NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Tailed and Clipped from our Irish Exchanges Just Received.

The Earl of Bantry has allowed 25 per cent. abstement to the tenants on his estate generally, and 30 per cent. to the poorer tenants at Bocarna and Glengariffe,

The tenants on the property of Mr. R. W. C. Reeves, D.L., Besborough House, Kilrush, headed by the Rev. Father O'Mears, P.P., waited on the landlord at his residence, in view of paying their rents less 20 per cent. They were cordially received by Mr. Reeves, who, on learning the object of their visit, at ence conceded to the abatement sought.

United Ireland, in an editor.al headed " Keep Cool," says :- " The necessities of " the hour may be summed up in three scraps " of advice: - Keep cool; atamp out orime; and go right ahead. We have driven our " enemies to desperation. It only remains " that we shall not allow them to drive us. "That is at present their sole hope and whole endeavor. They have no case for Coercion. They are striving with might and main to create one. ** The only really widely-prevailing crime—

* the crime that paralyses and fills them with

* despair—is that nineteen-twentieths of the population abhor their rule and are bring-"ing it into contempt and loathing without "committing any of those crimes which "would garnish a Ministeral plea for coer-"cien. No amount of villainous misrepresentation can disguise the fact that there " are only two counties on the whole spring "circuits where the judges have not found "criminal calendars lighter than, perhaps, any other population of similar extent in " the world has to show for itself." The article concludes with these forcible words, which will doubtless have the desired effect :- "All that our people, therefore, have got to do is to keep level heads upon their shoulders, and decline to be crisised out of their cool senses to oblice despairing rack-renters and a paralytic Tory Administration with the deathrattle already in its throat.'

Mr. Justice O'Brien, addressing the Grand Jury of the City of Limerick, said-Mr. Shaw and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the City of Limerick, I have very little observations to make to you, or, perhaps, none

THE SPRING ASSIZES-A CRIMELESS LAND.

at all, in reference to your duties in connection with the criminal nusiness, because substantially and really there is no crime at all with which you will be called upon to deal I say no crime at all, because the list of offences of a serious nature—in which term I comprise any that become the subject of indictment-are so few and inconsiderable as really hardly to deserve any notice. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Baron Dowse opened the Assizes at Maryboro'. Observing on the state of the country. His Lordship said :—I have even less to say to you than I had to say to the Grand Jury of the County of Carlow. I may say that the state of affire is much the same as I found in Oarlow, and as my brother Andrews found in the County Kildare. The county on the whole is very peaceful. You have only four eases to consider altogether, so that we are here now in all the pride and pomp and cirsumstance of glorious peace instead of glorious war for the rurpose of investigating these four offences against Her Majesty's peace in the Queen's County.

COUNTY SLIGO. The Commission for the County of Slige was opened by Mr. Justice Lawson. Ad dressing the Grand Jury, his Lordship said the report of the County Inspector was satisfactory. The business to go before them on the present occasion was extremely light. There were only five cases for trial, and the only case of a serious nature was a case of murder, in which a man named Armstrong was charged. It was one, however, in which they required no assistance from him. Tre a were of the ordinary descri

TYRONE. Chief Justice Morris, addressing the grand jury at Umagh, said that he gaw from the list furnished to him by the Crown Solicitors that bills in nine cases were to go before them for consideration. So far as he was able to 200, none of them presented any feature of legal uitliculty, or were at all likely to engage their attention for any considerable

COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

The sasizes for the County of Roscommon were opened by Judge Murphy. The Grand aving been called and resworn, his Lordship congratulated them on the condi tion of their county and said the hills to go before them were very few in number and mone of them calling for any comment from COENTY CAVAN.

Chief Baron Palles congratulated the Grand Jury on the state of the country. There were only three bills of an unimportant character for them to consider. The reports which he had received from the resident magistrates showed that the county was in a very peace ful state. NORTH TIPPERARY.

At Nenagh Baron Dowse opened the Asgizes, observing to the Grand Jury that he was glad to be able to inform them that the business of the assizes was very light. The mumber of cases to po before them was eight. mone of which required any detailed mention from him.

COUNTY LOUTH.

Lord Justice Fitzgibbon opened the Assizes at Dundatk. His Lordship, addressing the Grand Jury after reterring to the cases which were to go before them, said that the county was in its usus: state of freedom from crime. COUNTY FERMANAGH.

At Louiskillen, the Commission was opened by Chief Baron Palles, who in a few words congratulated the Grand Jury on the peace ful state of the county.

JUDGE BOYD'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NATIONAL LRAGUE.

