the traitors who basely deserted the Irish leader in the face of the enemy, think they can drag the country back into the slums of corruption and Whiggery, or that they will induce the people to adopt Bonaparte, to idolize Bright, the corduroist, or to offer thanksgiving for what is well described as a mixture of hock and good intentions which is being offered them by Chief Secretary Forster." He says that the cause of the League is receiving support from the press of all shades of opinion in France. Mr. Dillon announced that a sub-committee had been formed for the purpose of more completely organizing the legal department of the League. He said that a number of letters had been received asking if it was safe to send money to the League. It might have been remarked that there was a sensible falling off of the subscriptions from home branches this week, but not from America. It was natural there should be a feeling in the country that money sent would be intercepted by the Government. He advised all country branches to send what money they had on hand, and if any of it was intercepted they would give immediate notice, so no more would be lost. They had observed that there was a conspiracy on foot to intimidate the tenantry throughout the country. It was represented that the tenants were running and their landlords to pay their rents, but all they could say was that they would have been supposed to know something about such a thing if it were taking place, and they had no knowledge thereof. Doubtless, some of the larger farmers had broken down, but to say there was anything like a general break down of the people was a gross falsehood. Our correspondent adds that it is believed that there were far more potent reasons for abandoning the Sunday meetings than anxiety to see the Land Bill. The impression prevails that the Government intended to take the opportunity to make some important arrests under the Coercion Bill, and it is quite probable that a great majority of the demonstrations would have been prohibited. An agrarian outrage, which was first reported to have resulted in the death of the victim, has been perpetrated between Buntawald Mallow, in County Cork. A ploughman, named Lenham, was working on a farm recently purchased by Mr. Wm. Fyburgh, on the estate of Viscount Doneraile, when a shot was fired at him from behind a hedge, and he was wounded in the head. He states that about four o'clock he saw two strangers in the next field. When he fell, the assassins came up and commenced beating him on the head, shoulders and body with a piece of iron attached to a short rope, inflicting a severe wound. Lenham was left unconscious and supposed to be dead. He recovered, however, and crawled home. He was unable to describe his assailants. Two farmers, named Connors, members of the Land League, were arrested on suspicion. The local league has condemned the outrage and offered a reward for the arrest of the perpetrators. DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—At yesterday's meeting of the Land League Mr. Dillon remarked that there was a sensible falling off of subscriptions from the home branches this week, but not from America. Thirty thousand cards of membership are being issued every week. The amount received this week was £1,236—£300 from the Irish branches and the remainder from America. The Times announces that extra vigilance against Fenianism is being exercised and likely to be continued for some time. During the past fortnight the number of suspected persons who arrived in London is reported double what it was in the first two weeks in January. Most of the suspected persons who lately arrived in London came from Ireland; some are from Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and other large towns, and America. Certain members of Parliament continue to receive threatening letters, the most of which are handed to the police, and others burned. Precautions continue at the several barracks. The rifle ranges of the volunteers are still unused, owing to the want of ammunition, which has been all removed from the magazines. Parnell's departure for Paris was more owing to severe nervous prostration than to the requirements of the Land League. A Dublin correspondent reports that the Emergency Committee is preparing to supply landlords with Protestant tenants from England and Scotland to occupy farms from which tenants can or may be evicted in the South and West of Ireland. The representatives of the Committee continue to attend the land sales occasioned by the non-payment of rents. The police and soldiers are obliged to protect the Committee's officers in some cases. LONDON, Feb. 25.—At a meeting of the Directors of the National Steamship Line, yesterday, the opinion was expressed that emigration to America this year would greatly increase owing to the Coercion Bill. The profits of the line last year were over £100,000. Parnell writes that it will take a week to finish his business. He will call on the Archbishop of Paris, and will be introduced to Marshall McMahon, who takes the greatest interest in the Irish question. It is denied that Labouchere has become connected with the Pall Mall Gazette. LONDON, Feb. 25.—A farmer has been beaten to death at Gormanstown, King's County. Deceased was one of a number of men who have been going to various houses demanding arms. The Irish demand for revolvers from Birmingham has completely subsided, probably owing to the Coercion Bill. A Roman Catholic priest having commented unfavorably upon Parnell's alliance with Rochefort and Hugo, a merchant at Cork wrote to the press, stating that Parnell went to France to enlist the aid and sympathy of the whole of the French nation, and not a section thereof. Parnell endorses the statement. PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Intransigent says that Mr. Parnell has come again to Paris for the purpose of extending relations with that portion of the Republican press which upholds the cause of Home Rulers. Parnell returns to London to take part in the discussion of the Land Bill. The Archbishop of Paris publishes a note warning Parnell that the Irish cause should not be mixed up with the revolutionists. It is thought the Archbishop will not see Parnell. PARIS, Feb. 25.—Parnell intends to call upon the Archbishop of Paris and also M. de Lesseps. The French press condemns the mixing up of the Irish cause with the Communists as ruinous. LONDON, Feb. 26.—A despatch from Paris says Parnell has again been interviewed by a correspondent. He denies that he sought Rochefort, but says that the latter sought him. He, however, admits appealing to Victor Hugo. Concluded on Eighth Page. Alas for the monks of St. Bernard and alas for the noble dogs. The St. Gothard railway is about to do away with them, and heroism and chivalrous charity go with them.

