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Stop the Clock.

STORY OF A CHRISTIAN BROTHER'S SCHOOL.

BY T. D. SULLIVAN. The school was full, the little boys At sums and lessons worked away Reserving all their fun and woise For their approaching hour of play. Their tutors, grave and plous men, Marked page and line for them to con, Sets tasks and "copies" out, and then, Directed, cheered, helped them on.

God bless those tutors, so resigned. (iod bless those tutors, so resigned, For Christ's sweet sake, this work to do, To train and form the youthful mind In knowledge and in virtue too, But sec- a lad with eager eyes, A red checked, sturdy little block, (but rushing in, and, panting cries, "Oh, stop the clock, sir, stop the clock !"

"I've seen the inspector in the street, And turned and hurried on before, And though I think my pace was fleet. You'll have him shortly at the door." The tracher sighed and turned around, And touched the swaying pendulum, The clicking wheels forb-re to sound, The hands stood still, the clock was dumb.

Into the school the inspector came, He looked about, and said his say, Saw nuch to praise and naught to blame, Wrote down some words, and stalk-d away, And now that what might soon befall No great official's nerves could shock, The teacher turned unto the wall And once again set on the clock.

Why was it stopped? A word will tell. For when the hour was just complete From out its tiny brazen beil. The chimes came ringing clear and sweet; And as the final stroke was sped. As though it spoke some sweet behest, Each little lad bowed down his head And signed the cross upon his breast.

So stands the fact, so runs the rule That in this ancient Christian land, From every state assisted school The Christian emblem must be banned: That here, on Iretand's hallowed ground, The school must bear with the and loss, If Irish youths therein are found To bow their heads and sign the cross.

All honor to the Brotherhood Who, loving Ireland's children well, And zealous for their country's good, Refuse in bonds like these to dwell; To save a higher, dearer right, They cast the golden curb away; And faith and freedom, pure and bright, Are in their crowded schools to-puy.

The cross is raised o'er roof and door, The crucifix hangs on the wall, The statue of the Maid who bore The Ston of God, looks down on all. An air of peace and holiness From those dear symbols seem to flow, A smile from heaven to cheer and bless The little learners ranged below.

And now at all their stated times The youths may study, play, or pray. Or freely sing the simple rhymes With which they close their working day. And young or old need never fear A state-paid censor's startling knock, Or everniore expect to hear The shouted caution—" Stop the clock !!

PRAYER TO ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS

" O, glorious St. Paul. who on earth was a mirror of innocence and a paline of penance! O, hero of sanctity; chosen by God to meditate, day and night, on the most bitter passion of His only begotten Son, and to spread devotion to it through the world by thy words, by thy example, and by the means of thy institute. O, apostle, powerful in word, who did spend thy life in bringing back to the foot of the crucifix the misguided souls of so many sinners, look graciously from heaven, I beseech, thee, on my soul likewise, and hear my prayers. Obtain for me such love for my suffering Jesus that, meditating on him continually, I may make his scrrows mine; let me see in the deep wounds of my Saviour the malice of my sins, and let me gain from them, as from fountains of salvation, the grace to weep over them bitterly, and efficacious resolution to imitate thee in thy penance if I have not followed thee in thy innocence. Obtain for me likewise, O Saint Paul, the five and thirty years of age, who have come grace which particularly and earnestly I ask, over here for recreation and a good time prostrate at thy feet. (Here mention the grace which is desired.) Obtain, moreover, for the Holy Church, our mother, victory over heretics, for whom thou didst pray so much, a

passed the relic over your body before you felt the good effects ?" asked the reporter.

"It was immediate. I felt the power return to the very parts that had been affected first-my toes. I kept on praying, and the next day I could move my feet. But my voice was still the same. But I wasn't at all discouraged. I knew the Lord was helping me, and, little by little, I regained my strength until, on the ninth day, I jumped to my fect in my joy, and rushed across the room, and when one of my neighbors cried out that I was saved, I spoke aloud without effort or pain. I was as much surprised as any one, though I knew just what the result would

"On Friday I walked up to the monastery, a distance of two miles, and when Father Victor saw me he exclaimed : 'I knew you would be cured, for you have shown your faith. God has indeed been good to you, my daughter' Aud that's the whole case, from beginning to sud."

