Montreal Land League Meeting

The usual weekly meeting of the Land League was held in the St. Patrick's Hall League was afternoon. The President, P. Caron Sunday afternoon. on Sunday and moon. The Fresident, F. Car-roll, Esq., occupied the chair. Business was opened by the Secretary reading the minutes of the previous meeting. The Chairman exof the province at their hall having pressed destruction by the devouring flames likewise out the Rouse the ruthless Coercion Act, which the House of Commons had at last adopted.

Mr. F. A. Quinn then addressed the asemblage and said that the English press and enemies of Ireland had falsely judged and interpreted the conduct and intentions of Mr. Parnell in regard to his visits to France and parner in the prominent men of that country. Parnell would not back out, but would always do his duty. The English seemed astonished at his interviews with such men as Rochefort, and some Cathelics were alarmed. But Parnell's object was to educate public opinion, and it would be absurd to address himself to only the chiefs of a few sections or parties. This education was already bearing fruit, for did we not see that the Legislatures of the various States were passing resolutions of sympathy with the cause just as England itself once called on Italy to render justice. Franca was the sincere riend of Ireland; and one of its most influential organs, Le Journal des Desbats, which but a few days ago was op used to the movement, had now turned around and backed up the demands of Parnell and his party.

At the conclusion of his remarks the list of new names were read, and, on motion, were added to the roll.

Mr. Benein then offered a suggestion that the officers of the League hold alternately a meeting in the East End and the West End during the week for the convenience of the residents of these sections.

It was thought that this plan would detract from the general influence of the Head Branch. The suggestion was then placed in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. D. MURNEY, on being called on, rose and delivered some eloquent remarks. He said that at the present moment all our exertions ought to be redoubled. The enemy was making superhuman efforts to dampen the energies of the Lengue Universal, and would they succeed? Not not if we should draw our bonds of union closer, and present a solid front to assert the common rights of fellow-subjects, and to wage the battle over every inch of ground until all had been won. Already the League had gained a moral victory throughout the civilized world. He was of opinion that the dollar that would be got from Rochefut would be just as serviceable and go as far as that received from any other source. The League would receive aid from all, from the Turk as well as the Frenchman. from the Protestant as well as the Catholic. It was desirable to show to the world and to Britain that the Irish were earnest in their demands, and that the granting of their rights should be a matter of policy as well as of

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

| FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Feb. 15.

DEAR SIR .- The never failing topic of conversation here the past week, is the weather. The thermometer gradually rose from 4 above. On Thursday last rain fell in torrents for 12 hours, completely eradicating all vestiges of dirty snow and substituting mud ad lib; to add to the general discomfort every one had to take their chances of a good bespattering. It sprinkled the elegant silk saque of my lady, even if it was trimmed all over with SQUER Of *passementeric* just as conjousiv as it old the old shawl that concealed the rags of some poor charwoman returning home after her daily toil. The thick fog that enveloped the city added danger to discomfort. Thursday and Friday, the North and East Rivers, were a perfect pandemonium, made up of the steam-whistle and bells of the craft affoat. Take into consideration the fact that over five hundred tug and ferry boats, are crossing and recrossing each other every minute, it is really a marvel that serious mishans did not occur during those two days. As it was, the outgoing and incoming Chamber street ferry came very near colliding, actually grazing each other outside their respective docks. A person can only conjecture what the consequences might be, as these boats are daily crowded with human freight.

That the life of the ordinary business man and mechanic is not quite as sale here as elrewhere is fast becoming apparent. Within the past month there has been two fital accidents on the elevated railroads, and last week two collisions. That these were not attended with loss of life was due more to the presence of mind of the passengers than any precaution on the part of the railroad authorities. Admitting that these railways are a necestity to the public, it does not disguise the fact that they are also an unmitigated nulsance. The opinion is gaining ground that at some future day they will have to make room for under-

ground travel. The malice and injustice of what cannot be better termed than the Tory press of this city, with the Herald always at the head, relative to Irish affairs, is really astonishing. It is not hard to determine whether their