A PLEASANT EVENT. MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S READINGS AND RECITATIONS. O'Donovan Rossa would undoubtedly have received a cordial welcome from his countrymen in this city had he been able to fulfil his engagement with the Hibernal Society, but for little disappointment or regret was felt at his non-appearance he has only himself to blame for sending so pleasing a substitute as his charming and talented wife. Nordheimer's Hall held very few vacant seats on Monday night week, and the large audience assembled was united in its hearty greeting of the fair reader, when she was introduced by Mr. J. C. Fleming. When the applause had subsided, Mr. Fleming made a few introductory remarks, explaining the reasons which compelled Mr. O'Donovan Rossa to remain in New York. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa then arose and said that although her welcome had been most cordial, she felt assured there must be some disappointment at the substitution of readings for a lecture, for she was certain that the audience would have preferred living words to those of authors who had lived in other times, and although she was accustomed to give expression to the views of other people, she felt rather timid in expressing her own ideas. After a few other remarks of a pleasant nature, between the elocutionist and those who had assembled to hear her, Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa commenced her programme. The first selection was a poem by O'Donoghue entitled "We're Irish Everywhere." The strong national sentiment pervading the piece aroused the enthusiasm of those present to the highest pitch; and even if it had been deficient of poetry Mrs. Rossa's rendering would have made it a poem. Her clear voice, enriched by an sweet an Irish brogue as ever reduced the English language to a semblance of beauty; her gift of elocution, made perfect by graceful and unerring gestures; her varied programme, at once national, sentimental, and humorous, combined to furnish an entertainment pleasing alike to the wrought feelings of the patriot, to the readily irritated risibles of the mirthfully inclined, and to the trained ear of the cold critic. Among the most important of Mrs. Rossa's selections were "Orange and Green," "Fenian," "The Beautiful City of Derry," an amusing sketch entitled "Molly Muldoon," and a poem in the Irish language, descriptive of the beauties of Ireland. Her recitation of Davis' magnificent poem was almost as realistic as a painting of the famed battle field. In "Molly Muldoon," Mrs. Rossa's evident full appreciation of the humor gave an added effect to the charm of her elocution, and although the simile has rather a sombre cast for application to anything of a mirthful nature, we might say that there was a ghost of a laugh trilling through every word and expression used. But striking beauties might be pointed out in each selection giving it did limited space not forbid. As the notice of O'Donovan Rossa's inability to come to Montreal did not reach the city until almost the last moment, the Committee of management had no time to procure local talent to assist Mrs. Rossa in the evening's entertainment, and, therefore, Mr. J. C. Fleming found that it suddenly devolved upon him to fill up intervals in the programme with addresses. His first subject was taken from the prominent part taken by women in Irish history, where they had fought not only in the field of politics but on the battlefield for the rights and liberties of Ireland, and referring to the dull wit attempted by the English press in its allusion to the present stand made by Irish women, which was laughing in a somewhat ghastly fashion at the Ladies' Land League movement, said that the English evidently forgot that they were women, and that they were now under petition government. With regard to a address of his grievances, he said that it was the duty of Irishmen in Canada to follow, and not to lead the Irish at home, and that, therefore, the present land agitation demanded their hearty support. