

SIR-CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY
A Young Ireland Leader on Irish Politics.
THE FORTY-EIGHT MOVEMENT
Appeal to Rome Against Archbishop Cullen.
THE PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

Paris, May 26, 1880.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, one of the most earnest and distinguished of that brilliant set of young Irishmen who constituted what was called "the young Ireland party," and many of whom died in exile, has been passing a few weeks in Paris on his way back from Australia. It will be remembered that he expatriated himself in despair of seeing his hopes of justice for his country realized. He went to Australia without any other idea than that of practising his profession of barrister, and had no purpose whatever of engaging again in public life. He had not been there more than a year, however, when he was persuaded to enter the Legislative Assembly. The experience acquired in the English House of Commons soon singled him out for grave responsibilities. After the habit of new countries, he held in succession, during twenty years, offices with the most varied duties. He was successively Minister of Public Works, Minister of Public Lands, Minister of Roads and Railways, and finally Prime Minister. His experience in the House of Commons, as I have stated, had made him thoroughly acquainted with Parliamentary precedents and practice, and at the commencement of a new colonial Parliament (three or four years ago) he was elected Speaker and held this office until the eve of his return to Europe, when he announced his intention not to hold it again. He left his eldest son, however, in the Ministry, and is himself now on his way to Ireland to carry out a purpose which he deems a sacred duty and for which he has renounced the emoluments of a high position.

Chance having brought me in contact with the veteran patriot, I put some questions to him as to his impressions regarding the present political situation in Ireland and as to his own views in connection with it. He said he had always declined to be questioned on the part of newspapers as to his opinions and intentions, but the munificent donation of \$20,000 which it had made to the Irish poor entitled the Herald to exceptional complaisance from Irishmen, and he would answer anything I asked in reason. In reference to a paragraph which had appeared in the London Times announcing that he was expected in London very soon and would be put up for an Irish constituency, Sir Gavan said that he had been communicated with on the subject, but did not desire to return to Parliament at present. He had been nearly thirty years in Parliament at home or in the colonies. He knew what could be done there and what could not be done, and he preferred being outside it for a time. He had returned to Europe for the purpose of publishing a book, and he would not let Parliament or anything else divert him from that purpose. The book was a history of the group of orators and journalists known as "Young Ireland," beginning with the period of O'Connell's monster meetings and ending with the conviction of Smith O'Brien and his friends in 1848.

I asked him whether it would not be well to postpone the publication of the book until he had done some work in Parliament. He said he would rather postpone Parliament until he had finished his book. Many men could do better service in Parliament than he; but how few were left who knew the public and private history of that epoch, who possessed the official records and private correspondence connected with it; who had absorbed the councils, the hopes and the disasters of the party, and who could relate and describe them to a later generation. He had laid down an important office in Australia chiefly that he might do this work before he died.

I asked him why he set such value on the history of a coup manqué like the Irish movement in '48. He replied, for two reasons. First, because rightly understood it was not a coup manqué. Whatever opinions were of vital force to Ireland at present might be traced up to that period as their fountain-head. It had left behind it results as indestructible on that island as the influence of the French Revolution on the mind of Europe was indestructible. The new opinions had often wandered wide of their parent stock, but the pedigree could not be mistaken. The other reason was that the history of Ireland was so uniform that a knowledge of a few years, even in the present century, would enable a thoughtful man to reconstruct it all. If an English or foreign statesman did not know and desired to know how it happened that men, not deficient in capacity and not suspected of unworthy motives, so often passionately longed to break away from the government of England, he need only study patiently the history of any one era, however brief, in order to have such a study as a legacy to his country, and after a century's absence and colleagues, and at a time of life when he had done with hopes and fears, it might be taken for granted he would bring to the task whatever judgment and insight nature had endowed him with.

