kinw that the defence could prove a straightforward statement on that question to be clear verjury, and he refrained. The Crown had ge all they could whereby to damage she fall name of the Land League. Carey ot spare the Fenish Brothercould and he "admitted" that the were an inner circle of agreering. Fenians. The leaders and representatives of this revolutionary body are in complete ignorance of Carry, they know him not; they indignantly deny his statements, they denounce him, and refuse to be held responsible for the fearful crimes of this villian and his oath-bound gang of murderers. Assassination is not one of the instruments of the Fenian Brotherhood; the murder of Burke and Cavendish was no more committed at the order or instigation of the Fenians, than was the killing of McGee here in Canada, a crime which has been allowed to remain a mystery

The Crown prosecutor should remain satisfied with bringing the Phoenix fork murder home to the actual murderers and then ac. cessories without attempting to furnish the Castle on the strength of the perjured testimony of a willing witness, with a pretext for further oppression of the whole nation. We are in accord with what our contemporary, the Herald, said the other day in regard to this infemous informer, Carey :-- Having been a party to the murders and having now turned informer and played the traitor to his coassassins in the hope of saving his own worthless neck, he can be only set down as the worst and most despicable member of the gang. He is a double traitor, a traitor to his country and a traitor to his friends. Such a scoundrel should not be allowed to escape the AID FOR THE DISTRESSED IN IREgallows."

up to the present day.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING IN IRELAND.

Famine has laid its death grip upon the inhabitants of extensive regions in the north, and west and south-west of Ireland. The bishops and priests of these parts of the country have, in pastorals and letters to the public press, informed the world that the destitution and suffering of the people are as extreme as they are widespread. There is no mistaking the bitter wail of misery which reaches we from Ireland. Strong men, who piteously but vainly implore the authorities to give them work, are wasting away by the roadside, while the women are trying to keep the life in their children by feeding them on boiled seaweed. It is the Irish Secretary, Treveylan himself, who tells us that during his hasty run through Donegal he saw mothers feeding their numerous little ones on this inhuman food. In face of this terrible destitution the Government refuses to offer any aid or assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and the only answer given so far to the prayer of the starving is to point out to them the way to poverty-stricken extle or to the degrading workhouse. It has been said that "the hat would never again be passed round for Ireland," Pulmonic Syrup. but this promise should not be kept, when its mise was based upon the hope that time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug their valuable assistance. the laws and Government of Ireland would be so changed and the condition of the people so ameliorated that no more artificial famines would wreck the land; but this hope has not been realized, for now, as in immense quantities to furnish the absentee revelry. It is, therefore, the duty of the Irish to the assistance of the suffering ones at home. is under the anapices of the Central Council of the Irish National Land League of by the Council to raise the relief fund :-"Our plan is that between this date and that of St. Patrick's Day, every Irish man and woman in America, and every descendant of such, shall contribute the sum of one dollar to a special fund for relief I urposes only. To make this a truly popular subscription no one shall be allowed to contribute more than one dollar, and none less. Lists will be opened immediately at the different Land League Branches, and moneys received by the treasurers; the name of each contributor shall be published in the Irish-American papers. These moneys shall Lawrence Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., the General Tressurer of the Irish National Land League of America, to the famine-stricken physician, Dr. James J. Guerin, the Associadistricts of Ireland, for relief purposes only. Contributors cap, if so minded, forward their money direct to Father Walsh. We ask each branch to hold a final meeting on St. Patrick's | the programme, a decided success. The Day, to close the subscription to this fund. Each person paying one dollar can, if he or she desire it, be enrolled as a member of the Land League, said contribution being received

n lieu of initiation fee." This movement is, therefore, a purely humane and charitable one, and is in no way or and L. O'Brien, the Missee E. and J. Murphy, manner connected with Irlsh politics. On the Misses A. and H. Kavanagh, Miss Ostell, these grounds it will have a claim upon the support of every man, woman and child who Misses A. and M. L. Macdonald, Miss may be judged from the fact that only three can feel any pity for fellow creatures plunged Roy, Miss Heubach, and Messrs J. D. have met here since the diocess of New York in misery or dying from starvation.

Is it not about time that the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada should fall into line made the Irish Americans extend a helping by the Misses E. and J. Murphy, hand to the hungry and destitute of the Old was given with much taste." "If I were Land, should make Irish-Canadians eager and a King," an aris, and "Regard et Lourire." Bishops. Loughlin, of Brooklyn; MoNeirny,

stantial aid to the Irish people in the present hour of their dire distress.