When it became known in Youghal that a warran was issued for the acrest of the Rev. Tather Keller, P.P., the greatest excitance to prevailed. The chapel and town bells were set ringing, the local bandsturned out, and a large and in lignant crowd assembled. An inducr enesing was held in the National Langue rooms, Mr. R. F.tzgibbon, Chairman Town Commissioners, presiding. The Secretary of the branch (Mr. P. P. O'Neil) road a letter which he had received from Father Kelier,

" i) KAR SIB-The legal agents of Mr. Ponsoning uncourteously furnished me with a summens to the Court of Bankruptoy, and supply mented their kind intentions by placing at my disposal the enclosed sum of £3. As do not permit me to voluntary enjoy a holiday trip to Dublin at the present secon, I cannot think of a better way of using his money for the benefit of poor Mr. Portent y than asking you to place it to the credit our local branch of the League. In aiding Mr. Ponsonby to the conviction of the absolute necessity of settling with his tenants, and that without delay, the organization will confer a singular favor on that gentleman. Yours sincerely,

eigns to Mr. P. Gorman, Treasurer. That gentleman, after "ringing" the coins, said it was the first subscription he had received from Judge Boyd, and he hoped it would not be the last. The Secretary asked if any gentleman present knew Judge Boyd's Christian name, so that he might write out a receipt for the money. "Bully's" name having been ascertained, the matter dropped.

GLADSTONE ELOQUENT.

HH ANNOUNCES HIS APPROVAL OF THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

His Telling Speech Prevents Urgency for the Irlah Coercion Bill-The Government to be Held Responsible for the Blood that May be Spilled.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Com-mons this evening the debate on the motion for urgency for the coercion bill was resumed by Mr. Gladstone. He referred to the "unprecedented" position of the House, which had already sat two months, during which he said its independent initiative had been suppressed. Even now the Conservatives exulted over the prospect of passing a motion forcing the house to an absolute surrender of its whole time until a bill of an extremely severe character had been carried. The House was threatened with a frequent application of the closure if the debates were protracted. No greater calamity could befall the House than this sort of presure. It would say the authority of the chair and brieg the proceedure into disrepute. He had seen more parliamentary life than any other man in the house, but he never knew of so grave a state of affairs. It was due to

AN EXTREME ABUSE OF POWER

by the majority, which, if persisted in, would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong. The yoke thus put on the neek of the house would not be borne patiently. The position of affairs now was very different from that when the coercion bill of 1881 was passed. There were no papers before the nouse row, nor was there any indication of the nature of the proposed Government measure. Heretelere in asking special legislation for dealing with crime in Ireland, ministers had tried to show that tor rible prevalence of crime threatened social order. Was that the case now? No. The House had been told that the number of agrarian offences prior to the passage of Mr. Forster's coercion ant exceeded the highest number since. Crime then, however, was of a different character from that which the Government now sought to check. The present crime consisted in comoh-e B.) E cen the evidence which the Government put before the House showed that this crime was restricted to demands for just abatements of sent. Never had any former coercion set been sested by a majority of members from Ireland. (Cheers.) Now there was

A PROTEST AGAINST COERCIGN from an overwhelming majority of the Irish member. (Theore.) Had the Government any just claim for demanding coercion or urgency or a new representative measure? After an ting a commission to examine or the spot the rent question and the evils a ising from land laws, the Government now put saide the reenamendation; of the commission and a ked P. alament for increased power to make the of Burdock Blood Bitters; it has cured me of laws still more offensive to the general sense of dyspepsia that I had for three years. I used the people (lyish choers.) General Buller's five bottles, and shall tell every person I evidence proved that tenants not paying rent were anxious to pay; that there were no general movement against payment, but only a com-bined effort to of tain fair rents. The Irish peple were apt to follow the example constantly set by others and see what they could make of t, of exclusive dealing. (Cheers.) The Government said that contracts should not be roken, yet Mr. Balfour, while preaching the d cuine of sanctity of contracts, was going to introduce a bill breaking leach. Id contracts adjust d under the land act of 1881, just as the judicial rents were. It was not to

VINDICATE THE SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS, nor to repress a wid-spread outbreak of arme, that the Government now d manded coercian for Ireland. No matter of what nature the Government measure should turn out to be, it was the duly of the Liberals now, who ther in a minority or in a majority, to refuse urgency. He trusted that the people of England would e the hiberals united in opposing this Il-om ned measure to the last stage, and that the liberal members would ring out the voices of justice and reas an against a Government which, pastice at reason against a covernment which, after eighty-six years of experience, were preprint, under the name of a statute of Parliament, to serice a tresh blow as the life and happiness of Lie and and at the presporty, contentment and unity or the Empire! (Cleers.) Mr. G. detones de unciation of the use of all ture to cu tail the decate on the upency motion in correion bill forced the Government to reconsider the surject. The ministry decided to