WHY HE LEFT IRELAND.
I enquired how it happened that, with his strong interest in Ireland, he had ever gone to Australia. He replied that he had gone there because Ireland had lain down basely at the feet of Lord Aberdeen and Palmerston. In 1850 the people were flying to America and the colonies at the rate of a thousand a day from the famine and the exterminating landlords. In conjunction with Frederick Lucas, George Henry Moore and others, he had founded a parliamentary party to obtain such a change in the laws affecting land as would save the Irish race from the extinction which they seemed to be threatened. More than fifty members were elected, pledged to a sweeping reform, and pledged also not to accept office with any administration which would not make this reform a cabinet question. Sadler and Keogh broke their pledges, took office and carried off more than half the Irish members to the support of the Aberdeen government, which did not adopt the proposed reform. The honest members fought the deserters at the hustings, in the press and at public meetings, but the superior clergy, especially Archbishop Cullen, supported those who had fallen away from them, and a large mass of the people did the same. The bulk

of the priests remained faithful, and the Irish party would have succeeded in the end but that the clergy were ordered by certain bishops to refrain from political meetings, and thus the most substantial prop was struck from under the popular platform. The Irish party appealed to Rome against the policy of Archbishop Cullen. Lucas, who carried the appeal, was supported at the propaganda by several bishops and by one archbishop, but he was unsuccessful and died of disappointed hopes. He was an Englishman, but he loved the Irish people, and served them with perfect fidelity, according to his convictions. He (Sir Gavan) had declared at the outset that if the priests were withdrawn from politics he would throw up his seat in Parliament and leave the country, and he did so. He did so under the belief that you could no more sway the peasantry against the exterminating landlords in 1855 without the aid of the priests than you could have raised the Highland clans a century earlier without the help of their chiefs. In his farewell address he (Sir G.) remembered he had used a phrase which had been misquoted a hundred times since. He said, "You might as well appeal to a corpse in a dissecting room to rise and walk as appeal to the Irish peasantry to combine and act without their clergy." This had been distorted and constantly cited as if he had said that "Ireland was as dead as a corpse on the dissecting table." Now he hated controversy and did not think it worth while contradicting the misstatement. Before he left the House of Commons the party of fifty had been reduced to five by desertion inside and outside Parliament.

I enquired if he had gone into politics at once in Australia. He replied in the negative and said his intention originally was to practice as a barrister and refrain from colonial politics, and he did so for a time. But the new constitution was coming into force, he was offered a seat in the first Parliament under it, became a member of the first government created by the will of the people, and thus became committed to a public career. The system of government in Australia Sir Gavan described as the freest in the world. When a reform commended itself to the people it was immediately carried into effect. All public offices were filled at the discretion of Ministers enjoying the confidence of the community. The government of England or even the Queen could not appoint or remove even a policeman in Australia. She appointed the Governor as her immediate agent or representative, but no one else. Australia was one of the most prosperous countries in the world, and he rejoiced to say that nowhere, not even in the United States, was there so large a proportion of Irishmen who were landed proprietors or in good professional and industrial positions.

THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA.
I enquired if it was because Irishmen were a majority of the population that Irish statesmen were so successful in Australia. He said that the Irish, so far from being a majority, only amounted to a fourth or fifth of the population, and there was actually a smaller proportion of Irishmen in the parliaments there than in the British House of Commons. But men who emigrated generally got their prejudices rubbed off, and a population chiefly English and Scotch allowed Catholics to attain to office in Australia which no wisdom or virtue apparently would enable them to reach in England, where there had not been a Catholic Prime Minister or Speaker since the time of the Tudors. I asked him his opinion in regard to the existing division among the home rulers, but he said he had refrained from mixing in personal controversies in Ireland for more than twenty years, even when his own name or conduct was in dispute, and he intended to persevere in the same course.

I enquired whether he thought the Gladstone administration then in course of formation would be useful to Ireland. His reply was that if a man of genius and courage like Mr. Gladstone could not carry practical reforms it was vain to hope that any one else could. But for the individual will of Mr. Gladstone the Irish Church establishment would be still in full operation, and the Irish tenantry in three provinces bare of all defence against unjust landlords.