Father Victor said positively that he believed it to be a miracle worked through the Divine wisdom. He recollected Mrs. Davin distinctly on the occasion of both her visits to the monastery, and was confident that she was neither able to walk nor speak at the time of her first visit.

THE ISISH ORICKETERS. Some Interesting News About the Irish **Belleven who will Play at Montreal on** the **Soluber**. the 3rd October.

The following account of the eleven is taken from the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.

THE VISITORS. The Irish players, who are stopping at the Brevoort House, are a number of gentlemen who were selected from different parts of Ireland during the past summer by Mr. Na-thaniel Hone to visit this country to meet the leading cricket clubs of America and Canada. The names of the visitors are as follows :--Mr. Nathaniel Hone, captain of the team Mr. Charles Barrington, Mr. George D. Casey. Mr. Hugh Gore, Dr. Arthur R. F. Exham, Captain Rowley A. Miller, Mr Geoffrey B. Hone, Mr. John H. Munu, Mr. David N. Trotter, Sir George Colthurst, M1. Horace Hamilton, Mr. Wm. Hone and Mr. Brougham. They are all young gentlemen between twentyover here for recreation and a good time generally. Mr. Charles Barrington, who is about thirty years of age, is in charge of the business affairs of the tourists. He is a brother His enemies, for sinners their conversion, for of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and a member of the celebrated Phonnix Club, of Dublin. return to the Catholic faith. Finally, inter- He accompanies the party, as one of them return to the Catholic faith. Finally, later rede for me with God that I may have a holy death, so that I may come to enjoy Him with thee in heaven for all eternity. Amen, (One l'ater, Ave and Gloria.)" "How long was it after the priest had "How long was it after the priest had pursuits. He belongs to both the Phoenix and Stoics cricket clubs of Dublin. The latter consists of past and present members of Trinity College. This is his first visit to America, with which he says he is greatly pleased. Mr. Hugh Gore is a gentleman of wealth living in the county Tyrone. He is about twenty-seven years of age, and also belongs to the Phonix Club, but does not play with the eleven. Dr. Arthur R. F. Exham is about twenty-five years of age. He lives near Dublin, and likewise belongs to both the Phopix and Stoics clubs. Captain Rowley A. Miller is a young man of twenty-nine years, and an officer of the Royal Tyrone Fusileers. He is a famous cricketer, and is a member of the Phonix, Stoics, University-Long-Vacation, North of Ireland and Omagh cricket

clubs. He has been an expert player since 1861. This is his first visit to America, as, in fact, it is of all the party except Mr. Barrington. The Captain expressed himself highly delighted with his first impres-sion of New York. All the other gentlemen composing the party are either merchants or men of leisure, who belong to cricket clubs in different parts of Ireland. All of them, however, are members of the Phanix Club, of Dublin. Captain Miller and D H. Trotter are two of the Irish twelve who played against the Boston and Athletic baseball eighteen at Dublin m 1874. Miller was bowled in both innings by McBride, and Trotter was caught out by Harry Wright. Miller took four of the eighteen's wickets for twenty-five runs. All the Irish players are hard hitters and good batsmen, and some of them are superb bowlers. They began practice on the St George's ground on Wednesday, during which Capt Miller met with an unfortunate accident which disabled his lefh hand, and which will render his playing to-day a matter of uncertainty. Yesterday morning some of the gentlemen resumed their practice at the same place, and in the afternoon the majority of the party proceeded to Brighton Beach rac-s, and afterwards dined at the Manhattan Beach. In the evening some of the visitors left their hotel to accept invitations to dine with friends, while others attended Wallack's and the Grand Opera House. The team have been given the use of the Knickerbocker, Union League and other clubs in the city, andinvited by Mr. Leonard Jerome to visit the Coney Island races on Saturday next, but will be unable to accept, as they will be engaged in the match with the St. George's Club. They are to dine with the Union League Club on Saturday night.

afternoon, and saw some of the Irish players at practice. One of the eleven was batting, fence. The player was Mr. N. Hone, the captain of the eleven, and judging from his free style of play his reputation of being a "hard hitter" is no flattery. When he left the wicket he was introduced to the *Herald* representative and had a talk over the object

of their visit to America "I do not wish you to think me imperti-nent, but I should like to know if you come as a representative Irish eleven ?"