According to the Dublin correspondent of the London Times, Lord Spencer has declared that he will stake his Vice-Royalty and his position as Cabinet Minister on the conviction of the twenty men in Kilmainham charged with conspiracy to murder. Evidently Spencer is by no means a gentle Lord or a very humane ruler. He will have blood at any price or cost; he would give his kingdom for the head of who makes this statement about the Irish Viceroy is no other than Dr. Patton the editor of the Express, the organ of Dublin Castle and a most bitter anti-Irish sheet. Or. secret recesses and the confidence of all the officials of the Castle, and knows what he says when talking on this subject; and the proudest thing he could tell about his master, in the columns of the Times, was the determination of his Lordship either to have the blood of twenty men yet untried and not yet found guilty or to throw up the Viceroyalty and the reverend Father, comprises what is called his position as Cabinet Minister, if he failed. The outlook for the prisoners, consequently, is not of a very encouraging or hopeful nature; they may consider themselves as "music of the spheres." Theology tells us good as dead. The Vicercy has said they think of crossing his will on a matter of such trivial importance; they would rather launch twenty men into eternity than force the gentle lord to quit Ireland.

LOCAL NEWS.

LAND.

At a special general meeting of the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land League held in the St. Gabriel Council Hall, All honor to the songs of other lands, and on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst, it was unanimously agreed to send the sum of ninety. five (\$95) dollars to His Lordship the Bishep of Raphoe, for the relief of the poor of his Diocese, to be given by him where he thought it was most needed.

A subscription list was also opened for the same purpose, when the following gentlemen subscribed the amount opposite their names: Timothy O'Connor, \$1, John Lynch, 1, Jas. McNamara, 1, Edward Fanning, 1, John Ryan, 1, John Bradley, 1, Daniel Flynn, 1, B. O'Brien, I, Jno. Ryan, I, P. Doyle, I, Jas. Burns, 50c, Mr. Knox, 50c. Parties wishing to subscribe to the St. Gabriel Irish Relief Fund, can do so at their weekly meetings, which will be France, and make them blend harmoniously held in the St. Gabriel Council Hall every together in a grand Canadian chorus of men-Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. As this is the first money sent from Canada for the relief of our friends in Ireland, we trust it will encourage others to follow the example of the Irishmen of St. Gabriel.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?-If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Briggs' Magic Belief, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhos, cholera morbus dyssentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, and bowel complaints.

giving immediate attention to a slight cough, which could be stopped in time by the use of enthusiastic demand of the audience. The a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's Tyrolese Chous, from William Tell, con-

keeping would send thousands of our race overed in two hours and ten minutes by a lad | tendance, and paid a tribute to Prof. Fowler | 1872 the society began a new church, adding into cold and premature graves. This pro- sent for a bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil. Good and the lady and gentlemen amateurs for 45 4tts store without it.

OBITUARY.

The funeral of Master Thomas Denis Mc-Cready, eldest son of Mr. Robert McCready, who died on Wednesday last, took place this the past, the people perish in the midst of afternoon from his father's residence, 278 food twice sufficient to maintain them, because Upper University street, and was very largely the food they produce has to be exported in attended. The floral tributes were many in number, and beautiful in design, especially that presented by the Shamrock Lacrosse landlords with the sinews of ease, luxury and Olub, of which the deceased was revelvy. It is, therefore, the duty of the Irish a highly respected member. The more throughout the world to come once more mortuary chamber also presented a chaste and solemn appearance, being very artistically arranged and bedecked. The greatest A general movement of relief has been sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family inaugurated in the United States; it in their sore affliction, the more so as the deceased was a young gentleman of great promise, and a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The re-America. The following is the plan adopted mains were interred in the Cote des Neiges Oemetery. Requiescat in pace.

CATABBH.

CATARRE.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 13-tf

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Father Byan's Address.