I suggested that the Irish had not shown themselves over grateful for these services. He said there was some truth in that charge, but perhaps only a half truth. It was hopeless to expect men to be enthusiastic over imperfect justice, and the English people would not suffer Irish questions to be settled fairly. The disestablishment would have formed a temporary theme for a satirist like the author of "Zulivver's Travels." Religious equality was proclaimed, and it was established by giving one party all the churches, all the glebes and the bulk of the fund by way of compensation, and when the other party asked for a single ruined church, dear to them from historic associations, the House of Lords threw out the bill which granted the concession. The bases of a liberal land code were certainly laid by the Gladstone government, and the new administration might perfect it, but they found the principles of it ready to their hand in the speeches and writings of the Irish Land Reformers in 1852. Sir Robert Peel, when he carried Catholic emancipation, and again when he carried free trade, recognized the services of those who had made his path easy, and it would not, he thought, have misbecome Mr. Gladstone to have remembered men without whom he would have never heard of the Irish land question. When he took up Irish claims again there was a very simple method by which he could secure the gratitude of the country and of the world; let him insist on Parliament settling them in the same spirit in which he settled the Alabama claims, and not always proffer a pitiful composition of so many shillings in the pound to Ireland. One of the few generous lord lieutenants sent to Ireland told a great English minister a truth still worth remembering when he said "that an imperfect settlement of a national grievance leaves a splinter in the wound."—New York Herald

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.
"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"
"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"
"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

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—The Chicago Tribune now spells have "huv," and favorite without an e.

Latest Irish News by Mail.

The Peace Preservation Act for Ireland expired on 31st May; and just at its death-bed-side Mr. Tottenham, the Conservative member for Leitrim, put a very significant query to the Government. It was whether persons having standing claims for personal injuries under the Act could recover compensation after its expiry. Mr. Hugh Law, the Attorney-General for Ireland, made his official debut in the new Parliament by the gratifying announcement that grand juries would have no further powers to levy money under the Act, which we now hope is dead and buried. "His lost to sight, thank Goodness, and 'tis not to memory dear."

We see that Mr. Denis O'Connor has given notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the advisability of restoring the franchise to the suspended Borough of Sligo. We earnestly trust that the hon. member will succeed in his design. Sligo has committed sins, but it surely has not sinned quite long enough on the stool of repentance. Sligo, under the New Franchise Act, would have a constituency of some 1,200 electors, and the size of the constituency and the Ballot Act would both combine to render any further malpractices impossible. It is a great pity to see a fine town like Sligo deprived of its right to return a member; and now that the punishment has lasted so long, it is high time to let bygones be bygones, and restore the town to its old place.—Freeman's Journal.

A notable address was delivered on Sunday by the Archbishop of Cashel on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new church of Emly. The sketch of the ecclesiastical history of Emly with which his Grace began is very interesting, but that passage of the discourse which will most attract attention is that in which he utters most dignified and effective rebuke to those persons who apply "ugly names and words of ominous significance borrowed from the vicious vocabulary of the Continent" to the present efforts of the advocates of the Irish tenantry. Such a rebuke will afford the greatest encouragement to the land agitators to persevere in their present campaign, and will assuredly add to the well deserved popularity of the distinguished ecclesiastical chief of Munster.—Nation.

The new Irish party in Parliament has at last given the Government a taste of its quality, and it is more than doubtful whether the Government like the experience they have gained. On Friday week "the ball was open" on the vote for the Secret Service Fund. Mr. Arthur O'Connor expressed a desire to know generally something about the expenditure of that fund, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan wanted to know how much of it was spent in Ireland. Thereupon arose an animated discussion, which lasted for two or three hours, and in the course of which the infamous uses to which the secret service money had hitherto been expended in Ireland were thoroughly exposed by several Irish members. The case of the scoundrel Talbot was especially held up to reprobation. The Government speakers had recourse to the usual plea that the responsible authorities should be trusted in the matter; but, this answer not having had the effect of bringing the debate to a close, the Chief Secretary for Ireland at last rose to give a sort of promise that next year the use of secret service money would be dispensed within Ireland. After this declaration, Mr. Parnell, who had proposed two amendments and had taken two divisions, allowed the vote to pass; and it may, we think, be regarded as pretty certain that spies and informers, if employed in this country for the future, will have to be paid by a direct vote of the House of Commons. The second victory, in short, of the Irish party was won on the evening of Friday week.—Nation.