wisting and villifying of facts arise from ignorance or from bitter hatred of the Irish, both at home and abroad In every issue some little squib appears, holding up the patriotic Irish leaders to contempt, thank heaven! of such ilk as the proprietors of these sheets. And such cablegrams, too! The lies are so outrageously big and palpable it is a wonder they do not burst through the Atlantic cables. Perhaps they do, and all the truth slips out and the lies remain. Be that as it may, their statements that the ardor of Land Leaguers in America is rapidly cooling down, facts and figures can prove false. In this city alone, on Sunday, there were over thirty branch meetings, ranging from an attendance of from two hundred to six hundred each. On that day alone, as official figures prove, over four hundred were added to the list of membership, and in Brooklyn over

three hundred. That, certainly, cannot be called 'cooling down" and "falling off." At quite a number of the branches ladies were present; in some instances enlivening the proceedings by singing Irish melodies. It is safe to predict that Miss Parnell's example will be emulated at no distant day by the irish ladies of America. The fooling here at the fate of poor Davitt, is one of intense bilterness towards the British Government, for it is one more act of pet'y, unrelentless tyranny. Great pity and commiseration is expressed for the poor patriot, upon whose broken and shattered life the prison gates

have been closed, for the last time in all As a consequence, rental is going up to almost which it deals with all religious topics that a fabulous price; in fact, in some of the lead- charms it before every lover of fair play and ing business streets, Pine for instance, an before every mind free from bigotry. Again, Grammont.

office cannot be procured for love or money. Those fortunate enough to have spartments cling to them most pertinaciously.

Dyphtheria has been raging for months past in Brooklyn. Now it has stalked over to New York, and it seems to have planted itself pretty firmly in our midst. Services have been held in a good many Catholic churches beseeching Providence for mitigation of this dreadful disease. Still, while the Board of Aldermen persist in maintaining the deadlock they are in at (present they cannot elect escaped description that the agitation would a president, as both factions are evenly and the convince out live and grow stronger in face of divided), and allow the streets to remain in the filthy condition they are now in disease of a deadly description is likely to spring up. Another fruitful source is tenement house life; laborers and mechanics who have never lived here can form no idea of the life the majority of this classs lead. They cannot afford to be too choice in their selection of au abode; they must take their chances with the rest and bring their families among a class who are mixed up indiscriminately of good and bad, an atmosphere, in fact, that is neither conducive to health or morality. And for such accommodation they have to pay from three to four dollars per w ek, and that, too, while the low rate of wages is certainly out of all proportion to the actual necessities of their lives. Take it all in all, there are many much better places for a poor man than New York city. A street car conductor told me, some time ago, he was a policeman in Montreal. Coming to New York, he m tried and raised a large family. He assured me he would be a nappy man if he could get back there again, " but how could he save money to do so on a dollar meventy-five cents a day for twelve and fourteen hours' work."

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

TRUE WITNESS Donation	50 C
A Wexford Quebecer	25 0
E. L. Vr. McElligott	5 0
A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-	5
ville)	5 0
Thomas Noiau, Hemmingford	20
A Wextord Girl	10
ohn Flyng, Ethel, Ont	5
Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E. Magure	
Magure	30 0
A Friend	10 0
Patrick Duny, Southport, P.E.1	20
L. O'G rinan, Danville, Que	10
1 O'Wangell Danville One	5
f, O'Farrell, Danville, Quo P. King, Danville, Que	1 0
'Lachine"	2 ()
'Luchine'' Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont John F. McGowan, St. Anicot, Que	5 O
lohn F. McGowan, St. Aulcot, Que	1 5
M. J. Doherty, Serel	5.0
Per Michael Mc ulry, Cornwall	83.5
John McGrath, Lachine	4 0
Fr. Graham Michael Healy, Cambrie, Que	50
Michael Gilboy, Rouses Point.	20
St. A · ne's D	23 8
H. McKron, Kemptville, Out	5.0
Sheen Ont. per L. Saltery	26 O
Yale, B. O	12 0
John Prainor, Johnston's River, P.E.L.	1 0
	1 ()
Kingsbilligo, Huron Co., Ontario	34 6
Kate Beilly Latwrence O'Neill, Gananoque, Out	1 3
D. McM mamy, Sherbrooke, Que	20.00
Lonsdale, Ont., per Mr. J. McCullough	25 0
A Kriend Nova Scotta	2 0
u E Fran Hamil on Ont	10
I. Curtin, Fscott, Ont	10
M. E. C., Trepton Opt	6 1
" Laching 2 200 SUOSCHDUIOH	3 n 1 0
I hn Flynn, Ethel. Ont Thomas Burns, Ottawa	10
Thomas Burns, Ottawa. (Daritt Fund)	îö
Patrick Madoney, Lennoxville, Oue	- 5
John Hogan, Cast char, P ()	1 0
Warvyide, Ont., per Timothy Lee	35 2
From South Dourd, Ont	30 (
F. Bra ley, Bru sels, Ont	1.0
A Friend	10

