

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

step of the great newspaper will be viewed with a certain amount of suspicion in some quarters. It will, perhaps, be said that the Herald is thoroughly acquainted with the value of advertising, or that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is not too much for British landlords to pay for the Herald's assistance in trying to checkmate the practical, the inflexible, the formidable Charles Stewart Parnell.

The Counting Struggle in Europe.

As the spring draws near so do the signs of a great European conflict. The one whose demise would have averted the terrible calamity is as fresh and vigorous and eager for mischief as ever, notwithstanding the late reports that death had his hand upon the knob of his bedroom door.

superior to the Teuton in the field. It was her rotten system and Napoleonic knavery and corruption which brought on her such a crushing defeat. True, her generals have been severely criticised for their lack of military genius, but it must be considered when criticizing them that the conditions of warfare had been changed in their time, and that under the new system the army that is defeated in the first great battle, if the enemy is at all enterprising, will not find time to retrieve its fortunes.

The lean, hungry dogs, as famished as their owners, but less scrupulous, prowled around hamlets, and devoured the dead bodies of the victims of an artificial famine. That it was an artificial famine is beyond doubt, for nature bestowed cereals in such abundance that vessels laden with Indian corn from charitable America encountered others laden with wheat, oats, flour and provisions of all sorts leaving the Irish harbour for the English market.



BERNARD DEVLIN, ESQ., Q. C.

Gaunt Famine. Landlords refuse employment; "state of affairs appalling"; "a family of eleven living on a shilling a day"; "seed potatoes eaten by the starving"; "many are living on a meal a day"; "children remain at home from school crying from hunger"; "two of my people died last week from starvation"; "landlords giving no employment"; "we are without food, fire, bed or clothing"; "many have been living on turnips alone for a week"; "please send us a mite of food"; "the landlords are doing nothing"; "fever is increasing"; "not one resident landlord in the parish"; "a virulent fever has broken out here"; "landlords are all absentees"; "Such, and a hundred other sentences of like ominous import, were cabled from its correspondents in Ireland to the New York Herald the day before yesterday, thus establishing, beyond all manner of doubt or cavil, the fact that once more the angel of famine stalks over the unfortunate island of Erin.

Canada lag behind. This is not a question of creed or politics, it is a question of humanity. We learn that a committee has been organized in Belfast for the relief of the starving Protestants of Ulster, which is a proof that hunger is no respecter of religious beliefs. We appeal once more to our readers to swell the fund which we have opened, and not to delay, for, while we hesitate, hundreds of creatures framed after the image of God may be suffering the torments of hunger.

Death of Bernard Devlin, Q. C.

It is to-day our melancholy duty to announce the death of one of Montreal's foremost citizens, one of Canada's finest orators, one of Ireland's gifted sons, in the person of Bernard Devlin, Q. C., ex-member of Parliament for Montreal Centre. This sad event, which will cause sorrow and regret throughout the city, and we may say throughout the whole Dominion of Canada—took place at Denver, Colorado, at 1 o'clock p.m. on Saturday last, the 7th instant, where he had gone for the third time to recruit his shattered health, but alas! where he finally succumbed to the disease against which he struggled for a number of years past.

seven years he was a member of the City Council, until 1871, when he was appointed one of the City Attorneys. Mr. Devlin, during his term as City Councillor, originated the Mountain Park scheme which he carried successfully through. He has also spent fifteen years in the volunteer force, commencing as captain of No. 4 Company in the First or Prince of Wales Regiment. He was promoted to major, and subsequently to lieutenant-colonel, which latter office he held about seven years. In 1866 this regiment was ordered to the front under Mr. Devlin's command, to repel the Fenian invasion. Some time after this trouble was over Mr. Devlin resigned his command, being succeeded by the present Colonel Bond. On his resignation he received a very flattering address from the officers of the regiment, together with a number of other mementoes, which he prized, perhaps, more than his honors gained at the Bar and in the Senate. He was also, for his services in the Volunteers, publicly and specially complimented by Lord Monck, then Gov.-General. In 1867, a time when party feeling ran high and a bitter division existed among his own countrymen, now happily healed, he opposed the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee for the Western Division of Montreal, and after an exciting contest was beaten by a small majority. In 1874 he contested Montreal Centre with Mr. M. P. Ryan but was again defeated. Mr. Ryan having been unseated on petition his opponent was returned, also in his turn unseated, but finally elected by acclamation. At the general election of 1878 Mr. Devlin opposed Mr. Ryan once more, but was defeated by one of the largest majorities then obtaining on account of the Protection vote which swept the great majority of the constituencies. He was President of St. Patrick's Society, off and on, for four years, and in connection with the office had to carry out duties of the most important nature, but always with the success and judiciousness for which he was so remarkable.