That the Catholic Club is now the most popular of our literary institutions was evinced last Wednesday night by the large and be entirely separate from the Land League | select audience which attended the concert | fund, and shall be transmitted by the Rev. given under its auspices. Comprising on its membership roll the names of all our most talented and promising young men, under the Presidency of that eminent young tion is one of which we may well feel proud. The entertainment last evening was given in aid of the library fund of the Club, and was. in point of attendance and the excellence of musical portion was under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, to whom much credit is the ecclesiastical province of New York will

entertainment opened with chorus, "'Tis our Festal Evening," in which the following ladies and gen-tiemen participated:—Miss Donnelly, Miss Guerin, Miss A. Prevost, the Misses V. Miss E. Tavernier, Miss Desbarats, Miss Barnard, Miss Perrault, Miss Blanchaud, the Purcell, Dr. Mignault, J. Casey, A. Terraux, W. Deabarats, H. Lamothe, N. J. Power, Robillard, Devonshire and Sincennes. "My Darlings Three," a song by with their fellow countrymen of the United N. J. Power was very well rendered and States to make this Relief Movement a suc- appreciated. A piano solo, imitation of the | will afterwards be held. Last week invita-Ocsa? The same considerations which have | bacju, was brilliantly executed by Miss Blantions or "intimations," to use the scolesias-

piano duet, by Miss C. Desbarats and Miss Barnard, was loudly encored. A vocal selection, "O Luce di quest 'amims," by Miss Donnelly, was rapturously received, and in answer to a recall she sang with exquisite taste and expression "The Pretty Maid Milking Her Cow." This talented young lady is in possession of a rich, sweet voice, highly culti-

vated. The Rev. Father Byan, S.J., Moderator of the Club, on coming forward to deliver the prepare or put in form the various schemata address of the evening, was heartly received. After a few witty introductory remarks the rev. gentleman selected for his subject "The clergy nor to the laity." The debates an Irishman! The Dublin correspondent Philosophy of Music and the Music of Philosophy." He said that the great O'Connell had once attended a concert which was rather tiresome, and when asked by the same language and sent on to Rome for apfriend who accompanied him, he enjoyed it, he answered, "give me the Patton has, moreover, the entree into the most | music of a speech." The rev. speaker, however, thought that if O'Connell had heard the excellent music that they had just enjoyed Le would have changed his mind and said, "give me always the oratory of such music. Moore says in one of his songs :-

Music! oh, how faint, how weak, Language fades before thy spell! Why should feeling ever speak When thou canst breathe the soul so well? The harmony of mind and heart, continued philosophy. The whole creation is God's musical masterpiece. This world has its many wondrous melodies, and the union of self, toward whom all music tends. Shakespeare has said :---

There's not the smallest orb which thou be-But in his motion like an Angel sings." And adds:

"Such harmony is in immertal souls." Such is the music the Catholic Club would offer to its friends, and suggest it for daily practice at home. Social harmony is always chorus, and the chorus sometimes swells into national song. In this Canada of our we sing the song of many lands; it would be well to practice a good Canadian chorus. sacred in our hearts be the music of our motherland. But the music that is best for us is the chorus we all can sing in this our Canadian home. That sweet singers are not wanting is abundantly proved by the concert of this evening. All we need is a good national song, "I once attempted a national bouquet, and I failed," said the rev. lecturer and think may failure was not my fault; it was rather the fault of the material I had to ceived deposits of the parishioners of the work on. I tried to unite the shamrock, the rose, the thistle and the Reur-de-lis by means of the maple leaf and a sprinkling of maple sugar. I would now take the best melodies of England and Ireland, Scotland and together in a grand Canadian chorus of mental and moral music-harmony of minds and harmony of hearts.

The Rev. Father's address, of which the above is merely a resume, was a literary treat, and was frequently interrupted with marks of appreciation. The second part of the programme was then proceeded with. The "Bell chorus with solos from Stradella." in which the solos were rendered by Miss Guerin and Mr. H. Lamothe, was very well received. The piano solo by Miss Ostell, and the vocal duet by Miss M. L. Perrault and Mr. N. J. Power was also much applieded. "Good night," an air from Olivette, by Miss Donnelly, was charmingly given, and repeated in answer to the

cluded the concert. Dr. Guerin, on behalf of the Club, then re-A Bun for Life.—Sixteen miles were turned thanks to the audience for their at- the deposits has been paid out in interet. In THE POPE AND DISHOPS LABOR IN BEHALF OF

> "IT STANDS AT THE HEAD" should never be forgotten. It is the motto

Sing! Sing! Sing! A lady of beauty rare, With rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes and a wealth of dark brown hair, At an open window sat, where the wind blew sharp and keen. And she sang a song with wondrous power of a Royal Sewing Machine.

No more on gusset and seam, no more on seam and band, The widowed wife will end her life trying to sew But with a pleasant smile, in a room so neat and

Her sewing all, both great and small, she'll do on a Royal Machine. More of the above celebrated posm next

Harney Bros., wholesale warerooms, 771 Oraig | and caused attachments to be issued. street, Montreal.

LOBETTO CONVENT, NIAGABA FALLS.