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, alluding to these remarks, said that she went further than Mr. Fleming, and thought that nothing was ever to be obtained from England through her Parliament. However, it would be as well for the Land Leaguers to remember that should they fail they had the skirmishers at their back, and it was not injurious to the national cause if England should happen to know it. In his second address, Mr. Fleming related the story told of Dr. Johnson, who in a walk through the streets of London one day, stopped to watch a butcher who was skinning an eel. The fish, which was naturally pained by the operation, wriggled and squirmed until the butcher lost his patience, and began to use some very bad language. Dr. Johnson remarked that he supposed the eel had to be skinned, but he did not see the necessity of the butcher swearing because the eel did not submit quietly to the operation. Dr. Johnson passed on, and did not wait for the finish. The eel finally wriggled out of the butcher's hand, and winding itself around his throat strangled him. This incident applied to the position of Ireland and England. England had been skinning Ireland for centuries past, and if the skinning operation was not soon discontinued the latter might yet wrest itself from the former's grasp, and winding itself around its butcher's throat thus destroy it. The moral drawn was then discussed at length, after which Mrs. Rossa resumed her programme. Subsequently Mr. Fleming delivered what might be termed an essay upon the Irish language, and as a final contribution pointed out the evils resulting to Ireland from the existence of the Orange organization. Each of his subjects was suggested by an item in the programme. At the conclusion of the entertainment Mr. P. J. Coyle, in a brief but very stirring address, proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, and he was seconded by Mr. P. Carroll, President of the local branch of the Land League, who suggested the feasibility of the formation of a ladies' branch. Mrs. Rossa returned her thanks in a graceful speech, after which three cheers were called for by Mr. P. J. Coyle, and heartily given. The platform was decorated with Irish, French and American flags, and before the appearance of the talented elocutionist the Irish National Band played a number of national airs. The remarks of each of the speakers were enthusiastically applauded, and the sentiments expressed appeared wholly identical with those held by the audience. SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY. Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—Examiner and Chronicle.

THE IRISH BALL A Grand Affair. GREAT SOCIAL SUCCESS Rank and Beauty of Canada Represented. DRESSES, ETC.

At the risk of being considered even second-hand plagiarists we use the following lines from Byron's poem of Waterloo, copied from this morning's Herald:—"There was a sound of revelry by night, And Canada's capital had gathered then Her beauty and her chivalry; and bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men." And without any manner of doubt, any one walking into the Windsor at ten o'clock last night, mounting the stairs, turning to the left, advancing along the magnificent passage, making way through the crowd which generally blocks up the entrance, and looking into the ball-room, would, no matter how badly developed were his tastes for aesthetics, have been actually dazzled by a glorious sight. We use the word glorious simply because we can find no other which would portray the truth without risking the subtimities, for, certes, it was a brilliant sight to see, and one to be remembered; one in fact, the like of which has not been witnessed in Montreal within living memory. There they were, about half a hundred groups arranged into cotillon order and harmony, handsome men, some of them, and beautiful women all of them, describing circles and segments of circles; going through the poetry of motion to the sound of music most melodious, resembling nothing more than the flight of birds or nothing less than constraint. But we repeat it was a sight to see, and the great trouble was with those not claiming to be either connoisseurs or dilettanti, to judge which was the more charming, the dresses of the ladies or their pretty faces, God bless them. And this last expression obscures the difficulty at once, and gives the palm to the faces, for whoever heard of a being being called upon a piece of silk. Faces there were of blonde the purest and brunette the rarest; eyes of azure approaching to amethyst, and eyes of gray