PERMIT A PROLOGATION of the discussion, but will insist that the House frego its Faster vacation unless the energion bill 'e passed bef rothe holidays. A section the Gladson and a ty is discontanted with Mr Glads ne's tall veited approval of the plan of cam aign. The E.g'ish Home Ral reand Par nelites are delighted with the speech. Mr Balfour, in intr-ducing the coercion bd., will

RESPOND TO MR. GLADSTONE'S CHALLENGE o the Government to state what crime exist that instifies the ado: tion of the measure. Dublin exolutive has propared a stat ment which is designed to assist Mr. Bulfour in proving that the plan of campaign is now being directed against trude men, who are creditors of farmers belonging to the National League The Parnellices will maintain that the plan strictly confined to arrangements respecting

NOT A FOLLOWIN OF GRORGE.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a correspondent says:—"I di acree with you in the statement that I have not defin to y formed an opinion respecting a finel sattlement of the Irish land question. I'do not sympathize with any pro-posal to nationalize the land."

AN ATTACK ON MR. BALFOUR.
DUBLIN, March 24.—United Ireland (Parnell's organ) publishes a bitter attack on Mr. Balfour, Cho I Secretary for Ireland. It calls him "The bloody Bal'our, with a tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hood," and says he has entered lightinto a struggle with the Cathol e Church. "In such struggles the proudest despots have been humbled into the dust. Prince Bamarck, swaying the destinies of Europe, in his whole career but once learned the bitterness of defeat, and that was when he laid his hand on the church, which resents the sacriligeous handling of the sacred privileges of the priesthood."

CHAMBERLAIN'S OPINION.
In the House of Commons, after Mr. Gladstone had speken, Mr. Chamberlain condomned the attitude of these who, without knowing the nature of the bill, refused to give an oppor-tunity to introduce and discuss it. He b-lieved nobody would deny that scoret societies existed in Iroland. It was still his own opinion that no remedial measures would have any chance of success while the National League

was supromo. Mr. Healy, remarking that he had just heard for the first time the real object of the crimes' bill, said he would be deligated if the Government would suppress the National League, because this would relieve the Linh members of because this would relieve the link members of great responsibility, and the people would then conduct the largerian movement for themselves. "Supplies the Longue by all means," said Mr. Heely, "eyen stop public speaking I but in the latter ownet the Tarnollites will leave to the Government the responsibility for the blood that might be spilled."

A GOOD MOTIVE.

Harry Riourdo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was so troubled with desires for eight years that "Yours sincerely,
"D. Krier, P.P."

The could coarcely attend to business, until he is the Roll execution he had never favored the tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this National Policy.

Mr. O'Neill handed over the three covery cure known for the beneuit of others affiliated.

Mr. Deschenes, of Temiscounta, came next,

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH EXPLAINS HIS BEASONS FOR WRITING THE PATRIOTIC LETTER

TO LORD CHURCHILL. TOBONTO, March 23.—Archbishop Lynch was found at his residence this inorning by a New York Herald correspondent, who asked him what had been the particular cause for writing the letter addressed to Lord Randelph Churchill, published in the Herald on Menday last, and which has caused so much excitement in Toronto and throughout the Dominion of Canada.

"I had been meditating such a lotter for six months past," was the reply. "My own experience among the starving poor of Ireland, and the misery and pover y which encountered me on every side during my many visits there, were what partially induced me to write it Another reason is that I firmly believe that the course England is pursuing toward Ireland would in case of any trouble arising between the United States and England precipitate up-on Canadian soil myriads of Irish Americans who feel as keenly this treatment as do their brethren in Ireland.

IRELAND'S SUFFERINGS

"Each visit I have made to Ireland has brought to my eyes scenes of desolation and dire want more heartrending than 1 had seen before. I have seen young women of at home. I have seen young women of eighteen and nineteen years of age run-ning in their bare feet to church, and I have since read constantly of evictions and coercive measures adopted by the British Govern ment. I deemed it my duty as a prelate and a Christian man to express my convictions on these matters, and, being acquainted with Lord Churchill, and knowing him to be a man of talent and high principles, I selected him as the one to whom I should address my letter. Moreover, he is married to an American wife, and I believe that the love of freedom and justice with which she is imburd must certainly have an effect upon his conduct.