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir.-I have been a constant reader of the TRUE WITNESS for the last eight years, and believe it to be a better paper under its present management than at any time hitherto. am sorry that it is not universally read by the Catholics of this Province. The number of Catbolic papers published outside this Province which Islanders receive is very small. This is owing to the very high price charged for them The TRUK WITNESS is the first American Catholic paper published at a figure likely to make it compete with such sapers as the Mail, I lobe and Family Herald The last named has quite a large circulation among Catholics here. What the head of a Catholic family can see in the Family Herald make it worthy of his patronage I am at a loss to know.

The journals published in this Province are all political papers, and when the Editor of any of them nune takes to play the role of a Catholic journalist, it is generally for political effect. Catholic interests and still more, trish interests, are always secondary considerations with them.

I have been Inspector of Schools for the Eastern half of this Province since July, 1879, and in my intercourse with Catholic teachers I have observed a lamentable want of general nformation with regard to current events, owing in a great measure to the want of a good newspal er.

I propose after a short time to have a few more copies of your paper sent at my own expense to some of my friends in various localities. In this way, and with the aid of some of the Catnolic teachers, I hope to be able to increase its circulation by a considerable number of copies.

If my leisure will permit, I may after some time and you a few news items occasionally. I think it would be well for you to appoint my brother, John Curran, agent for THE TRUE WITNESS for this locality. His address is Baldwin's Road, P.E.I. Whatever subscriptions I may receive in my circuit can be sent through him.

N.B.—I think the Postmaster marked my address in your order as Charlott-town. Wishing your journal the greatest success, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, PETER CURRAN.

Baldwin's Road, P.E.I ,

Feb. 22nd, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR Sin,-It is with feelings of pardonable pride that I now undertake the feeble yet ardent task of contributing a mite to the columns of your excellent journal, the TRUE WITNESS. Did I not believe that the publishers of that journal were not conversant with flattery in various forms, I would fear that the above might be construed as b arney, instead of worthy praise, but believing in their keen discernment of arduous feelings, I will venture the following facts :- It is only a short time since the TRUE WITNESS made its debut in this community, previously it was only a name of which, as if by magic, all spoke with love and e-teem. Now its introduction to very many families is considered a great blessing. The cheap literature of the past, which insidiously finds its way into many households, is now fast receding before the glorious vista of the dawning of the TRUE WITHESS. Its just and patriotic comments upon suffering Irehuman probability.

Real estate is steadily advancing in the city.

land commends it to many or its realistic with it is the manly and independent spirit with which it deals with all religious topics that

its sensible and reliable accounts of current events, and its many powerful, logical and learned correspondence from eminent and distinguished writers are no less strong leatures in its character. Its freedom from those corrupt, poisonous and pestiferous tragedies which characterize the greater number of the periodicals of the day, and which drag, impair and debase the intellects of their readers to such a level as to fine pleasure in their perusal. Paterfamilias no longer dreads those prejudiced Beralds which relate crimes painted even in a deeper dye than the original, and endanger the morals, the happiness, even the eternal happiness of his off-pring. Such, Mr. Editor, is the reception with which The TRUE WITNESS is bailed in our peaceful locality, and though the majority of its readers here are Sortch, who naturally cannot take such fervent interest in many of its reports as the descendant from the Emerald Isle, yet or Monarchists, and he was not going to leave how grandly, how beautifully, how harmonionely every Catholic breast will throb when the question of Catholicity is referred to.

hoping, Mr. Editor, that I have not imposed too much upon your patience, and that you would be pleased to insert the above at your earliest convenience, and oblige your humble correspondent, who will over remain a true witness to the above facts,

I am, youre, &c, Beauley, Antigonish Co., }

Feb. 14th, 1881.