resembling diamonds in brilliancy. The whole *tout ensemble* simply begs description. It would take the pen of a Hugo or a Beaconsfield to describe and a salvator Rosa to do justice to the scene as a whole. Perhaps the greatest compliment we can pay to the dresses is to say truthfully that the colors were so chaste and the toning so refined that they fade from the memory. There were not half a dozen low-necked dresses to be seen, and we can easily believe that next year there will not be one at all. It may be a little unkind to say so, but the simple truth is that in former times more attention was given to the success, as an attainment of the Irish ball than to the social status of the personnel, while as regards last night's affair nothing was omitted. The cream of the Irish people of Canada was present and all that was symptomatic belonging to our client-class. Among the invited guests our reporter noticed His Honor M. Robitaille, the Hon E. J. Flynn, Arthur H. Murphy, M. P. P. Thomas White, and a word many other distinguished men whose names will appear in their proper places. It is necessary to pay a tribute to the officials of the Windsor Hotel for their courtesy and foresight, and to state that the *salle de danse* is one of the best on the continent. It is large, roomy, commodious, and from its capacity for containing air we should say decidedly healthy, as also from the fact that notwithstanding the large number of dancers no complaints were made of undue warmth or overcrowding. There is a lady staying at the Windsor at present who is a *Canadienne*, though married to a French gentleman, and whose home is in gay Paris. This lady was attracted by the music last night and looked in. She seemed struck with what she saw and exclaimed "Mon Dieu, quelle beauté! quelle scene!" This was a compliment as spontaneous as it was deserved, and describes better than we can the general appearance of the Irish ball at the Windsor last night. Mr. George Dury was President of the ball, and to him chiefly must be attributed credit for the new departure, which, in point of social excellence, causes the annual Irish ball to claim precedence to either the Calcedonian, St. Andrew's, or any other national *foie de liou* nature. The Lady Patronesses were Madame T. Robitaille, Mrs W. H. Hinington, Mrs M. P. Ryan, Mrs M. Doherty, Mrs J. S. Wurtel, Mrs Thos White. The Reception Committee were Messrs J. J. Arnot, Charles J. Doherty, M. Guerin, Henry Kavanagh, S. H. Ewing, John D. Parcell, John J. Hay, E. P. Ronney, G. Bury. Floor Committee—J. J. Milroy, P. J. Ronney, M. J. Quinn, J. U. Shortt, Edmund Guerin, and D. McEntyre, Jr. Invited Guests—Lieut. Governor Robitaille and Madame Robitaille, Hon Edward Blake, Hon John O'Connor, Hon T. W. Anglin, Hon E. J. Flynn, John Costigan, M. P., Hon W. Lynch, Dr. Berzin, M. P., Mayor Ton of Halifax and Hon J. A. Chabreuil. It would look like slandering if we praised every one, but Mr. McIntyre is certainly entitled to thanks for his perfect floor arrangements. There were no *contresens*, which is saying a good deal. Nor must the supper be forgotten. It was perfect. The bill of fare was complete, the wines were excellent and the invited guests did not drink champagne enough if it was not because it was not good nor that their hosts were not generous. We regret that we could not procure a complete list of the ladies dresses and meet beg our readers to accept what we are enabled to furnish. LADIES' DRESSES. Mrs. J. Stewart, maroon velvet and mauve overskirt trimmed with lace, gold ornaments. Mrs. Thos. White, black velvet, trimmed with black lace; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Hington, black satin and lace trimmings; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Foley, black satin and white lace trimmings; gold ornaments. Mrs. McEntyre, cream-colored silk; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Kimpston, black velvet and lace trimmings; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Mooney, garnet velvet and lace trimmings; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Barry, garnet velvet and corn colored silk. Lace trimmings; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Milroy, pink satin shired, with lace trimmings; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Murphy (Quebec), cream silk.