CANADA'S DANGER. "I felt convinced that it was better for Eng land and Ire'and and for the British Empire also that the statesmen of England should know from a Canadian source that the treourse in op-pressing Ire and makes Canadians feel insecure. om by no mouns an annexation of. I love Canada and respect the Queen. I went Ireland to be as Canada is, on humane grounds, and because I also want Coneda to be secure in the knowledge also want Coneda to be secure in the knowledge that the mother country is in the lifty placing us in a position in which we will be at the mercy of the mighty retablicat the south of us. I am not in favor of the solution of Ireland and England. So, aritid, Ireland would be an anchronism. It should have home rule and be treated as Coneda is treated. England has spent uselessly and inglueously in Egypt and in her Altic n warfer a more mittons to an would have bought out all the landlords in Irland. I do not ake the hund liating position of Canada, tranbling as she really is, de mite a the braggadosio of a weak gov rumen at Ottawa, fest any trouble should area b tween Canada and the United States. I b live every word contained in my letter, and therefore, adverse criticism will not annoy me."

SATISFIED CONFIDENCE.

J. B. H. Girard, of St. Edwidge, Clifton, P.Q., says: "I am well satisfied with the use of Burdock Blood Bitters; it has cured me of five bottles, and shall tell ev ry person I know that may be attacked with smiller sickness, and should not be afrant to guarantae every bottle used."

HON. MR. BLAKE RESIGNS.

FULL TEXT OF THE LETTER TO HIS FOLLOWERS IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE.

TORONTO, March 23 -The World this morn ing published the following letter addressed to each Liberal M.P., by Mr. Blake, it speaks for

"(Most seeret and confident al.)

"Toronto, March 3, 1887. "DEAR SIB,-Allow me to cong a u'at you very heartily or your election. As I am quitting Canada for some weeks, I take leave now so suggest the probable need of your e-gazing in the discussion of public que to a, min-diatety on the opening of Parliament, and the consequent importance of preparation in a :cance for such discussion, and of attendance on

the first day of the session.

"Pesides these subjects there is a domestic matter to be settled. Under our arrangements that matter to be a til d. Under our arrang overts my present relation do the party ands with the opening, and it will devolve up a too interals at once to choose their leader or the new My olt c lieagues o ve known my mind so long that for them it is hardly necessary that I should upon, ye it may be for the sens all convenince that I should now anticipate the possibility that my name may in some quarters be suggested by interming you that, even were I honored by an yleadon, could n tattempt the further discharge of the duties of the office, and that another choice

I need not say that all the lelp in my power will be freely given to the new barder. I am deeply grateful for the kindness and the for bearance, a-sistance and support extended to me in the past, and with the cornest hope that. inder better auspic s, there may open for the ia ty a brighter inture, and fer myself an ever-widening sphere of usefulness.

"I am faithfully yours,

" EDWARD BLAKE."

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

THE ADDRESS ADOPTED WITHOUT AMENDMENT-PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Quebec, March 23.-In the Le islature to-

day, petitions were presented from R. U. A. Jones, Bishop Bond, Dean Carmi had, Rev. Jas. Barciay and others, asking for the incorporation of the Victoria. Hospital and Convalescent Home for sick Protestant cuil from.

From Samuel Willard and T. Foster, for the incorporation of the Beauharnois Junction Rais-

way, to ran from St. Isidore in Laprarie to ste Martine in Chateauguay.

The debate was resumed on the address by

Mr. Leblane, who declared Limse f opposed to the Government. Mr. Lafontaine made his uni en speich in reply smid great appleuse. He charged the Tories with being the real revolution, party responsible for all the trouble in the history of

the country. He held that the tre tamen the Government was a patriotic one and deserved the support of all right thin ing men. Mr. McIntosh came next and declared that the proposed Inter-Provinci d Congres-should

not be approved of, as it was intended to raise another National cry. Mr. Pilon i llowed in an elequent defence of the Government, which, being composed of both parties, should meet with ceneral approval. The programme was a fulfilment of the promise made, and when carried out would sest we the province to the position formerly held. He

concluded after recess and was followed by Hon. Mr. Gagnen, who resided in a magnifi-cent speech, which was loudly applauded by the Government appear is and crowded calleries. He successfully refuted all charge made against the Government and explained its programme amid applause. He est e ially dwelt upon groupsed congress, loan and royal commission on asylums. He charge to the Government with having squandered public moneys in the most reckless manner, and said that revolations would soon be made that would ast nish the country. The diffence of the Nationalists was strong and effective, and on the whole one of the best speeches

ever made by him in the House. Mr. Nantel moved the adjournment, but the motion was declared out of order. The House at request of Mr. Gagnon per mitted Mr. Nautel to explain, and he stated in his remark that though he had disapproved of

Mr. Deschenes, of Temiscounta, came next.

and said he would support the Government measures if they were good.