To give a description of this locality is no easy task, as so many better qualified than I have done so time and again. Suffice to say it is the spot where the travellers from distant lands came to drink in the purest of air and posed foon to give a detailed statement of view the unrivalled scenery of Niagara,here right over the great cataract stands the Convent of Loretto with its beautiful and spacious halls and rooms. Here may be seen young ladies from all parts of America who come to receive under these refined ladies of Loretto a sound Christian and first-class education. There is no institution for the ness was between \$400,000 and \$500,000, education of young ledies anywhere that but with the receipts from the Orders in offers better inducements for acquiring the higher branches than the school of Loretto here. It only requires to be known among the general public to become one of the most popular seats of learning in America. A VISITOR.

BISHOPS IN CONFERENCE. THE COMING PROVINCIAL COUNCIL AT ST. PATRIOR'S CATHEDRAL.

The Cardinal, Archbishop and Bishops of meet in council at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this city, in the first week of June. This will be the fourth Provincial Council of New York and the first held under the presidency

of Cardinal McCloskev. A provincial council is called from time to time to determine matters of discipline within the province, to consider most ecclesiastical questions, sometimes to define matters of faith. The importance of such an assembly was formed. The special occasion for the

coming council will appear in due time. Meetings of the bishops of the province have already been held to consider the matters to be brought up at the Council, and others tical term, were issued by the Cardinal, through his cosjutor, Archbithop Corrigan, to the bishops of the province. These are:-

of Trenton, and McQuaid, of Rochester.

THE WORK OF A COUNCIL.

The deliberations and debates of the Council are carried on on much the same plan as a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church. The bishops invited alone have a voice in the decisions. They select from their respective dioceses theologians, notaries, &c., to assist them at the Council and to or proposals under consideration. sessions are not open to the body of the are conducted in Latin, the official language of the Roman Catholic Church. The final decrees of the Council are written out in the proval by the Pope. The decisions of provincial councils are not necessarily approved at Rome. Sometimes they are sent back with emendations and corrections, and it has happened in the history of the Roman Catholic Church that the decrees of provincial councils have been condemned as containing heretical matter. This last charge, however, is hardly likely to be brought against the fourth Pro-

vincial Council of New York. TO CONVENE ON JUNE 3.

The opening day of the session will probably be June 3. The proceedings will begin with a solemn mass in presence of the Cardinal, with Archbishp Corrigan as celebrant and the other bishops of the province attendall these is the chorus of creation—the ing. The mass is open to all persons who "music of the spheres." Theology tells us choose to be present. After the congregation that the fundamental note required to com- leaves the Cathedsal the Council will asmust go, and no packed juries would ever plete this grand gamut is the Creator Him- semble for its deliberations. The session may continue several days, accordthe importance of the mating under debate. When the decrees have been formally determined on and drawn up for presentation to the Holy See the Coun. oil will close with another solemn mass as before, open to all persons who choose to at-

> Cardinal McCloskey has long contemplated the summoning of this council, but various causes have intervened to prevent it. The decisions, after approval from Rome, are binding upon the entire province, and though not canonically extending beyond those limits, cannot fail to influence greatly the whole Roman Catholic body in the United States and beyond.

SUSPENSION OF AN AUGUSTINIAN

SOCIETY. LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 24.—Seven suits were instituted against the Augustinian Society, a Catholic organization, which re-Church. Attachments were issued for \$20,-000. The society was formed by priests and chartered with authority to hold property not exceeding \$200,000. Large amounts of real estate, including church property, have been conveyed to the society since 1881, when Father Regan took charge of its affairs. It has been selling real estate and been a large horrower from the banks. Depositors have been notified that there is no money left, but that the society will endeavor to pay them at the rate of \$24,000 a year. The indedtedness is placed at \$500,000 to depositors and \$200,000 to mortgage holders. The depositors number seven hundred, the majority being poor female mill operatives. Father O'Donnell, one of its first controllers, invested largely in railroad stocks, which resulted in heavy losses. A statement of the society's condition will probably be made at a meeting of prominent Uatholics on Sunday.

