

ADVOCATES. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 80 St. James Street, Montreal.

POND'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing diseases as Pond's Extract.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. It cures in ten days.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is the best healing, cooling and soothing agent.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the pain and promoting the healing of burns and scalds.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm.

Eache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effects are simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so soothing, cooling and efficient.

Female Complaints. No physician can be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used.

CAUTION. Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" on the wrapper.

MILK OF MAGNESIA. Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co., Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR. There are persons who would make use of various preparations with a view to obtaining satisfactory results.

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color.

Luby's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used Luby's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Will promptly TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking. This medicine is sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

CATHOLIC NEWS. The Marquis of Bute lately presented to the church at Oumhook three lamps of solid brass.

The Catholics of France are raising subscriptions to indemnify their bishops for the diminution of their salaries by the state.

The London correspondent of the Cork Examiner says that the inmates and conductors of St. Peter's Retreat, a Ritualistic hermitage in Dulwich Common, South London, have joined the Catholic Church.

On the 11th, Ash Wednesday, several families of distinguished persons, Roman and foreign, were admitted to the Pope's private Mass at half-past seven a.m.

An unusual ceremony took place at the Utica, N.Y., Citizens' Corps Armory, on February 3.

Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, on the anniversary of the Holy Father's coronation, sent him a telegram of congratulation.

The fund for the "Stained Glass Window," soon to be placed over the altar in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brockville, in memory of the late Bishop of Kingston, has now reached the neighborhood of \$600.

Last June eighteen Catholic missionaries started from Algiers on their way to the heart of Africa, and two months afterwards they arrived safely at Ugho, since which nothing has been heard of them.

The Whitehall Review says: "In April we shall have two Cardinals, instead of one only, in London, for the great Oratorian has determined to travel southwards, if he can leave his beloved Edgbaston, and will probably be the guest of Cardinal Manning, or else of the Duke of Norfolk, his former pupil.

The archdiocese of Boston, with 310,000 Catholics, has but 16 parochial schools. Cleveland, with only 125,000 Catholics, has 117 Catholic schools.

A committee of Roman Catholic school teachers has been formed to organize entertainments throughout London in aid of the Irish sufferers.

The Rev. Fr. P. Dunne, after being on the mission to Australia for over thirty years, having been at various times stationed in Victoria, Queensland, and latterly in New South Wales, intends leaving for Ireland in the ship Garonna, of the Orient fleet, which is appointed to leave Sydney on the 13th and Melbourne on the 20th of March.

His Eminence Cardinal Newman is confined to his residence at the Oratory, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, from the effects of an accident he met with a few weeks ago.

The Feast of Saint John the Baptist, which occurs on June 24, is the day adopted for the celebration of the second centenary of the Order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The Abbe Blin says of him: "He showed particular devotion to Saint Cassian, who by his zeal in the instruction of youth had gained the martyr's crown. He had still greater devotion to Saint John the Baptist, whose name he bore, and whom he imitated so well by his innocence, penances, withdrawal from the world, and continual prayer."

Brother Irlide thus addresses the Christian Brothers in an admirable circular lately issued: "Several official documents, particularly the bull In Apostolica dignitate solio of Benedict XIII., of happy memory, as well as the remarkable Brief which showed such paternal solicitude, Inter graves, of Pope Pius VI., fixes the year 1680 as the beginning of our Institute, although we can go back to the middle of the year 1679, if we remember, that the two first Christian schools were opened at Reims through the exertions of the Venerable de la Salle. In the month of July of that year (the exact day is uncertain), M. Niel and his companion came from Rouen to take charge of a free school opened in the parish of Saint Maurice, and in the month of September of the same year, 1679, a similar school was opened in the parish of Saint Jacques. But it was in the year 1680 that the year was given to the little community which, since spread over the world."

Quebecers objected to Mrs. Siddons' reading the Jackdaw of Rheims, owing to certain satirical allusions to Roman Catholics.

Is "the devil made cock" as some one has said (before Joseph was born, though), he arranged that they should be well paid for the trouble they give. French cooks in New York fare better in this way than a good many journalists, doctors and lawyers.

Mr. O'Leary, who is a man of large information, and an excellent conversationalist, on shaking hands with the reporter, expressed his thanks to The Star for the assistance it has given to the Irish cause.—N.Y. Star.

Mr. O'Leary—No, but the Canadian Government, by consent of Parliament, sent \$100,000 to the Colonial Secretary in London, to be distributed in Ireland, and the Provincial Government of Ontario gave \$25,000 to the Mansion House Fund.

Mr. O'Leary—Well, I don't care about discussing political questions; but I may just observe that on the whole Canada is prosperous, and is a country of unlimited resources, which time and population will develop.