Mr. Devlin was confessedly one of the most agreeable public speakers in Canada. His voice possessed that pleasing silvery sound, and the flexibility of modulation, which, even when uttering platitudes, is listened to with such great pleasure. But platitudes and Mr. Devlin were not acquainted. From the time he rose to speak, no matter on what subject, he kept the attention of the audience riveted on his words. His pathos and his humor, irony and sarcasm, though of the good natured character which scratch, but do not wound, gave piquancy and interest to even his purely political speeches. In Parliament he was listened to with very great attention, and could always bring the members in from the libraries and smoking-rooms. The fault with his Parliamentary speeches is that they were too few, if we may use such an expression. His speech on the representation of minorities was particularly admired as a master piece of eloquence and sound reasoning. It was remarked that Mr. Devlin remained silent for a long time after one of his happy efforts, and thus gained a reputation for indolence even among his friends. Those, however, who were best acquainted with him knew the secret of this indolence was a shattered constitution resting after a mental effort that exhausted it. There is no doubt he made his mark as a Canadian politician, but there is little doubt that had he entered the parliamentary arena early in life, while his physical constitution was in a condition to sustain his intellectual powers, he would have obtained a far wider celebrity. As it was, the party to which he rendered such staunch service and yielded such loyal allegiance did not treat him with common gratitude. To that party he devoted his talents while in the possession of health and competence, and hence it was clearly their duty, when his constitution was wrecked and his wealth departed, to see that he was provided for, as were others with half his abilities and a tithe of his usefulness. But perhaps parties, like republics, are ungrateful. The deceased gentleman was extremely popular, though through causes arising out of the many bitter political contests in which it was his good and bad fortune to be engaged, he necessarily made a good many enemies, enemies, however, who are generous enough to be disarmed by death, and who, forgetting politics, will remember the political speaker, the steadfast friend, the loyal Canadian and the ever faithful champion of Irish rights, no matter where or by whom assailed. As for his personal friends, and their name is legion, among all creeds, classes and nationalities, they almost worshipped him, through good and evil reports under the gloom of defeat or the sunshine of victory. While generally neglectful of his own interests, Mr. Devlin never forgot those of his friends, and many of them are to-day enjoying the benefits of his friendship. Before throwing himself altogether into the whirlpool of politics his fame as a great criminal lawyer brought him such large fees as would, if he had considered money as so much dross, made him a princely income; but, as everybody knows, money slipped through his fingers just as easily as it came, and he died a poor man. The feeling in the city when the news of his death arrived on Saturday, was of grief mingled with surprise, for it had been expected for a number of years, by the personal friends who viewed with sorrow the ravages time was making in a frame never of the strongest. Now that he is gone a genuine feeling of grief takes possession of the hearts of the Irish people of this city, who considered him one of their foremost leaders, and we can sympathize with and explain with them in their sorrow, peace to his ashes, may his soul find a resting place in Heaven, far removed from the tolls, the miseries and the struggles of this fleeting life.

Regulations for Lent.

Ash-Wednesday is on the 11th of February. From that day until Easter Sunday, every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at the three meals on every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday. On these days meat is allowed at the one meal only, and no fish is allowed at the same meal. We can only take one full meal on a fast day. In the morning we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bare bread. In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light meagre food. On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but the pork itself is not to be eaten. In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of this soup remain after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state. On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or fat may be eaten. Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labour may use meat three times a day, when others use it only once. The above privileges authorized in the Diocese of Montreal (Circular of Feb. 16th, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, immediately before hot water is poured upon it, exhilarating qualities will be doubled.

