

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company.

MONTEAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

CALENDAR. APRIL. THURSDAY, 28—St. Peter, Martyr. FRIDAY, 29—St. Catherine, of Siena, Virgin. Ep. Carola, California, died, 1845. MAY. SATURDAY, 1—St. Philip and James, Apostles. CORN. BP. Spalding, Peoria, 1877. SUNDAY, 2—Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Epik. 2. Cor. IV. 5-11; Gosp. Matt. x. 23-28; Last Gosp. John xvi. 22-29.

NOTICE.

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The fate of the Honorable George Brown still hangs trembling in the balance between life and death, but the chances are, and we regret to say it, that he will have to succumb if, as his physicians state, mortification has actually set in. It is sad that one of Canada's greatest men should, while yet in the full enjoyment of health, by an unworthy accident be deprived of that life which is so precious to himself, his family and his country.

Lord Beaconsfield had not been driven from power, Heaven knows what he might not have done in the way of imperilling the world. He had an eye for everything grand and sublime, and Canada did not escape his eagle glance. The cablegram informs us that a scheme has been drawn up, with the concurrence of our Government, by which, in the event of England being involved in war, a militia reserve of 10,000 men will be organized in Canada for service in England or abroad.

The New York Herald's columns have, within the past few days, been filled with intelligence of the relief-ship Constellation, the Duchess of Marlborough and itself—especially itself. If affairs continue to progress as they are progressing just now, the equilibrium of Europe will be disturbed, for the Herald will have to be added to the great powers. We learn that the officers of the Constellation are to be dined, wined and feted as if there was no famine in Ireland, and also that the Duchess of Marlborough has caused an immense number of circulars to be printed, including 10,000 in the Irish language, and distributed among the starving peasantry of the West, bidding farewell, and recapitulating what she has done for them. If Ireland is a country hard to understand, verily it is the outside empiric, and not the natives, which have made it so.

Her Majesty the Queen held out as long as she could against Mr. Gladstone's pretensions to form a Cabinet, but when she saw that there was no help for it, and that the voice of the country was becoming louder and more menacing, she surrendered as gracefully as only Kings and Queens know how, and gave the great orator her hand to kiss as her Prime Minister. The idea of sending for the new Premier's wife and daughter was a happy one, and will tend to disarm the resentment of Mr. Gladstone on account of the Queen's previous hostility towards himself personally, besides making friends of those whose influence over the Minister is greatest. Mr. Gladstone is now, therefore, Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury in spite of the manoeuvring of his old rival, Lord Beaconsfield, and in spite of the intrigues of his allies, the aristocratic Whigs.

The news from England by cable is not of a reassuring character. There is danger of a clash of interests between the people and the Crown. Her Majesty's dislike of Mr. Gladstone is well known, but no one imagined it was so deep-rooted as it has been found to be. The majority of the Liberal party want Mr. Gladstone to be Premier, the Queen does not, and hence the conflict of opinions and interests, and it is not difficult to prophesy which will have to give way. Her Majesty is naturally enough unwilling to acknowledge, even to herself, that a mighty change has taken place in the mind of the country, and that in future the Crown will have to confront a new factor of political power

in the State, and a factor at that which is not as friendly to royal prerogatives as Lord Beaconsfield. Her Majesty has in her composition some of the stabbornness of her ancestors, the Georges, but it is to be hoped not to such a degree as will incline her to hold out against the wishes of the nation. The time has at length arrived when England, like the continental nations, finds herself with a powerful Radical element in her Legislature which must be taken into account not only in her domestic concerns, but in her foreign relations. It is a wise monarch who will try to accept the new condition of things instead of ignoring it.

We regret to learn that the life of the Honorable George Brown is despaired of. Much as a majority of the people of Canada may condemn the use he put his newspaper to at times, yet recognize the fact that it was in the main patriotic and honest according to its lights, and at all events they would be sorry that an unworthy accident should close the career of one of Canada's foremost men. George Brown and the Globe stood up for civil and religious freedom in this country when it was really in danger, and it was only when it was secured that Mr. Brown thought fit to follow the erratic and dictatorial course which has been so severely censured by both friends and foes. It is to be hoped that notwithstanding the danger the life of Senator Brown is in he may yet be spared for many years of usefulness and public service to the country of which he is such a distinguished citizen, but according to present appearances, the hope will scarcely be realized.