OBLIUARY. On Wednesday, the 26th ult., a solemn Month's Mind was held in St. Mark's Church, did Cromwell pre-enact the Cloture on a help-Prescott, for the repose of the soul of Father O'Donnell, the late lamented pastor of the parish. The church was heavily draped, and the sanctuary wore the same sombre appearance. The ceremonies, which were of a most mpressive character, were presided over by His Lordship the Bishop of Ordensburg, with Very Revd. Vicar General Farrelly, of Belleville, on his right and Father La Rose, of other, and Mr. Biggar is a metempsychoris Ogdensburg, on his left. At the Mass, Father of Sir. II Vane. In some other items, also, McCarthy, of Brockville, acted as celebrant, with Fathers Twoobey of hingston, and O'Brien, of Kemptville, as deacon and subdeacon, respectively. Father Kel'y, of Gananague, was Master of Ceremonies. Taking for his text the words: " We all die, like | chair, and demanded the five members against the waters that return no more, but fall into the earth," Revd. Father Murphy, in his usual elequent and forcible style, preached a seriton, which was listened to with wrapt attention and frequent emotion on the part of the congregation; a summary would not at all do justice to the discourse. However, a few brief remarks thereon will not be out of place in this letter. From the above text a few general ideas were drawn-from his own personal triendship with the deceased he pussed to that of the congregation. This was touching indeed, and caused a deep emotion on all present. The question of death's certainty was then developed, as also the gradual destruction of the physical hody after death. Having disconred on the power and attributes of the soul, the Rev. Speaker then passed to the embodyment of the same as shown in the labors and life of the late Father O'Donnell, who during the space of twelve years, reared two noble edifices to the glory of God, and two others he so embellished their interiors as to acity of the Irish National members in this exceed in value the rough outside structures and when the Rev. Speaker turned to the loss sustained by all a deep feeling of sorrow pervaded the whole congregation, and was evidenced by many siving full vent to their feelings. The emo tion with which His Lordship pronounced the absolution, made it evident that he was performing the last sad rights to a dear personal friend. The church was filled to its utmost capacity by men of all denominations, eater to pay a last tribute of respect to one who was known only to be loved and esteemed. The choir, assisted by Father Walsh Spratt, Brother Lebourin an efficient direction of Professor Dumouchel of Oydensburg, Another Month's Mind was held by the Trooptown congregation of this Parish, to which the public came in large numbers to pay a fival tribute of respect to their late Pastor. Requiem Mass was sung by Father Murphy, who also preached another sermon on the life and labors of the deceased. The Prescott choir under the leadership of Mr. E Bertrand, lent their services on the occasion. As in Prescott every available seat was occupied, showing the deep teelings entertained by all for the late

amented Father O'Donnell. Requiseat in ST. GABRIEL'S ACADEMY.

A musical and literary entertainment was given by the pupils of this institution on Tuescay evening.

The programme comprised choruses, recitations, an operatic allegory "The Revolt of the Bres," and a drama outitled " The Great

The young ladies taking part in the allegory acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner. The rendition of the different parts by Misses Kate McShane, Alice Herbert, Annie Perkins, Alix Bourque, Kate Harrington, Maggie McCarthy, Agues Singleton, and Maggie Clancy was excellent. Miss Alice Herbert's singing of "The Mocking Bird" was much admired. The elecution of all the pupils was fultless, and reflects much credit on their earnest and pains taking teacher, Miss Sheen, assisted by Misses But-

ledge and Stevens. The drama by the boys was also well prerented, the different parts being taken by P Cantwell, M Shea, J Murphy, E Fanning, B O'Byrne, Ed Street, J Cullen, J F McMenamin and J McCarthy. Waldimer Wiggins, by P. Cantwell, was a very good impersonation. The others also had good conceptions of their parts. This part of the programme was under the direction of Mr. J. Townley.

A very eloquent address was delivered by C. J. Doherty, Esq. B C.L.

The musical part of the programme was under the direction of Madam Waters, who rendered very sweetly during the course of the evening some popular Irish and Scotch airs. Mr. John Shea's singing of some comic songs was very favorably received, and he was deservedly encored. Madame Brunet presided at the piuno.

At the close of the entertainment Rev. Father Salmon thanked the large audlence for their presence, and hoped they had been pleased with the evening's programme.