The other speakers were Mesers. C rdin, Cor

mier, Lussier, Villeneuve and Martin.
At 1.30 a.m. the address was adopted without amendment, and the House adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock. The address will be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday at 3 o'clock by the House in a body.

On motion of Mr. Treasurer Shehyn, the House will form itself into Committee of Supply

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. QUEBRO, March 23.—In the Legislative Council to-day the debate on the address was concluded. The speaker were Hon. Messrs. Ross, Garneau, Methot, Gilman, DeBoucherville and Lavallee. The address was adopted except the clause relating to the inc eased and fair representation, which was struck out by an amendment made by Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville to the effect that the House did not wish to pronounce itself on the question before the measure being submitted. The vote stood 17 to 3, the minority being Hons. D. A. Ross, Garneau and Gilman.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

"For six years 1 suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored five years, and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B B B instead. One bottle cured me. M. A. Squelch, Raglan. Ont.

BOOK NOTICE.

MARGURRITE; OR, THE ISLE OF DEMONS. AND OTHER POEMS. By George Martin. Montreal, Dawson Bros., 1887.

It has often been said, with truth, ti at Canadians are singularly unappreciative of the efforts of native genius, Scureiy a volume of poetry by a Canadian author has appeared and been noticed by reviewers without (a. ing f rth this reflection on the dullness of our 'Arrile Literacy taste is nevertheless cultivated ' in his in Canada, but Canadians are—if the statement he not offensive—literary democra's who regard any one of their number who to kes to poetry as an one of their numbers who stace to passed as an upstart who ought to be appressed, or a person of defective judgment will wanter presions time of defective judgment who was to pressons time which he should devote to the persuit of the aimighty dollar. The lack of national spirit has been mentioned as onother cause of the languid interest taken in the efforts of a tive gening. and it has been predicted that with the prowth of mational source trational literature will be developed. We fancy, however, that the splendid achievements of English literature, covering every region of thought and empt on, and to be had almost for the asking, have so raised the stan ard of taste that hamble aspirants to re cognition in a col my have out poor chances of success. Neverth less, Canada has a literature, success. Neverth less, Canada has a literature, storned by many noble efforts, which will vet attain a place in the hearts of our people when they come to be proud of Canada as their country and of the selves as Caradans. Among such works the volume before us descrives to rink as a classic. The leading poem, "M requerite," is founded on one of the wide tand most romantic legends of the cally history of New F ance. The measure the en by the poet is emineatly fitted for the relation of story in verse, and he displays consummate mastery of language in its manageme t. But what par-ticularly delights us is the deep insight of nature, human and inanimate, which we west a subtle charm throughout the whole plem, giving it a meledy which echoes in the heart of the reader for more touching then the tinest efforts of perfected art could bestow. The poem must be read through in order to understand the m ledy to which wa refer. We rear t that our limited space will not allow of extracts. But even could we make any they would only give a faint idea of the excellencies of this exquisite

The shorter poems which go to make up the volume contain many old favorites, for Mr. Martin has been a contributor to he periodicals for a number of years, and has wisely eathered his fugitive pieces into a permanent form. The volume is be utifully printed, and bound in a very tasteful medern at design, in keeping with the character of the contents. Mr. Martin is suffering, we regret to say, with an affe tion of the eyes, but we trust that painful affliction will not silence a muse for the possession of which Canada, and Montreal particularly, ought to be proud and groteful

WON A FORTUNE. BUYING THREE LOTTERY TICKETS AND WINNING TWO PRIZES.

Joseph Strang, a former Auburnian, who has been living at Smith Fills, Ontario, is st pping with his wife at the Arbor hotel on So ath street. Mr. Strang is the lucky man who drew one-tenth part of the first cap tal prize of \$150. (00 in The Louisiana State Lottery, at its last month's drawing. To an Advertiser reporter Mr. Strang said that he sent money from Smith Falls, by express, to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, for three tickets and received them in due time. For the on tenth ticket, No 73,987, he paid one dollar. About six days after the drawing he received a circular by which he learned that he h d drawn \$15,000 of the capital prize and also \$10 of an approximatian prize by another ticket, thus drawing two prizes with three tickets. Mr. Strang had also drawn several prizes previously,

but not very large ones.

Mr. Strang came to Auburn and ordered the money sent from New Orleans by express to the banking house of William H. Seward & Co. The total sum of \$15,000 was forwarded in gold and Mr. Strang now has a certificate of deposit from that bank for the amount named. There were no deductions for commissions or any other

charge except the express charge of \$71.