"No; we do not come as a representative eleven, but in accentance of the invitation of Mr. Marsh, of the St. George's. We were all anxious to see the country, and it makes it all the more enjoyable to have a match at cricket wherever we go."

"Have you brought the best team that Ire-land can turn out ?"

"No. We have as good an eleven as we could induce to come. I should like to have had Mr. Alexander and Mr. Fleming with us. We are also unfortunate in having Mr. Miller disabled so early in the visit, as he is one of the best of our party." " Are your eleven all Trinity College men?"

" All with the exception of Mr. Brougham, who graduated at Oxford, and Mr. W. Hone Ir., and myself, who hail from Cambridge University.

"Do you think you have as strong an eleven as the Gentlemen of All England?" "We played a match in May against what

we supposed was to be the Gentlemen of All England, but was, really, the eleven of the Marylebone Club, and we won in one inning. I think they rather underrated us, and made up a second rate eleven, as we scored over 300 in the inning."

"What do you think of the St. George's grounds?'

"I think they are very good grounds, and there does not appear to be any fault to find with the wicket. I hope we will have fine weather to-morrow.

Since the above was written the Irish cricksters have easily besten their St. George opponents in New York.

The Parnells.

When Mr. C. S Parnell, the present member for Menth, was a candidate for the represontation of Dublin County in March, 1874 the following letter relating to him and his family was written by the late Rev. Richard Galvin of Rathdrum, County Wicklow, and sent to one of his clerical friends in Dublin, with permission to read it to any priest of the county who might wish for information regarding the caudidate. We have been furnished with the original by the respected clergyman in whose possession it remained, and we believe the document is now printed

Savings in Ireland. In his report on savings in Ireland Dr Neilson Hancock says :-

The class of savings that show the greatest change in the year are the deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks. The uninterrupted progress of deposits and cash balances from £12,967,000 in December, 1863, to £32,815,000 in 1876, has since shown a change for the worse, first the increase of ± 1 .-956,000 in 1875 was followed by an increase of only £1,000,000 in 1876 ; this was changed into a decrease of £69,000 in 1877, followed | bling)-It's being very fine here for the last by the decrease of $\pounds1,001,000$ in 1878, and by the decrease of $\mathcal{L}_{1,001,000}$ in 1879, and week. Indiate (who has been kept in by now a decrease of $\mathcal{L}_{1,554,000}$ in 1879. So there the showers, indignantly) —What's been very have been decreases for three years in success- ine here? Native—The rain. Very fine rain. have been decreases for three years in succession. Taking the actual decreases in the last | Exit Native Joker, burriedly. three years, they amount in the aggregate to $\pounds 2,624,000$. The falling off in Bank deposits in 1860 was $\pounds 433,000$, in 1861 of £604,000, in 1862 of £616,000, and in 1863 of £1,422,000, very closely resembled the present crisis, the aggregate of withdrawals in three years was 12,642,000, only 118,000 more than in three years now, and in four years was £3,075,000, whilst in the third year of the present crisis we have reached a falling off of £2,624,000. The present crisis has been more acute in the second and third years, as the $\pm 1,001,000$ falling off in 1878, is greater than the £616,000 in 1862, and the £1,554.000 in 1879, than the £1,422,000 in 1863. The question, whether this falling off arises from the same causes as the distress in 1861-63, was traced to arise from wet and unfavorable seasons, producing pressure on the poor, is best tested by the statistics of the poor relief. At the last previous crisis there was an in crease in the number relieved under the Poor Law for three years in succession, amounting to 3,991 in 1861, 13,150 in 1862, and 7,45,

in 1863. Now we have again r in-crease in the number relieved on three years in succession, 2,132 in 1877, 7,166 in 1878, and 6,156 r 1879. While the financial crisis is as financial crisis is as great, the suffering amongst the poor is slightly less, the aggregate increases in number of persons relieved in 3 years 1861-63 being 24,591, whilst in the 3 years 1877.79 the aggregate increases amount to only 15,454. The increase in the total number relieved in 1879 89,192, as compared with 44,722, is no evidence of increased pressure on the poor, but only of increased charity and humanity of the guardians to the persons relieved. In 1860 the numbers relieved in the workhouses were 42,262, and in 1876, before the commencement of the present crisis, the number relieved in workhouses was 41,306. The increase since 1860 has been almost entirely in outdoor relief; thus outdoor relief was given to only 2,460 in 1860, and in