Sir Myles O'Regan, Bart., whose rise in the world from a navvy on the Lachine Canal to that of a Civil Servant-tying up red-tape packets-at Ottawa, and subsequent elevation to the Irish Peerage through the hopedfor death of a relative, causing his Lordship an infinity of joys and sorrows, including boycotting and other difficulties, is about to issue his adventures, as detailed in THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, in book form. The keen sarcasm and genuine wit of the " Noble Lord" ought to have an immense sale if properly handled .- Irish Canadian.

There is one Ostnolic in the family of the Rothschild's, and that is the young Duchess of

A PARALLEL.

We take the following spleadid editorial from Ircland's representative daily paper, the Freeman's Journal of the 3rd of February.

The Speaker's action yesterday was "peri-

lously near"-or, to use another authorized

Parliamentary formula - it was " within

measurable distance," of one of the most re-

volutionary acts of Oliver Cromwell; and the precedent is not an entirely lucky one for a Ministry that is learning to depend on Jingo toleration. The act of Oriver Cromwell which Mr. Brand, so far, re-enacted, is told in all English histories, and it occurred just 260 years ago at Wostminster. It was on this wise. The Presbyterlan section of the English rabels wanted to retain the nower which they had possessed. Cromwell hated the Pro-byterians as much as he hated Prelatists power any longer with them. He came down from Whitehall to the House "in his grey worsted stockings," having previously posted soldiers around the doors, and he entered while Sir Harry Vaue, the leader of the Presbyterians, was sponking in support of a Presbyterian Bill, Cromwell's conscience was outraged at such a performance, nearly as much as Mr. Forster's sense of right and wrong has been recently violated. "I'm come to do what grieves me," ejaculated the tender Oliver; "Your hour bath come-the Lord hath done with you-we have had enough of this. I'll put an end to your prating. The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane. Take away that hauble"-the Speaker's mace. Thus less minority; thus did he stifle free discussion; and thus he is to some degree a prototype for the proceeding of yesterday. In some of the minor lines the parallelism is faint, for the Speaker is not a Cromwell, and the soldiers to over-awe missed-they are not at Westminster, but in Ireland; but in essentials one passage is a reproduction of the some of the other proceedings in the late debates can find high sanction in Parliamentary annals, "Privilege! privilege!" was the cry of the M I's in 1642, when the King entered the house, occupied the Speaker's whom he had levelled an accusation of high treason. The cry " Privilege of Parliament!" greeted the King next day as he drave through the city. The National members' leaving the House in a body when a decision of the chair left all freedom of discussion useless and hopeless, was like what Fox and his followers did in 1797, when the brute force cor junction of Whigs and Tories rendered all efforts at Parliamentary reform unavailing. The Duke of Wallington and his section did much the same on the cossion of the Reform Act in 1831. Touching the general question "cobstruction," the present devoted Irish phalaux are not by any means the first men that have been compelled to have recourse to that method of Parliam plary warface. More than a century ago, in 1777, for instance, the minority divided the House twenty times on the Government proposal to punish the printers of the Patlimentary debates; and it was in reference to that occasion that Edmund Burke said, @Posterity will bless the pertinpresent Session." In our own day, the late Recorder Shaw, while Member for the University, divided the House some seventeen times one night opposing a Liberal measure, and the "obstruction" was received with good humour by Macaulay in one of his letters. It is significant of the change that is coming over public affairs that in earlier times there were distinct statutes against "Obstruction," and that then obstruction always meant impeding or menacing a member on his way to the House. Now the term is being applied to members who in the House use the forms of the House to defeat or defer measures that ire conceived in pante and that threaten fatal Sir Erskine May, in the consequences. ighth edition of his compilation on the forms and usages of Parliament, published last year, lays down the rule that the resissance of a minority is justified when the resistance is supported by public opinion. We are quite willing to accept the canon, although the Ministerialist expounder means it to crush the Irish members; for if they have not a nation's sympathy and support at their back, no men ever yet represented a real, unconquerable, national conviction.

DRIVEN TO DES ESATION.