The Toronto Mail, nothing if not philosophical, in its issue of yesterday, says, alluding to the ethnological phase of the Irish question:—Many of the peasantry of Kerry and Galway bear an unmistakable Spanish expression, and this factor ought certainly to be taken into account in dealing with the complicated problem of Irish ethnology." How in the name of the Old Campeador, and in what way? What does our contemporary suggest should be done in the premises after this startling discovery? Should those counties be handed over to King Alfonso, or should an Act be passed compelling the Irish ladies of Kerry and Galway to wear the graceful mantilla? Our contemporary might as well say, in fact, something like the following: "The English royal family are descended from the Germans on both sides, and this factor ought certainly be taken into account in dealing with the complicated problem of British ethnology." This suggestion of the Mail is the latest on Ireland and makes us anxiously wait for the next.

The result of the late general election in Great Britain and Ireland has convinced the world that the great daily papers have little or no political influence. Except the Daily News all the London dailies used their utmost efforts to defeat the Liberal party. The Times, the Globe, Telegraph, Advertiser, Post, Pall Mall Gazette, Standard, and all the dailies, except the News, as aforesaid, which circulate by millions through all parts of the United Kingdom, strove with all their might to keep Beaconsfield in, but failed. The magic of Gladstone's speaking was more powerful than all their scribbling. So it was in Ireland. Not a daily paper in the country but either gave Parnell the cold shoulder or abused him soundly, but he defied them all and was victorious. As political organs the weekly papers have more influence than the dailies, a fact which our Governments might take a note of and not throw away so much money in bribes and subsidies.

The New York Herald has now succeeded in completely conquering and subjugating Ireland. The British were occupied seven centuries at the task and failed, but that was because they did not go the proper way about it. Their statesmen did not think of hiring two or three correspondents of the Herald stamp. We now learn through that great journal that the Duke of Edinburgh and other illustrious personages are engaged as assistants in distributing the Herald charity. A British fleet is always at the beck of a Herald Commissioner, and Mr. Hepworth and King-Harman are merely under-strappers, so to speak, whose individuality are lost in the Herald. We shall next hear of Queen Victoria going incognito round Connemara with the New York Herald in one hand and relief in the other. Among all these great stars which revolve round the great Yankee sun we fall to see Parnell, and are struck with his black, his base, his supernatural ingratiation. For the Herald offered him a chance, he cannot deny that. We have only one fear in connection with this Herald Relief Fund, and it is this, it may unfortunately turn out that while the provisions which have been sent to the West of Ireland to relieve the famine-stricken may save a number of lives the Herald's nauseating egotism and puffing may cause the death of thousands of its readers. No one can convince us that at this present moment a great number of them are not sick.

Our of the 552 gentlemen elected to Parliament from England and Scotland there is not a single Catholic, although there are nearly two and a half millions professing that religion in Great Britain, and although there are thousands of Catholics who are fully capable, from their wealth, intelligence, position and education, of doing honor to any constituency if elected. So well are Catholic gentlemen in Great Britain acquainted with the intense and insane bigotry of the electors, and the consequent hopelessness of being elected to Parliament, that only one candidate of the tabooed creed offered himself at the late elections, and he was defeated. It is to Ireland

we have to turn for pure and real liberality. There Messrs. Parnell, Shaw, the Blennerhassett, Lever, Gabbett and others have been triumphantly returned from purely Catholic constituencies. Jews, infidels, avowed atheists, Social democrats—all kinds of people, with all kinds of opinions, are welcome to Englandmen except those holding the faith possessed by the conquerors of Crecey and Agincourt. The lines which tradition tells us were once written on the gates of Bandon would apply to the English and Scotch constituencies of to-day:—

"Turk, Jew or atheist May enter here, but not a Papist."