1870 to 39,811. The charitable character of lawn. the relief is best shown by the treatment of orphans with their widowed mothers,

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

of the country. The losses of the Scotch trustees in the Glasgow Bank would make trustees more cautious about any but strict trustee investments like the funds; the fall in dividends in many companies would make investors prefer fixed incomes from the funds or debenture stock, which is also very high in price.

Scraps From the Comic Journals. (From Punch.)

A COUNTRY SELL .- Native Joker (dissessweek. Tourist (who has been kept in by

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK 1-Khedive janier (loq.)-Take'em away-take'em away! None of their tight European boots for me! They may say what they like-I mean to stick to my father's slippers!

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST .--- Landlord (to tenants who had given up farming at the end of his lease, to await better times,-Well Jackson, how do you like living on your capital? Farmer-Not too well, my lord ; but I find it cheaper than letting you live on it? EFFECTS OF A RECENT STOEM -The tempest

blew away tiles off the roots of houses, and turned the tiles into projec-tiles. INTEMPERATE WEATHER .- BOGTY, heavy,

wet and 'muggy.'

(From Judy.)

THAT OUGHT TO SETTLE HIM .- Of course Mrs. Tomkins must bave her usual holiday at the sea side. And if Tompkins can't go with her, what does that matter ? Not a bit ! Let him Fet on with his work, and think aimse flucky he has got some work to get on With.

THE SORT OF THING THAT GOES ON EVERY YEAR LATE IN AUGUST.—SCENE : CLUB.—Crusty old member-llere, waiter, get me a chop, no pepper on it, nor salt, and tell the cook to cut the fat off. Occasional waiter-Yes-sir, do you like ft lean, sir ?

THE RUB. ____Rr. Archibald Forbes tells us that the advance of Jach British column into the heart of Zululand was Preceded by scouring parties of calvalry, who quarry the coun-try like so many pointers. It is not at all surprising after all this scouring to learn thatas the columns advanced, the enemy was found to be clean gone.

A CONFEDERATION OF COLLIERY .--- A coali tion

Don't you SEE .- We have a friend who

makes hay in his front garden, and always speaks of the resulting store as his bishoprick-because, as he says, it comes off his

TAKING IT EASY .--- Mamina (in hope)-Are total orphans and deserted children. In 1860 you good now, Mabel? Mabel (in trouble) -Y-e-e-es. Manuma (in continuation)-And why are you not always good ? Mabel(in explanation) -- It's so much easier to be naughty. A BAD EXCUSE BETTER THAN NONE .- Gentleman-1 say, waiter, really, you know, this sole-ah-is not fresh. Waiter (blandly)-Not fresh, sir. Ob, perfently fresh, sir, but perhaps, sir-h'm-you might a spoilt the flavour by a heating of it with yer knife. KNOWING THE NATURE OF AN OATH .- (A fact) -Little Billy-Ain't this a prime pipe I vo bought, Jemimer? Jemina-Fine, which do yer like best, Billy-smokin' or swearin'? Little Billy-1 dunno, I spects I like swearin' best though ; the learnin' it do seem easier.

KATHERINE DAVIN'S STRANGE STORY OF HER CURE OF PARALYSIS.

Five Weeks Without the Power of Speech de Paul And Cured.