The linen trade of the north of Ireland is at present in a very depressed condition. Matters are much duller now than they were prior to the revival in business which set in some months since. The property of putting the mills upon short time was under consideration last week. A trade meeting was held, but a sufficient number and proportion of the spinners had not signed the agreement regarding the short time, and so for the present the proposal has fallen through. In yarns, business during the past ten days for both home trade and exportation has been very dull, and the stocks on the market have been increasing. Tow yarns are slightly lower. It is said that in consequence of the precarious position of the flax crop, some spinning firms have for the present withdrawn their yarns from the market. In brown power-loom linens very little new business is being done. As regards light goods, stocks have been on the increase and prices tend downwards, while for medium linens the demand is very quiet, and stocks show a slight increase. Very little has been done in heavy goods. Production is barely consumed, but there has been no alteration in prices. Very little is being done in linen handkerchiefs, very few of which are being manufactured at present, and as to cambric handkerchiefs the demand is slow. In bleached and finished linens the business done of late in the home trade has not been extensive, which is largely owing to the Whitsuntide holiday season, and both the Continental and American trade are dull. The stocks held by the trade generally over Ulster have increased, but prices on the whole have been generally adhered to.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.—The following is the full text of the bill introduced by Messrs O.C. Fox, Gray, O'Shaughnessy, Commins, and Synan. It is entitled "A Bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870," and is as follows:
"Whereas it is expedient to amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, so as to give effect to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

"1. From the passing of this act so much of section 9 of the act of the 33rd and 34th years of her Majesty, chap 46, as provides that ejectment for non-payment of rent shall not be deemed a disturbance of the tenancy by the act of the landlord shall be repealed, and in case of a tenancy or holding determined by such ejectment or other legal process on the part of the landlord for such non-payment, the court shall consider such a determination of the same as a disturbance by the act of the landlord, without prejudice, nevertheless, to any rights which such landlord may have under the said act or otherwise, to any deduction from or set off against the tenant's claim for compensation under the said act for such disturbance or determination of his said tenancy.

"2. This act shall be construed with, and form part of, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, and may be cited as the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1880."

The religious sect called the Drunkards is now holding a great Convention at Lanark, III. Fully thirty thousand people are in attendance. Great barracks have been built for the three days' meeting, and the scene at the camp resembles an army encampment.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Lord Rosslyn, the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, laid the foundation of a new church at Dumbiedykes, near Edinburgh, on 2nd June.

QUICK PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.—The Allan Line clipper ship Abasco, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde on Saturday after an unusually fast passage of 14 days. The Abasco is the first vessel at Glasgow this season from Canada, having anticipated even the steamer. In view of the fact that many vessels that left before and at the same time as the Abasco for Quebec have not yet arrived out, her return home at this early date is remarkable. The Abasco, in addition to her passage to Quebec, proceeded to Montreal and discharged and loaded there. The Abasco sailed for Montreal yesterday (Friday).—Scotch papers.

STRIPPED CHILD MURDER AT DUNDEE.—The body of a female child, wrapped up in two newspapers, has been found in a field at the west end of Dundee, and the police are making active inquiries with the view of discovering the mother. The body, which was found among long grass and near a dyke, was discovered by some children, whose parents, on being informed of the matter, reported it to the police. The body was taken to the dead-house, and a post mortem examination has been made. There are no marks of violence on the body, but, from its appearance, the child is supposed to have been born alive.

The text of the bill introduced by Dr. Cameron, Mr. Bamesy, Mr. Middleton and Mr. Mark Stewart, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to provide for the better punishment of fraudulent debtors in Scotland, has been printed. In addition to the principal clause, abolishing imprisonment for debt, there are sections dealing with the punishment of fraudulent debtors generally, and in certain specified cases, and enacting penalties for the cases of absconding with property (imprisonment for a space not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour), and for fraudulently obtaining credit, conveying away property, and contracting debts for over £20 before discharge; tendering a false claim, statement of accounts, &c., or not attending examination (imprisonment for not more than one year, with or without hard labour).