Mr. O'Leary—Oh, yes; but I know the United States and Canada tolerably well, having in 1874 and 1875 traveled in both countries to inquire into immigration matters, and in 1876 I came to the Centennial Exhibition.

This brought the interview to a close. Mr. O'Leary, who is a man of large information, and an excellent conversationalist, on shaking hands with the reporter, expressed his thanks to The Star for the assistance it has given to the Irish cause.—N.Y. Star.

Mr. O'Leary—Yes, I sail on Thursday by the Celtic, as I am anxious to take part in the general election, which, no doubt, will be one of the most important since the union, both for England and Ireland.

Mr. O'Leary—Yes, I think not. In this election the great question of the land will come to the front; for of all questions that is the one that has most to do with the general condition of the people.

Mr. O'Leary—Yes, and perhaps even stronger, because there are large semi-political trade bodies who have made the reform of the Land laws planks in their platforms, and when these organizations move they carry with them a great power.

Mr. O'Leary—Do you know Mr. Parnell, and do you approve of his agitation?

Mr. O'Leary—I do with my heart and soul, because he has done more than any other man to bring Ireland's treatment and condition before the world, and the grand receptions tendered to him in the large cities of Canada and the United States show that the Irish on this continent are in sympathy with his work.

Mr. O'Leary—No, Canadian papers are like American. They criticized his work, but, as a rule, they wrote respectfully of him. Some for and some against; while the Montreal Post, throughout good and evil, championed his cause, the Post being an Irish daily journal of extensive circulation.

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HOW IRELAND'S CAUSE PROGRESSES. Mr. Peter O'Leary, whose views on the state of Ireland had prominent and most welcome place in The Star on his arrival from the old country some months ago, has made an extensive tour in Canada. He returned to the city yesterday on his way to England.

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IRISH NEWS. A list of thirty-five candidates who were successful for appointments as surgeons in Her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examinations held in London on February 9th is published.

Our Mallor correspondent informs us that a new salmon has been captured in the Blackwater, which is of exceptional size. On its arrival by the Lismore train at the railway station at Mallow it created quite a sensation.

The collision in the House between the O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Egerton, the Conservative member for Mid Cheshire, in which the former threw down a very distinct challenge to further proceedings outside, has (says a London correspondent) been quickly followed by another affair of honor that threatens to become a still more serious one.

During the recent severe thunderstorm in this district, two persons, a young man and woman, named Reilly, were killed by lightning. They belonged to the humbler class, and resided with their parents in a one-storyed thatched cottage, at a place called Gramore, near Dunmanway, in the west of the County Cork.

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the Grand Pacific to take in General Scott's style—a hasty plate of soup; and, as a former mayor of this city once said to the only king who had ever visited here, "To clean up a little."

Before 9 o'clock he was in the exposition building, the largest public hall in America, and was introduced to a little family of 30,000 people, who listened attentively to the story of Ireland told by the grandson of a Yankee fighting admiral and others. Chicago

Secondly, That the land laws of Ireland must be reformed.

clipped in about \$10,000 for the poor of Ireland, gave a rousing cheer for the old land, and then adjourned to take a few hours' rest before entering upon some other great and noble work.

But a little incident in connection with this affair is so characteristic of Chicago's style I must give it as worthy of some notice. When the city of New York made preparations to receive Messrs. Parnell and Dillon a boat was sent down the bay with a large delegation of the elite. Among the crowd were there modest appearing gentlemen who, after the New Yorkers had tired their guests with harangues, quietly whispered in the ears of Parnell: "Come to Chicago, bye and bye, and she will give you a reception," and the three representatives quietly returned to Chicago to make arrangements for his coming. The day was fixed, and a call was made upon a distinguished city official to preside at the preliminary public meeting. He made the excuse that he did not know enough of the history of Ireland to enable him to speak on such an occasion. Here again Chicago magic was brought into action. A wizard seized the microphone of one of her 30,000 telephones.

"Hello! Connect with the Legal News office."

"How many cases of agate and long primer?"

"Ans.: 'Any amount.'"

"Hello!" to a paper warehouse.

"How many reams of book paper, 22x32—40 pounds?"

"Ans.: 'All you want.'"

"Let the scribes go to work," says the Chicago wizard, shouting as did the angel to St. John on the Isle of Patmos. "Write, write, but while you do, hold Time in your grasp—press history into an hour-glass, and let us see Ireland at a glance—Ireland in its length and breadth—Ireland in its square miles and acres of filled and uncultivated, of bogs and waste—its commerce and its cottage—its lands and its waters—its lakes and mountains—its rivers and harbors—its seas and its estuaries—its mines and its minerals—its culture, government and laws."