Hoboken is agitated over a singular occur rence which has taken place there, and which, although credited by many, is disbelieved by a large portion of the community. Katherine Davin, of No. 146 Clinton street, Hoboken. 27 years of age, native of Tellemole. Ireland. was prostrated by paralytic shock in July last. After lying helpless since, given up by her physicians as incurable, she has been restored to full bodily vigor by one of the Pas- tive session of parliament just ended. "The sionist Fathers of the West Hoboben monas-

trouble with my throat, which finally resulted in the paralysis of the vocal chords. I was unable to speak above a whisper, and even then the pain attending an attempt to articumorning of the 30th of July, and was unconscious until that evening at 6. Drs. Saltonstall and Lynch said that I was dying, The priest was sent for, and he administered the the church. But I did not die. I first felt it in my toes, two days afterward it had reached my knees, and then it took three days longer to get to my hips, where it stopped. My lower limbs were cold and useless. I had no feeling in them whatever.

"I was given hot baths and had every attention, but it did me no good. For five whole weeks I sat in that rocking chair, never occupying any other place. My husband and the neighbours watched with me and fed me. Dr. Saltonstall advised me to go to the county hospital, where he thought I would receive better treatment than I could possibly get at home. Besides, he advised electricity; and we were too poor to go to the expense of procuring a battery. But I told him I would go to the Fathers at the monastery first, as I had a strong faith in the Lord, and believed that, through the intercession of the priests, He could and would help me.

"Accordingly, three weeks ago last Friday, I was placed on a straw mattress and carried to the chapel adjoining the monastery. I rewith some sixty others. He passed a relic, a bone from the body of St. Vincent de Paul, prayer, which I repeated, fasting, every morning for nine days, and to which I attribute the disappearance of the disease.

Dr. Saltonstall says there is not the least doubt as to the woman having been paralysed; is certain that there was no fraud practised. Mrs. Davin's neighbors say that she could -Nine Days of Prayer in a Monastery neither speak or walk, they having used se--Touched With a Bone of St. Vincent vere tests to ascertain the truth. -N.Y. Star.

Eudorsed.

If the obstructionists in the British house of commons, or "the party of exasperation," as Mr. Butt used to call them, required encouragement to continue on the road they have hewn out for themselves, they have been meted full measure by the London Economist in an editorial upon the subject of the aborsession which ended yesterday," says this sagacious organ, "will be looked back to with

"I have no objections whatever to telling genuine satisfaction by one section of the you of my miraculous cure," she said to a re- house of commons. The home rulers have porter yesterday. "I was first attacked with done all that they can have hoped, and far paralysis seven years ago. I was attended by more than they can have expected, to do. Dr. Benson, and he used every effort to give They have made the year a little better than me relief, but failed. My entire left side was a blank in the matter of general dead. I was finally persuaded to pay a visit to the Passionist Fathers at the West Ho-ters and members alike into fits of imboken monastery, and was cured. I was quite potent irritation which must have given the young then, and said little about it, as I de- highest satisfaction to those who provoked sired to avoid publicity; but it was certainly them; they have extorted from the governa most wonderful cure, and I cannot imagine ment a measure which contains the germ of any cause therefor but the Divine aid that I many future concessions; and they have received. From that time up to last July my achieved all this without any breach of order health was very good; in fact I never have which could give a watchful and angry been sickly, but in that month I had some majority the opportunity of retallation which it was looking for. From the home rulers' point of view this is an eminent triumph, and it does not hold out a very pleasant prospect for future sessions. Every one who is not a late was something terrible. I was attacked home ruler will sympathize with the govern-by a paralytic shock at 10 o'clock in the ment in a contest in which they are engaged ment in a contest in which they are engaged; but the government take extraordinary pains to deserve that sympathy as little as possible. They have been pliable when they ought to have stood firm. They have lost their temlast sacrament and read the rites prescribed by pers when it would have been more politic, as well as more dignified, to have kept them. They have thrown bills upon the table of the spread over my feet, three days more it had house of commons upon whose preparation no adequate care had been spent. It is not by this kind of leadership that an invasion like that of the Irish obstructives will be defeated. To meet them with success the government must be perfectly clear as to what

it is that it means a measure to contain, and thoroughly resolved not to allow anything essential to that meaning to be omitted from it, or anything inconsistent with that meaning to be introduced into it. Upon a government thus equipped obstruction, even its present more ingenious form, would make no impression."