In the North of Ireland, which is only half Protestant, the same political ostracism prevails, not one Catholic member of Parliament having been returned except from Cavan, which is almost purely a Catholic county. Most of the disfranchised are Catholics, and, if Mr. Gladstone assimilates the franchise, we shall at the next election see the back bone of Orange ascendancy broken in Ulster. In Canada the people are more enlightened, therefore less bigoted. Several constituencies in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces in which the majority are Protestants return Catholics to both the Local and Federal Legislatures, and the feeling of tolerance is growing stronger every day.

Lord Beaconsfield has resigned, Her Majesty has accepted his resignation, but still no leader of the Opposition has been sent for to form a new Cabinet. A difficulty like this often arises in constitutionally governed countries on the continent, where, owing to the numerous party sections, subdivisions and shades of opinion, it is not easy to find the man who has the confidence of the majority. Even in England, where the State machinery has been running smoothly since 1688, hitches have occasionally occurred, and it has sometimes been found extremely difficult to form a Ministry. This was notably the case when the Conservative party obtained power in 1828, and the Sovereign was undecided who should be Premier, the Duke of Wellington or Sir Robert Peel. A like dilemma arose thirty years later as between the claims of Lord Palmerston and Russell, the leaders of the Whig or Liberal party, when Russell refused to serve under his former Minister of Foreign Affairs. But in the present instance the case is altogether different, and the difficulty is one created by the Sovereign. Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister before, from 1868 to 1874, and it would be but following precedent if he was at least given the option of declining to form a new cabinet. But besides this he is undoubtedly the man who was mainly instrumental in gaining the late great victory for his party, and is acknowledged leader by an overwhelming majority of the Liberals. Her Majesty is in a delicate position. It is well known she dislikes Mr. Gladstone personally, and dislikes part of his new following still more. It is said, with a good deal of resemblance to the truth, that it was on account of Her Majesty's dislike, and the intrigues of the Whig aristocracy, that Mr. Gladstone resigned in 1874, though having a very respectable majority. It may have been that he wanted to show the Queen and the Whig Dukes that he was popular enough with the electors of the United Kingdom to obtain a majority which would be Radical enough to support him in defiance of the aristocracy, but be that as it may, he was disappointed and beaten at the polls when his rival Disraeli sailed into power with a cynical smile on his Hebrew countenance, which they say has of late given place to a Mephistophelean sneer, which is likely to remain there until he is gathered to his fathers. Disraeli, the man of Oriental ideas, became immensely popular with the Queen; his bold measures dazzled her, and the proposition to create Her Majesty Empress of India took her heart by storm. Gladstone strongly opposed this creation, and by doing so incurred the still stronger dislike of the Queen. But they say he who waits patiently comes out victorious in the end. In the late election the two political athletes measured strength once more, to the utter discomfiture of the Tory champion and the Queen's favorite minister. But it is at this stage exactly the greatest difficulty arises. If the Liberal majority was like the old one, that is to say, gentle, moderate Whigs who were almost as averse to change as the Tories themselves, and whose chief object was to keep the great offices in the State among the Whig families, all would be well, and, as a matter of course, the accomplished Granville, or Hartington, scion of a dual union, it mattered not which, would be called upon to form a Ministry, and all would be well. But no, nearly half the Liberal majority is composed of advanced Radicals, Republicans, Home Rulers and even Social Democrats, who propose startling changes and sweeping measures. Not only that, but one of them, the clever Sir Charles Dilke, is spoken of as a Cabinet Minister. It was Sir Charles who ten or twelve years ago delivered such Republican speeches in and out of Parliament, attacked the Civil list, and otherwise conducted himself in such a manner towards royalty that Her Majesty is reported to have said she could find no cause for it, except that when Sir Charles was a fair-haired boy she stroked his hair against the grain. Considering all these circumstances, it is no wonder the Queen would dislike Mr. Gladstone, and should hesitate a long time before calling upon him to assume the leadership of a Government which must in the nature of things infringe on the royal prerogative. Nevertheless, a sincere friend of the monarchy would advise Her Majesty to send for Mr. Gladstone. There is a feeling abroad in England which cannot be trifled with; there has been a year in European history called 1789 which should serve as a warning, and there have been statesmen like Lally Tollen-