Mrs. Mullarky, pink silk, and lace trimmings: per ornaments. Miss Harwood (Vaudreuil), pink silk, with white organdy overskirt and flowers, silver ornaments. Miss Stewart, pale blue satin, silver ornaments. Miss O'Brien, cream-colored silk, with cherry-flower trimmings, diamond ornaments. Miss Mountain (Quebec), cream-colored silk and satin, silver ornaments. Miss Mooney, cream-brocaded satin. Miss White, pale pink satin. Miss Barclay, white silk. Miss Bella White, pink satin, lace trimmings. Miss MacGillis, Ecu India mull, with lace trimmings and flowers, gold ornaments. Miss Guerin, white cashmere, silk fringe, gold ornaments. Miss Wilson, white silk. Mrs. Small, Pompadour satin and cardinal, diamond jewellery. Miss Mount, cream satin, trimmed with smilax and flowers. Mrs. Parent, pale blue satin brocaded silk, trimmed with down. Miss Paterson, cream silk, trimmed with spangled tulle, gold ornaments. Miss Macdonald, pink silk, trimmed with lace and flowers. Miss O'Flaherty, white satin, trimmed with heather blossoms and poppies, diamond ornaments. Miss Doherty (Sherbrooke) white tarlatan, diamond ornaments. Miss Agnes Doherty (Sherbrooke) white cashmere, trimmed in white satin. Mr. Walter Kavanagh, pale blue silk dress, with pink bodice, Limerick lace trimmings. Mrs. Wm. Davis, white satin and lace trimmings, diamond jewellery. Miss McCullum, pink satin. Miss Shorey, pink satin costume and diamond ornaments. Miss Cronin, green silk, white tulle trimmings and ivy garlands, gold jewellery. Mrs. Stafford, pink silk and satin, gold ornaments. Miss Whelan, white silk, blonde trimmings, gold ornaments. Miss Rafter, rose pink silk and satin, with gold jewellery. Mrs. J. McCready, white silk, thread lace trimmings and diamond ornaments. Miss McGlynn, pale blue silk, with cardinal roses and gold ornaments. Mrs. V. Roy, grey silk, satin trimmings, gold jewellery. Miss Crompton, pink satin shired, diamond ornaments. Miss O'Brien, red silk, faced with satin, gold ornaments. Miss McLaughlin, red velvet, point lace coverings, diamond ornaments. Miss McGrail, pink satin dress, with gold ornaments. Miss Murphy, white satin and gold ornaments. Miss McIntyre, blue silk, gold ornaments. Miss E. Wilson, white satin dress, gold ornaments. Miss Shea, Brooklyn, pale blue silk and satin, real lace trimmings; diamond jewellery. Mrs. Corbet, Brooklyn, black silk velvet, real lace trimmings; diamond ornaments. Mrs. M. P. Davis, pale purple silk with real lace trimmings; diamond ornaments. Mrs. P. McGauran, pale blue silk with garnet velvet and roses; gold jewellery. Miss V. Mount, white silk, with lace trimmings; gold jewellery. Mrs. L. Mullarky, white silk and satin, gold ornaments. Miss O'Donoghue, Kingston, white satin, Spanish lace trimmings, diamond ornaments. Miss Muldoon, purple velvet with lavender overdress, gold jewellery. Mrs. H. Muldoon, white satin with green-rose overdress, gold jewellery. Mrs. J. McGarvey, white silk and satin with moss rose garlands, diamond ornaments. Miss Hayes, white satin, lavender silk overdress, with down trimming. Mrs. Tribey, black silk, with diamond jewellery. Miss Tribey, black tulle, cardinal trimmings, with gold jewellery. Mrs. Donovan, pink satin, real white lace drapery, diamond ornaments. Mrs. McKernan, white damasse, satin trimmings, diamond ornaments. Miss McDougal, black velvet, lace trimmings and diamond ornaments. Miss Lupton, Ottawa, cream tulle, with blue satin bodice; gold jewellery. Miss Egan, black silk, with cardinal roses; gold jewellery. Mrs. P. Patton, white satin brocade, pansy trimmings and diamond ornaments. Miss M. Patton, white silk with gold ornaments. Miss Jackson, white satin quilt, brocade bodice and diamond ornaments. Miss Mullin, maroon blue silk, white flower trimming, gold ornaments. Miss J. Tribey, blue silk with white tulle trimmings, gold ornaments. Mrs. J. P. Whelan, pale blue silk, trimmed with Limerick lace; gold ornaments. Mrs. Kavanagh, light blue silk with red satin tudies and Limerick lace trimming; diamond ornaments. Miss Cochenather, black silk velvet, long train. Mrs. McGinn, pink dress, white silk flowers and long train. Miss Gortle, pink silk dress (short).