It looks as though the English Government intended to drive the Irish people to despera tion. Tenants are to reevicted by thousands the landlords will, in their exuitation, trample those in the dust; British bayonets will protect the minions of the "law," and the Crowbar Brigade will be in glory once again. Not a pleasant prospect, by a y means. Our people, in the present disturbed state of the public mind in Ireland, will hardly stand by with folded arms while their heartless local tyrants are driving whole families from their homes to starve upon the highway. If they resist, what then ? The juils, of course, will be crowded, or else those who rise in revolt will be shot down or hayoneted by the dragoons imported expressly for that purpose But the spirit of progress is abroad. Father Mackey, a Tipperary priest, said last Sunday, in a soul stirring speech delivered to Land Leaguers in Brooklyn, that "the Irish people night as well die fighting as starv ing." This present movement is mightler in its dimensions than oven someastate British statesmen are prepared to acknowledge, and if they push the people to extreme measures they may get sick of the business before they have time to undo the mischief thus accomplished. Men of wealth here, who never before took an interest in Ireland's troubles, are pouring hundreds and thousands of dollars into the treasury of the Land League. The movement is spreading even to Canada, Australia, and the Argentine Republic of South America. Without any bombast whatever, therefore, England might do better than tempt the anger of the maddened Irish millions, considering that not alone in the Green Isle, but throughout her extensive empire. the clouds are darkening above her head. Hence the Irish people may sicken the English Government yet if the Coercion Bill is carried and put into effect, and what some may consider but a phantom of freedom may. after all, prove in the end a glorious reality in the establishment not merely of an Irish but also an English republic .- New York Tablet .

THE MEMBER FOR CAVAN.

HIS CONDUCT AND APPEARANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jun 29 .- The habituos of the galleries of the House of Commons have had the best of it this week, that is as compared with members on the floor of the House. They could come and go as they pleased, and whether absent or present, they neither lost nor gained much; whereas the M. P. could never be perfectly certain of getting to hed, or even eating his dinner unmolested. But from the whole flood of eloquence which has be impossible to sift a fresh thought or fact. doubled.

It has all been talkee-talkee, of which the Irish members have had their full share The only thing remarkable about the five days' wrongling is that the Speaker in the House has managed to instil a whol-some dread in the minds of " weavers of long tales." He has kept them to the point at issue before the House with a pertinacity never before known in the conduct of such debates. It was in vain that any member appealed to the indulgence of the House, so as to have an opportunity to air his elequence or his views. The member, bowever, who has gained the

greatest notoriety by this new departure is the member for the Irish county of Cavan. He is quite , character. He is not more than five feet in height, is humpbacked, and can hardly be seen above the benches when he rises to speak. His coolness and his cheek, however, could not be exceeded by the greatest giant that ever passed the bar of the House. Always on the alert, and over ready with a cutting, sententions remark, he is as much dreaded as a rattlesnake could be. Whether it is his physical deformity or his ready wit and biting sarcasm that keep members from turning on him, I cannot tell, but every one seems afraid to attack him, notwithstanding his hand is against every man. Thursday night, when John Bright was sneaking Mr. Biggar's impertinent remarks, his cheers, his "oh, ohs," his "hear, hears," were most provoking, and several times the great orator turned upon him with eyes glaring like those of a tiger; but the first sight of his laughing, mischievous little face never failed to theirate maker. change the expression of Mr. Bright's countenance from fury to benignity. On Tuesday night, however, Biggar's coolness passed all bounds. When it became understood that the House was to have a twenty or thirty hours, sitting, he came in, pushing before him a three-wheeled carriage, loaded with volumes, and as soon as the opportunity presented he got up to speak, and showed what use he' meant to make of them He was allowed to speak, and read from his volumes, with few interruptions, for about two hours. Then the Speaker took him in hand. Every time he was admonished from the chair to keep to the question before the House he would say some witty thing and proceed as before. Re had even the face to ask the Speaker once, in the religious side, or even a religious bump. blandest of tones, what was the question before the House. For this the Speaker " named" him, and, according to the rules of the House he was suspended for that sitting. But using his privilege as a member, he immediately repaired to the stranger's gallery, where he got up on a perch behind the loftiest tier of seats, where he could be seen by members on the floor, and look down upon them with the expression of a little mischievous imp. But small as Mr. Biggar is, and provoking as he is almost always, he is, without doubt, the ablest of all the Irish members, whether as a wirs-puller," a debater, or an orator. He is ever ready, and can speak by the card, and

CATHOLIC NEWS.

speak forcibly and to the point too, when he

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States lost last year by death one bishop-Dr. Pellicer, of San Antenio-and eighty-five Diests.