dal, Laspyetta, Laneth and Baynave, who were constitutionalists, but were forced to become revolutionists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Relief for Hull. To the Editor of the True Witness and Post. DEAR SIR,—Your effort on behalf of the suffering people of Ireland has been such a marked success that I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of opening a "Poor Subscription Fund" for the immediate relief of the unfortunate people of Hull, rendered destitute by the late conflagration in that city. No doubt but your friends will answer as cheerfully and liberally to your appeal on behalf of our suffering Canadian brethren as they did when called upon to alleviate the misery in Ireland. Yours sincerely, J. J. CURRAN. Montreal, 22nd April, 1880.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post.

Sir,—Would it be pleasing to you to give space in the Post and True Witness to the following names, as subscribers to the Irish relief fund, collected by P. Kennedy, and sent to the Nun of Kenmare:— P. Kennedy \$1, Michael Ryan 1, Miss B. O'Donnell 1, James Barry 2, Michael Fitzmaurice 2, Michael Reddy 1, William Barry 1, John Hartney 1, Jas. Filister 1, Maurice Culhane 1, Maurice Culhane (No 2) 1, Patk Devine 1, Patk Fergus 1, Michael Fergus 1, Mat McNeely 1, Alex. Hilday 1, Mrs P. Kennedy 50c, Two friends 25c each, 50c, Samuel Lagree 50c, Mrs Lagree 50c, Annie Killoran 50c, Hugh McCaffray 50c, Mrs Condon 50c, Mrs Dejerdin 50c, John Kerr 50c, Mrs Kerrigan 50c, Thos Dillon 50c, Thomas McNulty 50c, Joseph Belanger 50c, Dennis Dillon 25c, John McNulty 25c, Patk Ryan 25c, Patk Heron 25c, Mrs McCaffray 20c, John Neil 50c. Total amount, \$26 20. This amount I sent by Post Office order, in two divides, the first of which was acknowledged by the Sister herself. Yours respectfully, P. KENNEDY. Springtown, 20th April, 1880.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post: Enclosed find P. O. order, \$32.75, as per enclosed subscription list to Post Irish Relief Fund. Yours truly, JOHN KAVANAGH. E. Donahue, Farham, do 2 00 George Mullin, do 2 00 John Kavanagh, do 2 00 Patrick Brennan, do 2 00 S. Choquette, do 1 00 Fran. W. Howarth, do 0 50 Jas. W. Donahue, do 2 00 Wm. Kinehan, do 1 00 W. A. Kinehan, do 1 00 Frank Mullin, do 4 00 Fiers Blaruz, do 1 00 The Bernard, do 0 25 E. Audette, do 0 25 J.B. Archambault, do 0 25 A. Ouchette, do 0 25 J. J. Trudeau, do 0 50 Aug. Demers, do 0 25 A. Tarta, do 0 25 M. Robidoux, do 1 00 Patrick McQuillen, do 1 00 Richard Buck, do 0 25 B. J. A. Burke, do 0 50 Thomas Landers, do 1 00 John Ryan, do 1 00 George Derby, do 1 00 Joseph Rowen, do 0 50 \$ 32 75

Hull Relief Fund.