The latest despatches say it is stated that the debt of the society is \$540,000. Deducting mortgages, \$110,000, there remains due to depositors, \$430,000. It is said that when Father O'Donnell died, in 1861, there was a deficit of \$150,000. A considerable portion of o the dept \$300,000, and using the m the depositors to meet the most of this amount. For twenty-five years the society maintained parochial schools at an estimated expense of \$125,000. The depositors and the public are convinced that the trouble arose from bad management and not from reguery. The clergymen in charge of the society think that by reducing the expenses and strengthening the revenues of the church they can eventually pay the debt in full, but the question of interest must for years be held in

abeyance. Another despatch says four additional attachments have been placed to-day on the property of the Augustinian Society, making fourteen in all. For many years the Society paid interest on an indebtedness of \$260,000. It is claimed that property they recently sold here was not disposed of in good faith. It is said they own considerable property in New-York and Pennsylvania. Some depositors week. All information and circulars from have already instituted suits in these States.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 25 .- The Catholic churches under the control of the Augustinian Fathers were crowded at each service to-day, it being expected that the priests would refer to the collapse of the savings institution. At St. Mary's Church Rev. Mr. McEvoy, Superior of the American branch of the Augustinian Order, said he prothe church finances. The Society would leave nothing undone to meet their obligations. He considered that the mortgages on the church property were a comparatively slight inconvenience. The only matter for serious consideration was the interests of depositors. He said the Society's indebtedthree churches and two chapels in Lawrence and Methven, with extraordinary efforts, he hoped to meet the financial obligations in a few years. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Catholics of Lawrence would subscribe according to their means to free the church from indebtedness. Two years ago he collected in New York, Pennsylvania and Boston \$11,000, which was applied to decrease the debt. The Society would see that the poor did not suffer. He urged his hearers to be patient and the Society would pay them all. Rev. Mr. Corr, of the Immaculate Conception Church, told his people the Society would not repudiate its debts, but pay dollar for dollar. They should have patience and contribute as Catholics. They would get their money in a short time. Bev. Mr. Byan, in St. Lawrence Church, gave the same advice, and said there should be a dividend paid to depositors yearly, and perhaps oftener. The debt was not incurred by the present heads of parishes, but the responsibilities would be met. The prominent Roman Catholic citizens

met to-night to consider the best means to extricate the Augustinian Society from its indebtedness. It was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen to have full control of the finances and revenues of the Catholic churches of the city, except St. Patrick's. A subscription was started and \$4,000 subsoribed at the meeting. Subscriptions will

her that "he understood." The villain ready to offer the same sympathetic and sub- exhibited much talent on the part of the of Albany; Byan, of Buffalo; Wadhams, of bt. Mary's Parochial School will be closed singer, Mr. H. Lamothe. "La Gallina," a Ogdensburg; Wigger, of Newark; O'Farrell, saving \$10,000 annually. This will put 1,200 more children in the public schools. It is understood an effort will be made to induce the city to rent St. Mary's School buildings and employ the Sisters of Charity to conduct

THE TRUE SOURCE OF CIVIL POWER

[Continued from First Page.] and that the administration of the state must be carried on to the profit of those who have been committed to their care, not to the profit been committed to their cars, not to the profit of those to whom it has been committed. Let princes take example from the Most High God, by whom authority is given to them; and placing his model before themselves in governing the state, let them rule over the people with equity and faithfulness, and to that severity which is necessary let them add a paternal charity." "And if these precapts protect the state, all cause or desire for seditions is removed; the bonor and security of princes, the quiet and well-being of states will be secure. The dignity also of the citizens is best provided for."

LOYALTY OF CATHOLICS TRADITIONAL EVEN TO PAGAN EMPERORS.

PAGAN EMPERORS.

"But the Church has always se acted, that the Christain form of civil government may not only dwell in the minds of men, but that it may be exhibited also in the life and habits of nations. As long as there were at the helm of the State pagan emberors, who were prevented by superstition from rising to that form of imperial government which we have sketched, she studied how to instil it into the minds of the peoples, who were bound, as soon as they had embraced Christianity, to bring their lives into conformity with it. But afterwards, when States had Christian princes, the Church insisted much more on textifying and preaching how much sacredness was inherent in the authority of rulers; from which it would follow that when the people thought of princedom, the image of a certain sacred majesty would present itself to their minds, by which they would be impelled to greater reverence and love of princes. And on this account she wisely provides that kings should commence their reign with the celebration of solemn rites; which, in the Old Testament, was appointed by Divine authority. But from the time when the civil with the celebration of solemn rites; which, in the Old Testament, was appointed by Divine authority. But from the time when the civil society of men, raised from the ruins of the Roman Empire, gave hope of its faunc Christian greatness, the Roman Pontifis by the institution of the Holy Roman Empire consecrated the political power in a wonderful manner. Greatly, indeed, was the authority of rulers enhanced; and it is not to be doubted that what was then instituted would always have been a very great gain, both to ecclesiatical and civil society, it princes and peoples had ever looked to the same object as the Church. THE ABETTORS OF ANARCHY AND EEDITION, "On the other hand, the theories of the body