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS] HOPES. If my thoughts will ever hover Round the bright and joyful past, And I live the old days over, That seemed too bright to last, Yet I know those days are ended, And will come to me no more, Yet my sighs with hope are blended, For the future days in store. For that future holds a treasure, Be it near or far away, And I'll gather in my measure As it fall athwart my way. If by fortune now I'm jilted, Will I cry out in my pain, When I know if one hope's wilted Other hopes will rise again If the present brings me sorrow, Other hours will bring me rest, For the sun shall shine to-morrow Though he sinks now in the west. CHERRIS. Group can be cured in five minutes by the combined use of Hagerday's Pectoral Balsam and Yellow Oil. Indeed, Yellow Oil is in itself a specific used internally and applied outwardly; but to heal and strengthen the lungs the Pectoral Balsam may be used with great success. Both of these matchless remedies should be kept in every house. To be obtained of all dealers in medicine. H 29-2 AN EMPRESS FOOLED. SOME LATE VIENNA GOSSIP ABOUT ROYALTY. A private letter recently received from an American lady, sojourning in Vienna, contains the following interesting gossip. We have been very much disappointed this week at the announcement of the postponement of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria with Stephanie, the Belgian princess, for which preparations, on a grand scale, have been going on here all winter; a perfect carnival season the nuptial week would have been. The postponement is indefinite; the reason given is the princess' extreme youth; her parents say she is but a mere school child, not strong, and they fear that the balls and festivities, generally, given in her honor, would be too much for her, particularly as she has not yet been to a ball or anything of the kind. You know royal etiquette obliges her to come to Vienna to be married—her husband being of higher rank—an emperor's son, and she only a King's daughter, and besides, as Austria is a first and Belgium only a second-rate power. Poor little thing, I do not doubt she was so homesick at the idea of coming away off here so forlornly to be married, that her father and mother had not the heart to let her go. Alas! for the fine innumerable costumes of the countesses and princesses which through the kindness of a shopkeeper, or modiste, we are privileged, as strangers, to gaze upon—of superb material, still with embroidery in crystal beads, chenille, gold thread, silver, jet and garnet. Among the Viennese modistes there is a good deal of bitter feeling, as the Em press sends to Paris for almost her entire wardrobe, and, as she is at the head of fashion there, other ladies of course follow her example, which robs the Viennese of their wealthiest customers. But they were all well pleased just now to hear the following story: One of the leading modistes of the city—hoping to succeed where others had failed—took several of his newest costumes to the Empress. With one of the dresses she was enchanted, and anxious to purchase it, but his price was more than she thought even she ought to afford. She coaxed him to sell it for less; but no, he would not, so he departed. All day and all that night she thought and thought about that dress, and the more she thought, the more she desired to possess it. So, early in the morning, she sent a messenger to the shopkeeper to order the dress. She must have it and would take it at any price. Alas! the manager returned, looking very woful, having the shopkeeper's regrets that her majesty was too late, as he had sold it to the Emperor the afternoon before. Then she thought, "that dear man, some one has told him I looked for that dress and so he is going to surprise me with it; but he shall not get ahead of me, the dear old duck." So off she drove and bought the finest present she could find, took it to the Emperor, and presented it with a sweet speech and sweeter smile. He accepted it with the utmost grace, showing both his pleasure and surprise. She withdrew, and waited and waited for the expected gift. It came not. Later in the day she learned that her dear Emperor had purchased it for, and presented it to, a favorite opera singer. One can imagine the weeping and gnashing of teeth about that time in the Austrian Winter palace. MARON WINDS! The sudden changes and high winds which prevail in March makes a bottle of DOWNS' Elixir always necessary to have at hand. It is a sure cure for sudden colds and all lung diseases. 25-4 RINTEL'S Mandrake Bitters will cure all such diseases. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Try it. 29-4 The best remedy for strains and galls on horses is Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment. Good for man and beast. 29-4 FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS use "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. 29-20 WE HAVE FREQUENTLY HEARD mothers say that they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething stage, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. 29-4 A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE Comfits or Worm Lozenges, creates great constipation among the worms, which twine and twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them. 29-4 A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed. 29-4 Holloway's Pills—The Female's Friend.—So soon as the human functions are disordered they should be rectified. It is a hopeless delusion to leave the malady to its own course. A few appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. They arrest all morbid influences, and prevent disease from extending and affecting more distant organs. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be at once so harmless, yet so antagonistic to disorders affecting the other sex. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their purifying, regulating, and renovating virtues. They may be safely taken by females at any age.