On June 4th Mr. George Smith, farmer, Colchome, Rothiemay, Banffshire, died from the effects of a wound on the head, said to have been struck by his son John with a spade. It appears that about a week ago the son had quarrelled with the father for going to work too early in the morning, and in a fit of passion seized a spade which was standing near the stable door, and struck the old man a fearful blow on the head, which felled him to the ground. Mr. Smith's dying deposition was taken by Sheriff Scott Moncrieff, Banff, and the Procurator-Fiscal on Saturday. The son was taken into custody the same day by Inspector M'Gregor, Banff, and after emitting a declaration was committed to Elgin prison for further examination. The son is said to be of weak intellect, but was regarded as a harmless person till the melancholy event just recorded. He will likely be brought up on a charge of murder.

On 1st June a meeting of the Glasgow Committee on the Armenia Famine Fund was held in the Council Chambers—the Lord Provost presiding. Mr. James Nicol, the hon. treasurer, reported that the new subscriptions up to date amounted to £270; there was a balance on the Asia Minor Fund of 1875 of £11,198 9d, and on the Bazar War Fund of 1875 of £212 2s 11d, which gave £794 2s 8d available for disposal. The Lord Provost mentioned that the subscriptions had been sent in response to 700 circulars, and they had now to consider whether they would just accept these subscriptions or endeavour to raise more. Mr. Gourlay, banker, thought the subscription as it stood at present was a fairly creditable one since they would be able to send at least £750. It was agreed to forward a draft for £750 to the treasurer of the London Committee as a first instalment, and to keep the fund open for further subscriptions.

At the April meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of Dumfriesshire, a report by the Audit Committee stated that there was a deficiency of nearly £1000 in the accounts of Mr. Thomas Corrie, Procurator-Fiscal, and clerk of the late Prison Board, chiefly in connection with the matter was under the consideration of the Crown authorities, and the meeting agreed to leave the case in their hands. Although Mr. Corrie would give no explanation, he still continues to discharge the duties of fiscal, and on Saturday he was engaged in the Sheriff Court prosecuting a number of cases. On that day a meeting of Dumfries Observators and Museum proprietors was held, of which Mr. Corrie was treasurer. It appeared that he had made no statement of his intrusions for thirteen years, and a committee was appointed to investigate the accounts. There being reason to believe that the Crown authorities were moving in the matter, Mr. Corrie on Sunday night left Dumfries by the mail train for Liverpool, and on Monday he sailed from that port for the United States. On Tuesday his resignation of the office of Procurator-Fiscal reached the Sheriff-Substitute, Mr. Hope, who appointed Mr. Jones, chief constable, to be Procurator-Fiscal ad interim. As Mr. Corrie had a large salary, and did not live in an extravagant style, there is much speculation regarding the causes that have led to the alleged defalcations. He was a nelder in Greyfriars Church.—Scotsman.

On 3rd June a meeting of the commanding officers of the Volunteer Corps in the West of Scotland was held in the office of the secretary, 137 West George street, Glasgow, to consider the circular issued by the Edinburgh Volunteer authorities as to the propriety of holding a Royal review in Edinburgh in the beginning of August. Lieutenant-Colonel Matheson, of the Lanark Engineers, was called to the chair. The following segments were presented:—1st Lanark Artillery, 1st Lanark Engineers, 1st, 4th, 16th, 19th, 25th, 31st, and 10th Lanark Rifles, 1st Renfrew Rifles, 1st Ayr Rifles, and 1st Dumbarton Rifles. The meeting cordially approved of the proposal, and on the motion of Lieutenant-Colonel Todd of the 1st Lanark Rifles, it was resolved that a review such as that proposed was desirable, and that all the corps represented at the meeting agree to take part in the same in the event of its taking place. It was stated that the following were the probable numbers from the various regiments:—

1st Lanark Rifles.....1000
3rd do.....800
4th do.....500
16th do.....900
19th do.....400
25th do.....400
31st do.....400
Engineers.....400
1st Renfrew Rifles.....700
That makes a total of 5750 men. The commanding officers of the other regiments stated that they were not prepared to state the number of their various corps which would be present at the review. A committee was afterwards appointed to co-operate with the Edinburgh Volunteer authorities as to the arrangements for the review.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Higdowntown New Roman Catholic Church is to be 38 x 64 feet, and of red brick. The stone work of the foundation of Mount Forest Roman Catholic church has been begun.