politic invented by late writers have already produced great ills amongst men, and it is to be feared that they will cause the very greatest disasters to posterity. For an unwillingness to attribute the right of ruling to God as its author, is no less than a nestre to blat out the most glorious object of political power and to destroy its force. And they who say that this power depends on the will of the people err, first of all in opinion; secondly, they place authority on too weak and unsible a foundation. Hence we have reached the limit of horrors, to wit, Communism, Socialism, Nibilism, lideous deformities of the civil society of men and almost its ruin. This indeed is all the graver because rulers, in the midst of so great dangers, have no remedy sufficient to restore politic invented by late writers have already graver because rulers, in the midst of so great dangers, have no remedy sufficient to restore discipline and tranquility. They supply themselves with the power of laws, and think to coerce, by the severity of their punishments, those who disturb their governments. They are right to a certain extent, but yet should seriously consider that no power of punishment can be so great that it alone can preserve the State it is therefore necessary to seek a high I and more reliable ground for obedience, and to say explicitly that legal severity cannot be efficacious unless men are led on by duty, and moved by the salutary fear of God.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE INDEPENDENT. THE CHURCH AND THE STATE INDEPENDENT.

"Our present object is to make princes understand that that protection which is stronger than any is again offered to them; and we car nestly exhort them in our Lord to defend religion, and to consult the interest of their State, by giving that liberty to the Church which can not be taken away without injury and ruis to the commonwealth. All things that are of a civil nature the Church acknowledges and decivil nature the Church acknowledges and other uner; and, in those things, the judgment of which belongs for different reasons both to the sacred and to the civil power, the Church wishes that there should be harmony between the two, so that Injurious contests may be wisnes that there should be harmony served the two, so that injurious contests may be avoided. As to what regards the people, the Church has been established for the salvation of all men, and has ever loved them as a mother.

work will be most useful and salutary if you employ with us every industry and meaus which God has given to you in averting the dangers and evils of human society. *trive with all possible care to make men under-tand and show forth in their lives what the Catholic Church taceless recognitions convenient. and show forth in their lives what the Catholic Church teaches regarding government and the duty of obedience Let the people be frequently urged by your authority and teaching to fifter from forbidden sects and societies, to shor all conspiracy, to have nothing to do with sedition, and let them understand that they who for God's sake obey their rulers, render a reasonable service and a generous obedience."

Send a postal card to Bev. A. A. Lambing, 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a copy of his interesting pamphlet, "Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an account of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburgh, contains a beautiful plo ture of the Shrine, and is sent to any address free, on application.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

PORT HOPE, Ont.. Feb. 28—On Thursday night lasts fearful tragedy was enacted on lot No. 26. third concession of Hope. A man named John Bullen, aged between 86 and 80 years of age, was living with his wife, Bridget, who is some 65 to 70 years of age. They were both pensioners on the township funds, and did not live very agreeably together. About It o'clock on the ulght in question the house they lived in as discovered to be on fire, and a couple of the neighbors who saw the confiagration got there just as the roof fell in. After some time they discovered the body of the old man in the burning house They shovelled snow on the place and surdued the fire. On examining the remains it was found that his throat had been cut. The old woman was not near, but was found afterwards TERRIBLE TRAGEDY. found that his throat had been cut. The old woman was not near, but was found afterwards in a neighbor's house a quarier of a mile away. She says the old man cut his own throat and set fire to the house. Coroner Maxwell held an inquest on Friday. The jury returned a vertict. "That the deceased came to his death at the hands of his wife Bridget, who had set fire to the house to hide her or me." The old woman was committed under the Coroner's warrant to Cobourg gaol to await her trial.

A Cincinnati milliner, who had just returned from Paris, was asked what was the strangest fashionable novelty that she had seen. "A dog with a natural handle," she raplied. "The Parisian ladies are wild on dogs for peta. The brute is led by a string, and grabbed up at each crossing to be carried over the pavement. When shaggy dogs were in vogue the habit was to pick them up by the hair, and they were trained not to yelp. Pugs as smooth as newborn pigs are now the favorites, and of course they have no hair to be lifted by. But a clever surgeon out the end from a little dog's tail, made an incision in the middle of his back, stuck in the tail tip, let it heal fast, and there was as handy a handle as could be wished for."