Mr. Strang is a machinist by trade, and has een in comfortable circumstances, but never had so large a sum of money before. He and his wife will reside in this city. They have no children .- Auburn (N.Y.) Advertiser, March 11.

When it was learned in Kentucky that dia mon is, to be of fine quality, must be of the 'ort wat r." the citizens became discouraged They don't want water even in their diamonds

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & yman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wouderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Dizestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of

Convalescent (to doctor): "Now that I am on the road to recovery, doctor, I think you may as well send in your !ill." I hysician: "Not yet, sir, I want to avoid any risk of a relapse." QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feebleness bodily langour, and nervous irritability—in need by dyspensia—to a condition of vigor and physial comfort, follows the use of th gulating tonic and stomachic, Northrop & Ly man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure which speedily conquers Indigestion, Constipa-tion, Bilious Cooplaints, and Female Com-plaints, purifies the Blood, and reinforces the vital energy.

An idle man asked a coa merchant what peck of coal, multiplied by eight, divided by four, with a ton added to them and a bushel subtracted would come to. "Well," said the al merchant, "if you burn 'em, they'll come to asbo».

A. Maybeo, Merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, &c., and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

A Lynn cierryman relates that on one occasion, after marrying a couple, an envelope was handed to him which he suppose, of course, onia ned the marriage fee. On opening he found a skip of paper on which was written We desire your prayers.'

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do

O'SHANAHAN DHU.

O'Shanahan Dhu, you're a rover, an A you'l never be better. I fear, A regue, a deluduerin' lover, with a giarl for each

A regue, a deluduerm lover, with a prior each day in the year;
Don't you know how the mothers co frowning when a village you wander at rough,
For the priest you'd not seek wer a you drowning — "That's the truth," says C "Shanshan Dhu.
"For I'm a sy in love and divarsion," says the ranting O'Shanshan "Thu.

O Shanahan, don't think was but this moment. I'm sure, Saying—"Speak of the and that moment. You're welcome, for I think and he'll come," you stood on the flure; Now you blarney, and 'on stood on the flure; you know I'ver ' flatter, and swear it, while It would take a br' fht angel to bear it—"That's the truth," se 'ye O'Shavahan Dhu; the rant n 'O'Shavahan Dhu.

O'Shanahan Dhu, there's Jack Morrow, the wer fing the end of all love;
Who says scarriage is nothing but sorrow, and a wer fing the end of all love;
I myer foot care much for believing that it's grapel, yet what can one do,
Who a you men see so given to deceiving—

"That's the truth," says O Shanahan Dhu; We're the thi-ves of the world, still you like us," says the ranting O Shanahan Dhu.

O'Sharahan Dhu, why core scheming, when there's nobody in but poor me, Can you fancy I'm foolish or dreaming to believe there's notody in out poor me.

Can you fancy I'm foolish or dreaming to believe that our hearts could agree?

And they felt at home like children around their mother's knee;

And they felt at home like children around their mother's knee;

And thus the; pass'd a loving time, as every one may know,

with good reason, perhaps, for it too, That Jack Shoa's dainty daughter you're courting ?- "That's the truth," says O'Shanahan Dhu:

But there's no one believes it, my darling,' with a wink, says O'Shanahan Dhu.

O'Shanahan Dhu, now you'll vex me, let me go, sir, this moment I say,
I'm in earnest, and why so perplex me, see I'm
losing the work of the day.

There's my spinning all gone to a tangle, my blesched clothes all boiled to a blue, While for kisses you wrestle and wrangle—

"That's the truth," says O'Shanahan flou.

"I own I've a weakness for kisses," says the ranting O'Shanahan Dhu.

O'Shanahan Dhu, here's my mother, if you don't

let me go, faith I'll (ry.

Why, she'll cell both my father and brot'er, and with shame, maybe, cause me to die; And then at your beste Ill haunt you, with light in my hand burning blue,
From my shroud meaning, "Shemus, I want
you"—"That's the truth," said O'Shanahan

"But, ah, derling, say that while you're living," says the rauting O'Sharahan Dhu.

SUNDAY READING.

Home of the Blessed Virgi .

Mr. Kingslake's chapter in "Eothen." on the above Mr. Kingslake's chapter in "Lotnen," on the source subject, is worthy the pares of any atholic journal in the land Resides being beautfully written, it conveys a just descripion of the reverential sawe which pervades the Christian on approaching such sauctified precincts. The chapter is entitled, "The Sanctuary":—

Olymp.