"How has the parliament of 1879 been off for obstruction?" demands the *Ezaminer*, and thus it makes reply : "We can only answer that it has had as much as the most gluttonous obstructionist could desire." Yes, the obstructionists have given John Bull a spice of their quality; nor have they yet done with bim. In the coming session, always within their rights, they will handle imperial quesceived the blessing of Father Victor, together | tions in so masterful a way as to paralyze parliament ; and when, after the next general election, their hands will have become over the parts afflicted and gave me this strengthened, they will compel the British ministry to grant any and every demand it may please them to make in the name of local self-government.

MATCHES TO COME.

During their stay in this country the Irish cricketers will not have much idle time, as thirteen matches have been arranged already that will keep them busy up to the latter part of October. They go to Syracuse early next week to play the eighteen picked players of that city, and on the 19th and 20th they are to meet the Staten Island Eleven. They then play another match at Hoboken with the United Eleven of New York, and afterward go to Philadelphia, where they remain a week. Their trip then embraces a visit to Canada, stopping at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hemilton, Guelph and Coburg to play matches with the resident cricketers. On their return they play at Detroit. The following is their programme as far as can be settled :--

September 16 and 17-Syracuse Eleven, Syracuse.

September 19 and 20-Staten Island Eleven Staten Island.

September 22 and 23-United New York Eleven, Hoboken.

September 25, 26 and 27-United Philadelphia Eleven. September 30 and October 1 --- Merion

Eleven, Philadelphia.

October 3 and 4-Montreal Eleven, Mon. treal.

October 7 and 8-Ottawa Eleven, Ottawa. October 10 and 11-Toronto Eleven, Toronto.

October 13 and 14-Hamilton Eleven, E. Hamilton.

October 15 and 16-Guelph Eleven, Guelph October 18 and 20-Coburg Dieven, Coburg.

October 22 and 23-Detroit Eleven, Detroit.

Some other matches may be arranged, and every effort is now being made to arrange a match with Daft's Eleven, now playing in Toronto. If such a match is arranged it will probably take place in Philadelphia.

A TALK WITH CAPTAIN HONE.

A representative of the Herald was over on the St. George's Cricket ground yesterday 1 on the Versailles road.

for the first time : AVONPAUK, RATHORUM, March 9, 1874.

Avondale, long the residence of the Parnells in this parish, is within one mile of me, and the high sheriff, your candidate, is one of the landlords of the parish. I have had the full-est opportunity of knowing all about them the roughly for the past twenty-seven years. They are allied by blood or marriage to the mother, who is, I think, of the royal Stuart race, was ever noted for her generous charities to the poor. The father, the late John Parnell, as a landlord, or as an agent to his uncle's, Sir Ralph Howard's property, was ever characterized as a humane, considerate, good landlord. All his tenants here are comfortable and independent, with good long leases. Here or there I never heard a case of oppression or extermination imputed to him or to his son, your candidate. As a magistrate, grand juror, poor-law guardian, and in every other public capacity he was highly es. teemed, no opinion on a perplexing business more highly prized than his. I never heard for twenty-seven years the slightest taint of impropriety alleged against any member of this family or household. I believe your candidate to be in every way a worthy child of such parents. He is a young gentleman of great promise, great shrewdness, and sound judgment. You may rely absolutely on his honor and integrity. Such is the decided conviction of his parish priest, who ought to know him well.

For Liver complaint, use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. Purely Vegetable.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY .--- " BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. 4 - 2

WHY WILL YE SHAKE? Because we cannot help it, we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment? No. That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remeay, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO BE EATEN BY WORMS, when one is buried, but to become food for them when alive is abominable. Nor is there any need, because a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges will drive them out of the living system, and the health will become established. 4-2