Our Irish Relief list has now assumed fair proportions, considering the numerous other channels through which assistance is coming in. Our chief purpose in opening our columns to donations was that small towns, hamlets and villages which had no central committees of their own, but in which the True Witness circulated, might make it the medium of recording their donations. In this we have been so far successful, having, up to this, received considerable sums from friends at a distance. But believing that a great many others, if a point d'appui was formed, would be anxious to subscribe, but would consider their donations too small to be sent separately, the idea occurred to us to send subscription lists to well known parties in this Province and Eastern Ontario, who will be able to collect even the smallest sums, and forward them, with the names attached, to this office for publication. We believe this plan will have the desired effect. We would like to impress upon the minds of the gentlemen to whom these lists have been sent that even ten cents is not too small for acceptance. "Every mickle makes a muckle," says the Scottish proverb, and the noble river is made up by small streams.

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

- Brought forward \$1007 1/2
J.R. & S.C. 2 00
Patrick Rooney 5 00
Teacher, Rama 5 00
Jeremiah Shea 5 00
James Fox 2 00
John Brown 2 00
Thomas Miles 2 00
Edward O'Donnell 4 00
T. Alty, senr 1 00
Contribution of the inhabitants of Franklin and Parish of St. Antoine
L'Abbe 121 00
Mary White 1 00
John Hudson, Fakenham 2 00
M. Doche, Lombardy 5 00
James Fox 2 00
John Brown 3 00
Martin Brennan 1 00
"Ramelton" 5 00
Mrs. Walsh 1 00
Mrs. E. McCrae, Cote St. Louis 5 00
Mr. J. McCrae, Cote St. Louis 5 00
Charles Dowling 10 00
E. A. Sutton, Quebec 1 00
Miss Nellie Sutton, Quebec 1 00
Alex. Smith, baker, St. Maurice street 10 00
A. Friend 1 00
Jno. Morton 1 00
A. Friend 75
John Cantwell 1 00
Edwin Robertson 50
James Mallen (proceeds of sales) 4 00
Patrick Tucker, Louie, Ont. 2 00
J. Spencer 2 00
A Canadian, Grenville 1 00
James Fitzgibbon, St. Lamberts 1 00
Joseph Duval, St. Lambert 1 00
John Doyle, grocer, Latour street 5 00
John Conway, Cote St. Paul 2 00
Michael Cahill 2 00
James Claffey 2 00
Dr. Buckley, of Prescott 10 00
James Buckley, of Prescott 10 00

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—Brown's Bronchial Troubles are valuable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc. A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY craving food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians. She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many persons are sick only from worms. A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness, &c., is Dr. HARRY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system. DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of children, is a sure remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain. BOWEL COMPLAINTS ARE MOST DANGEROUS, and frequently fatal. They pull a man down sooner than any other disease. Buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAIN OIL and Family Liniment, and follow directions. The derangement causing the discharges is removed, and the patient is saved from pain and danger.

CALENDAR FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY, 12.—St. Ignace, Bishop and Martyr; Friday, 13.—St. Holy Fusion of Our Lord; Ep. Fitzpatrick, Boston, died, 1866.

MONDAY, 19.—St. Faustinus and Jovita, Martyrs; Tuesday, 20.—St. Valentine, Martyr; Wednesday, 21.—St. Simeon, Bishop and Martyr.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Teachers' Attention! We are desirous of obtaining the name and post-office address of every Catholic lady and gentleman school teacher in each province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland.

As yet we have not received the names of one-half the Catholic teachers of the Dominion, doubtless because they have not seen our request. We will feel obliged to any readers of the True Witness, who, knowing the name and address of a Catholic school teacher in any section of the Dominion, will take the trouble to send it to us plainly written on a postal card.

Mr. Alex. McDonald, R.C.S., is authorized to act as our Agent in Alexandria, Ont., and vicinity.

We never entertained any doubts of the answer to our appeal made through the Post and True Witness to our friends in the country for aid to the famine-stricken in the old land, and, if we were, the list we publish elsewhere would remove them.

SEVERAL of the Irish Societies of the United States have decided to forego the usual St. Patrick's Day procession this year, and to dedicate the money which would be expended in carrying out the programme to the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland.

NOTWITHSTANDING the supreme efforts made by the Liberals and Home Rulers to carry Liverpool in their interest, in Liverpool yesterday their candidate was defeated, and the Tory elected by a majority of over two thousand, a small one, indeed, considering that sixty thousand votes were polled.

ON ESTEEMED contemporary the New York Herald has followed the example set by the Post and started an Irish relief fund with the magnificent sum of \$100,000 to begin with as its own subscription.

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