"I cross-d the plains of Esdkrælon and entered amongst toe hills of betutiful Ga'ilee. It was at sunset that my path brought me sharply round into the gorge of a little valley, and close ap n a grey mass of dwellings that lay happily nestled in the lap of the mountain. There was one only shin ng point still touched with the light of the sun, who had set for all besides; a rave sign this to the holy Shereef, and the re-t of my Moslem men, for the one glittering summit was the head of a Minaret, and the rest of the seeming village that had veiled itself so meekly under the sliades of evening was Chris tian Nazareth!

Within the precincts of the Latin convent there stands the great Catholic Catholic Church which encloses the sonctuary,—the dwelling of the blessed Virgin. This is a grotte of about 10 feet either way, forming a little chapel or recess, to which you desceed by steps. It is decorated with a landour; on the left hand a column of gracite hangs from the top of the grotte to within a few feet of the ground; imsame size, which rises from the ground as if to meet the one above; but between this and the suspended pillar there is an interval of more when he so he and told Mary the mystery of her awful blessedness. Hard by, near the

altar, the Holy Virgin was kneeling.

I had been journeying (cheerily, indeed, for the voices of my followers were ever within my h aring), but yet, as it were, in solitude, for had no comra le to whet the edge of my reason, er wake me from my noonday dreams. I was left all alme to be swayed by the beautiful c'r. cumstances of Palastine travelling, by the cline and the land, and the name of the land, with al: its mighty import, by the glittering freshness of the sward and the abounding masses of flow re that furnished my sumptuous pathway, by the brucing and full rant air that seemed to poise me in my saddle, and to lift me along as a denet appointed to guide through space. And the end of my journey was Nazareth— the home of the Blessed Vir. in! In the first dawn of my manhood the old painters of Italy out taught me their dancerous worship of th sauty that is more than mortal; but those pages all seemed shadowy now, and floated oth r, that they left me no one sweet idol on which I could look and look again and say, 'Maria mia'.' Yet they left me more than an irol—they left me (for to them I am wont to trace it) -a faint apprehension of beauty not connected with line and shadows - they touched me—(forgive, proud Maria of Anjou!)—they touched me with a mith in leveliness transcend

ng mortal shapes. I came to Nazareth, and was led from the convent to the sanctuary. Long farting will sometimes heat my brain, and draw me away out of the world-will disturb my judgment, confuse my notions of right and wrong, and weaken my power of choosing the right; I had fasted, perhaps, too long, for I was fevered with the zeal of an insane devotion to the Heavenly Queen of Chris endem. But I knew the feebleness of this gentle malady, and knew how easily my watchful reason, if ever so slightly provoked, would ding me back to life; let there but come one chilling breath of the outer world, and all this loving piety could cower, and fly before the sound of my own biter laugh. And so, as I went, I trod tenderly not looking to the right nor to the left, but bending my eyes to the ground.

The attenting friar served me well—he led me down quietly, and all but silently, to the Virgin's home. The mystic air was so burnt with the consuming flame of the alter, and so laden with incense, that my chest laboured strongly and heaved with luctous pain. There, with beating heart, the Virgin knelt, and, listening, I strived to grasp and hold on with rivited eyes some one of the famor Matounas, but of all the heavening face, invariant by heavenly faces imagined by men, there was sanctuary. Impatient of vicancy, I grew mad! strong against Nature, and if by some awful spell—some pious right, I could—oh I most sweet religion, that bids me fear God and be plous, and wet not cease from loving! Religion and gracious custom commanded me that I fall down lovely and kes the rock that blessed Mary pressed. With a half consciousness—with the semblance of a thrilling hope that I was plunting deep, deep into my first knowledge of some holy mystery, or of some new, rapturous and daring sin, I knelt, and bowed down my face till I met the smooth rock with my lips. One moment one moment-my heart, or some old Pagan demon within nie, woke up, and fercely bounded
—my bosom was lifted, and swung—as though I touched her warm robe. One moment—one more, and then the fever had left me. I rose

from my knee. I felt hopelessly same. The mere world reappeared. My good old mank

was there, dangling his key with listless pa. was there, daughing his key with histless pa-tience; as he guided me from the church and talked of the refectory and the coming repast I listened to his words with some attention and

OLD CATHOLIC TIMES.

Now join the hearty chorus, while I sing my homes; rhyme,
rhyme,
And you shall hear how things went on in the gooded
Catholic time,
When England was a happy land; and her some way
are and free,
And innocence kept company with mirth and tollic brave and free, And innocence kept company with mirth and joility: For thus they passed a merry time, is every on may know, When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time sgo.

For what concern'd a mau's belief there needed ne For what search; a man a benef there needed as great search; He know but one high road to Heaven, and that was through the Church; A Church that prized the poor man, and beld him as A Church char prised and poole birth with all their costy Hear; may know.