Rev. Father Bradon, of Brantford, has threatened the young men of his congregation, who are in the habit of standing on the street corners after church is dismissed and insulting ladies as they pass, that unless the practice ceases immediately the names of the guilty parties would be made known from the pulpit.—Globe.

An Ecclesiastical Commission, appointed by His Grace the Archbishop, was held on Thursday at Knock. Very Rev. Archdeacon Cavanagh, P.P.; Very Rev. Canon Waldron, P.P., Ballyhannis; Very Rev. Canon Burke, P.P., Claremorris; Very Rev. Canon O'Brien, P.P., Athroy; Very Rev. Canon Kouany, P.P., Ballinroby, are deputed to report upon the alleged apparitions and miracles.—Tuam News.

One of the richest and most famous monasteries in Italy is that of Monte Casino on the line of railway between Rome and Naples; it was founded in 529, and has continuously existed ever since. Its library is wonderfully rich in written and printed documents, and the rents of the domain are adequate to maintain the institution. Its abolition and confiscation are now urged by the Italian radicals.

The Right Rev. Thomas Power, Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, has arrived in Rome on his visit ad limina, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. John Ryan, and is staying at the Irish College. The Catholics in the Cathedral parish of St. John's, although but 18,000 in number, have spent within the last five years six or seven thousand pounds sterling on schools, and have built a residence for the Christian Brothers at a cost of £5,000. They also spent £7,000 during the same period on the Church of St. Patrick, which will be consecrated in September. The total cost of that church is £25,000. The Cathedral of St. John's, consecrated in 1855, cost £80,000. There are more than a dozen convents in St. John's. The total number of Catholics in the diocese is 35,000.—London Tablet.

An orphan boy of twelve years of age, of Arab birth, who had been baptized, had been placed with a family of colonists near Orleansville in Algeria, who employed him as a shepherd. In this capacity he came in contact with some Arab shepherds belonging to surrounding tribes, and by them he was tempted by various bribes to renounce the Christian religion. At length, as he bravely resisted all their entreaties, they beat him and threatened him with death; as notwithstanding this he remained steadfast, they at last put him to death, cutting off his head. The circumstances becoming known, the employers of the lad have raised a monument over his remains, on which is engraved this inscription: "Here lies the body of Pierre, who died a martyr to the faith. Mgr. Lavergie, the Archbishop of Algiers, has begun to collect the acts of the martyrdom of this child.

During the month of May special devotions were held in the Roman Catholic Church in St. Catharines, in honor of the Virgin. As a consequence, the grand altar and the two small altars have been brilliantly illuminated, the large altar being lit with hundreds of candles, which have not as yet been removed. Tuesday the Rev. Dean Mulligan, having occasion to go into the church about 2 p.m., was considerably astonished and alarmed to find the whole church illuminated, the lights on the altar, over one hundred in number, being all ablaze, and all the chandeliers and gas lights in the building in full blast. Who could have lighted them is a mystery, as it requires one who understands the business to do so, and besides, it requires a special apparatus to reach the candles on the high altar. How it could have been done undiscovered is more remarkable still, as some one is very apt to enter the church at any hour of the day. Some have imagined it a miracle. On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, a young man in the neighborhood of the Baptist church discovered a bright light shining from his windows. Fearing that the church was on fire he hastened to the vicinity, when to his surprise he found everything peaceful and calm. The church, instead of being on fire, was merely lit up from basement to ceiling. The doors were thrown open, the gates were ajar, and all seemed in readiness for service. What cause there can be for these freaks can only be conjectured. The pranks, probably, arise from the pure love of mischief in some persons, with a great deal more of recklessness than reverence.

"Mama" said an angel of four, "why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young?" She sent the child to bed, but he answered the darling, it is because you 'papa has not yet tried Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer, which removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and restores hair to its pristine splendor. Sold by all chemists.

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