His Lordship, Dr. Cleary, the newly appointed R C. Bishop of Kingston, will sail from Queenstown on Sunday, the 20th inst , and will come direct to St. Michael's Palace, torento, and after remaining a few days will proceed to kingston to assume charge of that See.

The conversion to Catholicism of the Hon. Mr. Fitzelarence, a younger son of the Earl of Munster is reported from London. Lord Munster was a son of King William IV. the young gentleman who was received into the Church by Father Sebustian B wden, at the Ocalory the other day, can boast a blood relationship with her Majesty the Queen.

In Japan, Pere Piessis, of the congregation of the Missions Etrangeres of Paris, and missionary at Osaca, has lately discovered in some remote villages he remains of an ancient Christianity. Osaca is one of the most celebrated towns of the history of the Church of Japan. The twenty-six Japanese Martyrs raised to the Church's altars by Pius IX, belonged for the most part to this town, and there they were arrested. It is at some villages at some distance from this town that | 75; will send rest as soon as can be found." Pero Plessis has discovered traditions of a The telegram had gone: "Send me 102 formerly existing Christianity.

Herr Windhoist, the Ultramoutane leader in the Penssian Diet, has introduced a resolution, which is supported by all the members of the Center Party and the Polish Deputies, declaring that the administration of the racrament and celebration of mass are not subject to the panal clauses of the laws of 1873, 1874, and 1875. An amendment to the resolution is being prepared, proposing that malcontent clergymen shall only be exempt from liability to prosecution for the exercise of the above functions when not performed in churches or chapels, but privately. The Germania warns the udversaries of the Church of the political consequences of the rejection

of the resolution. In a lecture at Pike's Opera House, Chicago on "Superfluous Wamen," Mrs. Livermore relating an incident of her own personal experience while the cholera was raging in Chicago, where she then live i, said that she. like thousands of others, was panic-stricken, but was completely transformed into a courageous woman by the remark made to her by one of the Sisters of Charity whom she found nursing a patient. Said she to the Sister, Are you not afraid?" And the reply was. "Until the time comes which God has appointed for me to die I am immortal." " I am not a Catholic," said the lecturer, " but I will not allow mysulf to be such a bigot as to sneer at the grandest army of women on which the sun of God ever shone."

Cases of conversion to the Catholic Church are sometimes reported from quarters in which hostility to the Catholic faith is generally thought to be hereditary. A case of this kind has recently occurred in Mecklenburg. which has always been the hub and hotbed of Protestanism in Germany. The Princess Alexandrina of Windischgratz is granddaught er of the dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, who herself is the only surviving sister of the Emperor William. From a statement in the Hamburger Nachrichten it would up pear that the Princess Alexandrina has em braced the Catholic faith and is about to join the order of the Sisters of Mercy at Prague. The Windischgrain family itself is an old Catholic family, and it was thought that all its members, even those connected with year been in well-to-do circumstances, but Protestant houses, brought up their children as members of the Catholic Church. Be that as it may, it is a remarkable thing that a grandniece of the German Emperor himself furniture. Their son they had been comshould become a Sister of Mercy in Austria at a time when in Prussia it is unlawful for any one to be either a monk or a nun.—Uni-

Commenting on Dr. Gordon Holmes's advice to singers to wear flannel, a contemporary urges that in many cases the best place been poured out the last five days it would for it would be over the mouth and carefully

ROUND THE WORLD.

Denis-Kearney wants to go to Ireland to fight the British.

Peace is said to have been concluded beween Chili and Pern.

Mr. Robert Bonner will, next month, sell twenty of his fast trotters.

Edwin Arnold wrestled with the "Light of Asia" for eleven months. Froude, Lecky and Moncure Conway, are

each at work on Carlyle's biography.