When our ol i Catholic fathers lived a long time ago.

Then every man profess'd himself the Church's fain ful son, And fearlessly she taught them their duties every. one—A truder heart for the poor man, with a free and open hand, A noble and a frank respect for the pentry of the land; And thus they pass'd a merry time, as every one may

know, When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago. They knelt beneath the self-same roof, and said the self-same prayer,
And all allow, both rich and poor, could meet as
brothers there,
For every place was free to all of high and low de-

know, When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago. And when they heard the "Angelus" ring over hill and dale,
The blacksmith stopp'd his hammer, and the thrasher
stopp'd his fluit:
They don'd their caps, and cross'd themselves with
mock and piens care,
And never call'd the minute lost they spent in hearty

prayer; And thus they pass'd the godly time, as every one may know,
When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago. They loved their free dom too;
Their hands were quick for action, and their hearts
were good and true,
They dearly loved their merry land, its custems and

its laws,— Right-glad to fight for England's right, and bleed for England's cause;
And thus they pased the glorious time, as every one may know,
When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago.

Full well the homeless wand'rer knew he'd not have long to wait, if he could once contrive to reach the nearest conven: gate; The traviler then was welcomed with kind and Christian glee,
And cheerful monks perform'd the rites of hespi-

tality, and thus they pass'd a gen'rous time, as every one may know, When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago And happy, both for high and low, will be the moment we see in merry England those times come back again; And if we strive to live the lives our fathers lived of We may hope to see old England what England wa Op i then we, il bass a ment time as cael, oue spen

An our old Cathelic fathers did a long time ago. Montreal, 26th March, 1887,

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Lineke's case with Green's August Flower and Boscho's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsis and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Liver troubles have treather for Couch and Lung troubles have, perhaps the largest sales of any me licine in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottle will be greatly appreciated by the sick and sefficted in every town and village in the civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same tize.

TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHEUMA.

TISM. A recent number of the Russkaya Meditsina contains a communication from Dr. L. Grineviski of Rostoff-on-the-Don, who writer that for more than twenty years he has treated acute articular rheumatism with nitrate of potash, two drachma being given daily in raspberry syrup, and a dose administered every two hours. Together with this internal medication he prescribes an ointment for use, morning and evening, of the following composition: Olei hyose, one sunce; ung. hydra g, cinerei, two drachms; ext. acon., one drachm. He has tried all ordinary remedies, and finds that, on the whole, this plan of treatment is more satisfactory than any other, being especially valuable in those cases where salicylates fail to give relisi. Generally the disease is cured in from one to two weeks, according to its severity and the time at which the treatment is commenced If commenced at the onset of the attack, and before more than one joint is affected, the others are usually spared altogether,

OUR CARDINAL IN PARIS.

HE MEETS WITH A SLIGHT RAILROAD ACROUNT BUT ARRIVES SAFELY.

Paris, March 23.—Cardinal Tanchereau ar rived here at half-past eight o'clock yesteriay, he having left Rome on Sunday afternoon The train was two hours late owing to an axle of the carriage containing the cardin: I having broken near Turin while the train was coing at full speed. Nobody was injured, but His full speed. Nobody was injured, but His Emineme and all on board was well slaken for about ten minutes, until the train was brought to a stop, when a new carrage was attached. The cardinal is in splendid health, and expressed himself. and expressed himself as perfectly de-lighted with the cordial reception he was accorded at the Vatican. He says he was especially touched by the delicacy of the Pope's attentions in conferring upon him a court of honor neminating Abbes Hamel and Legare to the rank of apostolic prothonotaries, Abbes Methot and Bolduc to the rank of domestic prelates and Abbes Marois and Tetu to the rank of secretary and the se of secret chamberlains. The Cardinal's brother, Judge John Thomas Tasch reau, also received decoration - that of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory. The Cardinal, who is staying at the Saint Sulpice seminary, intends to sail from Havre for New York on Saturday by the

Gascogne. Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, f. R. T. A. SI.OCUM, BRANCE OFFICE: 37 Younge St., Toronte.

Harvard proposes to win the foot-ball chainplonship next year, if she has to smuggle in a couple of Chicago girls dressed in men's dother.

Montaigue speaks of "reposing upon the pillow of a doubt." Beiter repose upon the certainty that Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will cure all chronic female diseases with their attendant pains and weaknesses.

Dear Sir-Your "Favorite Prescription" has

orked wonders in my crse. It gave immediate relief.

MRS. M. GLEASON, Nunica, Ottawa, Co., Mich.