At the call many willing, apt and competent volunteers responded. Public and private libraries yielded up their treasures of history, the blue book, parliamentary returns and census reports were all laid under contribution, dissected, analyzed and compressed into a handsome volume bound in cloth and gilt, and placed on the market at the low price of One Dollar before Parnell's arrival in Chicago. The work is entitled: "The Case of Ireland Stated Historically, with a Gazetteer." If you want to know anything on any subject connected with Ireland, get Sherlock's.

"CASE OF IRELAND STATED."

We have been hearing of Ireland as long as we can remember—we have read all we ever saw written on Ireland, and now in our "sere and yellow leaf" we have discovered that we knew nothing of Ireland or its people until we perused Sherlock's new book. We have from time to time waded through pretentious books that told us nothing. This book leaves nothing untold. Therefore, if you desire any information about Ireland, her people, the causes of her periodical famines, the emigration of her peasantry, the long story of English misrule—in fact, no matter what you want to know on any Irish subject—it tells you where it is, what it is, what it was, and what it can or ought to be. As a proof of the value of the work, the gentleman who declined to preside at the preliminary meeting on account of his ignorance of Irish history, astonished his hearers by the fullness of his knowledge when he spread his eagle at the reception of Parnell. A reverend gentleman delivered a discourse last week in this city, on Ireland, from his pulpit, and published it in the daily papers, in which the entire mass of his facts and figures were taken bodily from this book, except his conclusions as to the causes of Irish misery, which he declared his belief to be "Parnell and his company."

So with nearly all the speakers at the great Parnell demonstration, from his exalted position, all had manifestly and very wisely crammed themselves from its pages. In future, the St. Patrick's day orator will find in this book an unending supply of feathers, not alone to stick in the tail of their judgment, but also to embellish the wings of their imagination. Yours truly, C.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE O'TOOL'S OF LONG ISLAND.—The Tuhills of Cutchogue, Long Island, form a very extensive family, possessing large tracts of land in that vicinity, and priding themselves on being the descendants of the oldest settlers. One of the family being anxious to trace out the ancestral glories of his line, and expecting to derive his descent from some Norman baron, or at least Saxon earl, was highly disgusted at finding that the first of his name on Long Island was an Irish shoemaker of the name of O'Tool, or as he is called in the genuine old Irish way, O'Tuathal! The gentleman did not push his genealogical studies any farther.

CONFISCATION.—An idea of the vast amount of Church property sequestered and sold by the Italian Government may be obtained from the statistics recently published. From 1861 till the end of last September 47,819 lots of the ancient demanio were sold. This comprised 39,796,818 acres, which were put up to sale at the price of 52,228,067 dols. and which were sold at an increase upon the upset price of 24.54 per cent. Of the property termed case ecclesiastiche, the amount from the 26th October, 1867, to the end of last September, in public auction, as well as by private contract reaches the number of 130,514 lots, at the estimated value of 85,270,887.60 dols., but bringing the price of 109,294,588.20 dols., an increase of 20.18 per cent. on the upset price.

BROWN PAPER AGAINST THE COLD.—The "old woman's" remedy for a "cold on the chest," a sore throat, or a bruise, which consisted in an application of brown paper steeped in beer or vinegar, owed its efficacy to the heat-retaining properties of the paper. A wet pad of this material, as far as the surface next to the skin was concerned, acted almost as well as a layer of wet linen rag, protected with a thick covering of flannel. In short, stout paper of the commonest sort is an effective non-conductor, and may be advantageously employed as covering for beds or to keep out scanty clothing. A piece of thick paper inserted between the lining and the cloth of a waistcoat or in the back of a thin coat will render it warm as well as light. The suggestion is a small one, but it is simple to carry into effect, and will be found effective.

AGRIULTURE. The best place of all in which to store manure, until it can be carted on to the land, is in a tight cellar immediately under the animal which it is made, where it will absorb all of their urine, and will be protected from freezing, from the drying effect of winds, and from the action of rats. No labor of handling and forking over is required, and it will be done by the hogs and cats that frequent the stable, who will mix and compost the manure better than any number of forking would do it.

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Under certain circumstances, the best storage place for the manure of the stable is the field where it is to be used. If the land is so situated, and if the soil contains a fair amount of clay, and is in such condition that the water of heavy rains will wash the soluble parts of the manure, not off from, but into the ground, the surface of the field is the best place for it, inasmuch as no other way distribute the nutritive parts of the manure among the particles of the soil so thoroughly as the action of the water. It is washed in among them, falling from the sky, and is sustained in this practice will be a very slight evaporation of ammonia—very slight, because the formation of it is a far more rapid process, almost entirely cease when the man