Beaconsfield never reads over his MS. pages, but entrusts the revision to some

obliging triend. Professor Swing, of Chicago, says that those who most dislike novels, should be the ones

to read them most. Haves takes his "smile" just the same as my other man-that is-at other people's

tables and expense. No invitations at all were issued to the

uneral of E. A. Sothern, by the express desire of the dead actor. Edwin Booth is very temperate in all his

habits. He never goes on "sprees," and the on y vice he has is smoking. Mr. Spurgeon has received from an anonymous friend the gift of £1,000 for the pur-

pose of extending his new Girls' Orphanage buildings. A gravestone in a Woonsocket cometery bears, besides the ordinary inscription, the words, "This stone is not paid for," cut in by

Von Bulow, the pinnist, has become direcfor of the court orchestra of the Dake of Meiningen, and is giving Sunday concerts,

illustrative of Beethoven. French people generally commit suicide by the use of charcoal; a German is always on the shoot, but the douth rate by suicide is

much higher in Denmark. The eldest son and heir of Lord Bury, an English Catholic pobleman, is a Protestant. Lord Bury married the daughter of Sir Allan

Macnab, Governor-General of Canada. The Toronto Mail says, "In reference to the religious side of Thomas Carlylo &c. We did not know that Mr. Cartyle possessed a

Storey, of the Chicago Times, is a firm beiever in spiritualism, and claims that he alks to the spirits all the time. The spirits

have instigated him to do some queer things. Samuel R. Lowery, a colored lawyer, and the owner of a silk garden at Huntsville, A'a, thinks the colored people in the South could earn more money raising cocoons than raising cotton.

The water in Swan Lake is said not to be more than two feet deep, and the half-breeds of that neighborhood have been obliged to move to lock Lake to fish. The ice is about three feet thick.

Workmen on the public works at Buttleford, N. W. T., are almost in a state of starvation on account of the failure of the Government to pay them wages, and f are are entertained that they may commit some ex-

Mr. Tracy Turnerelli (a Turner with the elli out), the man who proposed the gold coronet for Lord Beaconsfield (better if he had proposed a bath) thinks that the Queen and Lord will have to slide before republicanism. Let them slide.

Even Asia has not escaped an exceptionally severe winter. In Japan there have been snow storms the like of which are not remembered to have occurred in forty years. The snow is ten feet deep in the fields and fifteen feet on the hills.

Some Springfield boys formed a secret so ciety for the removal of metal knobs from front doors. All the ornamental brass knobs . were missed from the Court House, and found in a junkman's shop. This led to the dissolution of the society.

Lady Florence Dixie, who has gone to South Africa as war correspondent, owns two pet joguars. She is expected to write very spirited letters, and the London World is looking forward to the correspondence with a great deal of interest and curiosity.

A New Orleans man lately cabled to a friend in Cuba, "Send me one or two monkeys" The reply came back : "Shipped you monkeys." The balance of 27 have been countermanded.

A lady who alms at being the best dressed woman in Philadelphia appeared lately in a dress of white embroidered velvet, covered with crystal trimming and pearl fringe. It was so heavy that she could harely waddle about, but as it was the dress of the evenlng she went home happy.

Bernhardt, when at home, lives in a kind of go-as-you-please way. Her house is always througed with calters, and sometimes twenty or thirty peorle will drop in to dinner. If there are 30,000 france in the house one day, the chances are there will not be a son on the morrow. She lives in a constant whirl.

Mr. McGahan, the well-known newspaper correspondent, who wrote so vividly of the Turko-Russian war, left a wife and child. He was married about a year before his death to an accomplished Russian lady of rank in her country. The widow and child visited the mother and brothers-in-law at Toledo, O., lust year. She is described as a bandsome bruneite, highly educated and accomplished, though finding the ways of this country very new and strange.

In 1833 King Louis Philippe presented Rosslui with a magnificent watch, of which he was, of course, very proud. One day when he was displaying the royal gift to some friends, a stranger gentleman walked up and said: 'Mr. Rossini, allow me to reveal to you the secret of your watch." He touched a hidden spring and a false lining to the case ilew open, displaying the maestro's photograph surrounded by a wreath of Arabic characters. The stranger said he had made the watch, but declined to explain the Arabic words. Rossini was so superstitious about the affuir, believing that some evil spirit lay in the mystic words, that he would never use the watch again.

A lady named Burchell, accompanied by a School Board officer, lately waited upon one of those advisers-general of the wretched, a London police magistrate, and craved his aid in the following trouble: She and her hushand, advanced in life, had up to within a were now reduced to such straits, by reason of the non-payment of rents on Irish property, that she had to sell her jewels and her pelled to remove from a good boarding sobool, and to send to one of the public schools, from which he had been expelled and she really did not know what to do with him. The officer said it was all true. What had been a comfortable home was now a wreck of one. Arrangements were made to put the boy on a training ship. The smaller Irish gentry are in many cases in grievous diffi-