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP. Many press comments have been made in reference to the rumor that Sir John Macdonald was likely to be elevated to this important position. We ask why his name should receive special prominence, unless it is claimed he has given us the N.P. and has not given the disputed territory. Dr Scott Putnam, the inventor of that great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, is hereby placed in nomination for the position. His record is the highest that can be claimed, for be canvassed for and a large fair held. The by his Corn Extractor he has ministered to committee assumed their duties only with the | the relief of human suffering. Putnam's Corn understanding that the depositors will not Extractor is sure, safe, and painless. N. C. force the Augustinian Society into insolvency. Polson & Co., Kingston, prop's.

OATHOLIC CHURCH ON FIRE. RIVIERS DU LOUP (En Bas), Feb. 24,4 p.m. -The Roman Catholic Church here flames. The Roman Catholic church took fire shortly after midday and burnt itself onietly out, no endeavors whatever being made to save the church or chapel.

FAMOUS IRISHMEN IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

Sir Eyre Coote, whom Macaulay justly styles "one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time," "conspicuous among the founders of the British Empire in India," who with the minority advised Clive to fight in the famous council of war which preceded the battle of Plassey who beat the French at Wandiwsh, and gave the Carnatic to England, was the son of a Limerick gentleman. Sir Phillip Francis, almost certainly the author of "Junius" Letters." whom Macaulay styles "the ablest member of the council," when Warren Hastings was Governor General, was the son of a Dublin minister. Sir William Jumper, who was Sir George Rooke's beat officer in the reduction of Gibraltar, was a Cork man. Blakenly, who made the splendid but unsuccessful defense of Minorca against Richelieu, and whom Admiral Bying was shot for not relieving, was also a native of Limerick. Eyre Massay, one of Wolfe's ablest Lieutenants, was also an Irishman. So was Admiral Graves, who received the thanks of Parliament as Nelson's second in command at Copenhagen. Sir George Macartney, who shared with Clive and Hastings ard Coote, and on not unequal terms, the glory of founding the Indian Empire, and refused the Governor-Generalship in 1785, was born in the County Antrim. The solder and the statesman who, atter Pitt's death and the innumerable reverses by land which preceded the Peninsular campaigns brought the war with France to a happy issue, and gave England the wonderful prestige with which she appeared at the Congress of Vienna, Wellington and Castlereagh, were both Irishmen. Wellington's ancestors on both his mother's and his father's side had been settled in Ireland for over three hundred years. Castlereagh whose support it was that enabled Wellington to conquer, was the son of a County town gentleman. Wellington's brother the Marcust of Wellington by the war with France to a supply to the war the states of the proper of the proper of the states of the proper of the mother's and his father's side had been settled in Ireland for over three hundred years. Castlereach whose support it was that enabled Wellington to conquer, was the son of a County flown gentleman. Wellington's brother the Marquis of Wellesley-both of them making their way up from poverty and obscurit.—was one of the ablast Governor-Generals India has ever had, and played for forty years a conspicuous, and, indeed, we may say, an illustrious part in regists politics. Of Edmund Burke we do not need to speak, nor of sheridan, but it is not generally known that George Caming was the son and grandson of an Irish gentleman, his father having settled in London, where George was born, owing to a family quarrel. General Rawdon Chesney, the explorer of the Euphrastics Valley, was an Irishman of the County Down, where his hardly less distinguished son; the late Colonel Chesney, the well known writer on military su jects, was also born. Sir Henry Lawrence, who defended Lucknow during the Spop war, was an Irishman and the son of an Irish Oblonel; and General Nicholson, who felt at Delhi, who first stemmed the tide of insurrection pending the arrival of reinforcements from England, and whose death was pronounced at that time "a national misfortube," was the son of a Dablin doctor.

Gen. Pakenham, who commanded at New Orleans and fell there, was an Irishman General De Lacy Evans, who rose from a sick bed to bear the brunt of the attack at Inkerman, after having been wounded at New Orleans, and serving on Wellington's staff at Waterloo, and who sat thirty years in the House of 'ommons, was a Limerick man also. Sir Garnet Wolseley, the rising general of the British service, who has just been appointed Governor of Cyprus is also an Irishman, colonging to a family long settled in Wextord. Of seven distinguished Indian officers selected by Mr. Kave for one of his volumes of biography, three-Pottinger, Lawrence and Nicholson—were Irishmen, one Scotch and only three English. Captain Crozler, the explorer of Sir John Franklin's exp