Edmond About derives a handsome income from his paper, the Nineteenth (entury. He has a sumptuous residence in Paris, where he entertains most hospitably, and in summer he and his wife and seven children go to a spacious old mansion, surrounded by a fine park,

there were only 274 orphans boarded out with

87 widowed mothers, and there were no total orphans boarded out under the Poor law ; deserted children were then provided for by Grand Juries and Vestries. In 1878 there were 6,744 orphans boarded out with 1,965 widowed methers, and 1,787 total orphans and deserted children boarded out under the Poor law. The deposits in trustee Savings Banks indicate principal noble houses of the country. The chiefly the condition of the artisan and servant class, and they show a decrease. The return in this case shows a decrease of £92,000 in the past year, following a decrease of £17,000 in 1878 in deposits in Trustee Savings Banks, from £2,208,000 in 1878 to £2,116,000 in 1879. This indicates that the pressure which has affected bank deposits has affected the artisan and servant class in the 36 towns where the savings banks are situate. It will be observed, however, that at the former crisis of unfavorable seasons it was not till after the first year of serious pressure that the savings of the artisans and laborers were largely affected, though the effect on these classes after the long-continued pressure was very serious, leading to withdrawals of £136,-000 in '65, and £297.000 in '66. As the Post Office Savings Banks are 600 in number, and the Trustee Savings Banks only 36, the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks afford wider test of the condition and general state of the more prudent of the classes of servants, artizans, and labourers generally. There has been an increase of only £52,000 in deposits in Post Office Savings Banks, from £1,100,000 in 1878 to £1,152,000 in 1879. The increase is only slightly above the increase of £48,000 in the preceding year, 1878, and is considerably below the average annual increase in the preceding ten years, £80,000. This result indicates that the pressure of the two years has only slightly affected the large class of well-to-do laborers and servants, who form a considerable bodyof the depositors in these institutions. It is the farmers and the verv lowest class of laborers who seem to be most affected by the crisis. Investments in Government and India stock show an increase of £1,128,000 following a decrease of £804,000 in 1878, and decreases for seven years, amounting in the aggregate to £5,118,-000. This table does not afford the same information about the state of the country as the table of bank deposits. While the latter

showed no decrease between 1877 and the as for me, give me liberty or give me last preceding year of pressure (1863) the investments in government funds has been showing decreases in many years since from the great development of railway debenture stock, preference shares, and other secu-rities suited for those who used to invest in the funds only, and there has not been an increase in government stock investments like the present one since 1857. The statistics of

investments in government funds have thus ceased to possess the value as a test which they had when they were a more generally favored investment with the saving and accumulating classes. Then last year, when the pressure on the poor was shown by an increase of 8,166 in the number relieved, the investment in government, funds fell off £804.000. This year, when the number relieved increased by 6,156, the investments in government funds increased by £1,128,000. The striking Henry seemed to be almost a prophet. It change in the investments in the funds arises was made in the month of March, and in most likely from other causes than the state | April the fighting began.

OUR ASTIPODES -The Maories ought to reflect that, if they invoke the aid of the god of war, the result will most probably be the desfruction of their homesteads ; in other words, it they call on Mars they are very likely to loose their pahs.

By THE WAY .- Familiarity with certain phrases seems to divest them of all meaning. We often enough hear people say in conversation, Joking aside; but whoever did joke aside, and what fun would there be in it if it were done? Fancy the man whose forte it is set the table in a roar going into a corner and having it all to himself!

Patrick Henry's Greatest Speech. The following is a splendid passage from the famous speech of Patrick Henry, delivered before the Convention of Virginia, held at Richmond, in March, 1775. On that memorable occasion the "Man of the People"

said :---" There is no retreat, but in submission and slavery! Our claims are forged-their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable, and let it come ! I repeat it, sir-let it come! It is in vaip, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry ' Peace, peace !' but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms. Our brethren are already in the field. What is it that gentlemen wish ? What would they have ? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but, death."

He meant that the time for discussion had passed, and the time for action come. If the Americans intended to submit, then they could go on offering petitions; but if they meant to fight England, it was time to get ready.

As Patrick Henry uttered these words with both arms raised and eyes on fire with excitement, it is said that a thrill ran through the whole assembly. They were ready to start from their seats and shout "To arms!" No further opposition was made. The voice of Henry had swept it away. His resolutions were passed by a large majority, and Virginia thus announced to the world that she was ready to fight.

All things considered, this speech was one of the greatest ever delivered, and Patrick