distinguished explorer, Mr Robert McClure.
Lord Mayo, who was Governor-General of India
for two years prior to his assassination in 1872,
and filed the place in a way which excited expectations such as we think none or his predecessors salled out, was an Irishman of the old
Angio Irish family of Bucke. Lord Dufferin,
who has just left the Governor-Generalship of
Canada, and has given proofs both there and as
Britt he ommissioner in the reorganization of
Syria in 1840, I high administrative ability, is
an Irishman and Sheridan's great-grandson.
It is not many years since five of the twelve
English Judges were men of Irish bith, and the
procent Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairus, is a native of Belfast and universally acknowledged
to be one of the two or three ablest men who
have filled this position, and an orator of rare
power, though of the severer cort.

The organizer of the Irish constabulary, the
best body of gendarmes in existence, and the
first really efficient police force which has been
seen is Greet Britain—" just the klud of man,"
Sir Charles Napier said, "needed to govern
Inda"—Mr. Drummond, was an Irishman;
so, let us add, was Sir Richard Mayne, wao orgeniz d the London Metropolitan Police which
has since furnished the medel of city police all
over the Angio-Saxon (Eng ish-sp-aking?)
world, Captain to the second of the two of a still Wing, the au-

over the Anglo-Saxon (English-speaking?) world, Captain Crofton is still living, the au-thor of the Irish system of pris in discipline, which has been so successful and so celebrated. Nation.

OBITUARY.

It is our psinful duty to record the sudden death of Mr. Joseph E Masson at Margaret, Terrebonne, P.Q., on the morning of February 21st. The deceased, who was only 32 years of age, was greatly respected in the neighborhood, and his early demise is much regretted by a large circle of relatives and frieuda.

Mr. John Murray, an old and faithful servant of the Intercolonial Ratiway, died saddealy on the morning of February 23rd, at Hallfax, N.S. Mr. Murray was the first conductor on a railway in the Province of Nova Scotis, taking his position on the Nova Scotia Railway, about thirty years ago, when the tron borse ran only as far as Four-Mile House, more then as an excursion train than for any really practical business purposes. From that time Mr. Murray remained connected with the railway as conductor till, being relieved from the duties of that office, he latterly accepted a position of trust at the North Street Station in Halifax.

The New York Post says that despite a denial published on Fabruary 21st, Robt. A. Packer died on the previous day.

Fanny Priscoll, a positical writer, who recently married H. T. White, a Chic ac journalist, died at Milwaukee, February 21th, aged 24.

He writings were very popular.

On Wednesday, February 21th, Mrs. Peter Rimmer, of London South, left her house in apparent good health and visited the law office of Mr. Roha d Bay tey on business. While there she was selzed with faintness, and died in a few minutes. Healt disease was pronounced the caute of weath. cause of seath.

cauce of ceath.

Mr. M. H. Sanbon, the Deputy Sheriff of Montreal diel at his residence, 270 St. Charles Burromee size t, on Sunday morning, February 25. Wr. Sanborn was born in Vermont in 1820 and came to Canada when ten y-arsofage. He practised for some time as a lawyer, and was for twenty-eight years Deputy Sheriff of the district of Montreal He was an active member of Obrist Church Cathedral, and was connected with a number of religious and benevolent institutions. His death was caused by consumption sumption.

The friends of Mr. Wm. A. Owler will regret to hear of his sudden death at all Paso, Texas, lat week. About seven weeks ago, suffering from a severe cold, which settled on his lungs, he went by the advice of his physicians to El Paso tut the change did not benefit him; consumption having laid its fatal hold on him caused his dea hunexpectedly last Thursday. Mr their was for years a very act we member of the Indea noder the Lacrosse and Snowshoe Clubs, and by his genial and pleasant manners became a general favoite.

A ROMANCIO BAGGED \$2 BANK BILL. Many different stories are told about the prize which Underwood Fisher, of the Three Bivers House, drew in the Louisiana State Lottery. He stated the facts thus: Dec. 12th be sent \$2, and received in return two-tenths ticket No 31.401. He put the ticket away, and thought no more of it until three days after the drawing, when he received a dispatch saying that his ticket had drawn \$20,-000, his share of which was \$4 000 From M. A. Dauphin, Pres't of the L S. L. Co., New Orleans, through the First National Bank, he received his \$4,000 Little things make quiet a difference. He had a \$2 bill rayged, and he sent it for a ticket. The moral is, that you send for lottery tickets when you get a ragged two-dollar bill .-From the Three Rivers (Mich.) Herald of Janu-