Evening Post, do \$10 00 J. J. Curran, Q. C., do 2 00 O. J. Devlin, do 2 00 J. A., do 5 00 John Norton, Lachine, do 1 00 John Nagle, do 1 00 D. McGrath, do 1 00

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

Brought forward, do \$2,138 10 McNaughton Bros., Huntington, do \$10 00 Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que., do 1 00 John Doody, St. Mathias, Que., do 10 00 Jas. Mullins, " do 5 00 Wm. Lucy, " do 5 00 Chas. O'Connor, " do 1 50 J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que., do 2 00 Mrs. Garragher, " do 2 00 F. Burke, " do 1 00 Friend of Ireland, do 1 00 Contributed by the residents of St. Patricks, Tingwick, Que., do 93 70 Contributed by the residents of St. Marthe, Que., per J. & E. McCabe, do 58 50 Contributed by the residents of Rockburn, Que., per Henry Duffin, do 27 00 From the residents of Chambly, Que., do 48 75 Patrick Duggan, Garden, Ont., do 1 00 Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers, do 3 00 W. Cooper, L'Epiphanie, do 3 00 W. Leblanc, Three Rivers, do 2 00 Thos. Daley, Lorette, do 1 00 L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie, do 1 00 Jean Cloutier, Three Rivers, do 1 00 E. Many, " do 5 00 U. Walsh, Quebec, do 5 00 B. J. Flanagan, Quebec, do 5 00 Thos. Powers, Piles Railway, do 5 00 J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers, do 5 00 Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers, do 4 00 And. Hickey, " do 4 00 M. J. Hogan, Quebec, do 3 00 E. Reynolds, " do 3 00 David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont., do 2 00 M. O'Mara, " do 2 00 James Murphy, " do 2 00 J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street, do 5 00 O. McCarragher, Mongenais, Que., do 1 00 From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph of Huntington, Q., per William Hassam, Jr., do 27 00 From Rev. C. J. Duffus, Kemptville, do 57 00 D. J. Curry, do 2 00 J. Lynott, do 1 00 From Pembroke, per M. Dowseley, do 90 00 Jas. Dunlavy, West Shefford, Q., do 50 00 Parish of St. Patrick of Beauvillage, Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier, do 60 00 From Carrillon (2nd list), do 22 00 From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J. Maguire, do 212 00 Cash from a Lady, do 1 00 Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden, do 30 00 M. Sweeney, Sr., Kemptville, Ont., do 1 00

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Brought forward, do \$1,189 00

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY. Ottawa wheat farmers are ploughing. Only one voted against the repeal of the Dunkin Act at Lechute. Mayor Campbell, of London, says business is rushing in Winnipeg. The President of the French Senate has tendered his resignation. The officers of the Constellation will be given a banquet at Cork. The International Fishery Exhibition was opened yesterday in Berlin. Mr. Borthwick, proprietor of the London Morning Post, is to be knighted. Signor Frango, of the Italian Cabinet, was assassinated at Leghorn yesterday. Greece has effected a loan of 100,000,000 drachmas with the Franco-Egyptian Bank, Paris. News from Turkey say that the Government is falling to pieces through official corruption. Sugar refining machinery required in the Halifax refinery has been ordered in Boston and New York. The Liberal Cabinet in England will, it is said, approve the suggestion made in the U.S. Congress with regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Archbishop Gibbons, accompanied by Fathers Curtis and McManus, left Baltimore yesterday for New York. They will leave for Europe on the City of Chester on Thursday. THURSDAY. A grain elevator is being erected at Levis by the G. T. R. \$16,000 was paid as wages to employees of the Stellarton mine yesterday. Rumor says the Quebec Ministry intend abolishing the office of Recorder. A company has been formed to drain Beverley swamp, near Hamilton. Sir Charles Duffy, on arriving from Australia, will be offered an Irish constituency. The Guelph spring horse show was a success. The horses and bulls shown were exceptionally good. Fourteen emigrants joined the Manitoba excursion at New Hamburg, Ont., also two carloads of freight. Two centenarians have been discovered in London, Mr. Christy McLean, aged 108, and Mrs. Diana Calvers, coloured, 101. Communication has been restored with Candahar. Despatches from Cabul report the recapture of Ghuznee by the Hazarees. A deputation of Catholic gentlemen are to wait upon the Ontario Government to urge the claims of Mr. D. Merrick for services rendered. A. H. McGuire, of Kingston, has called the Mayor of Dublin to draw for £95, raised under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, for the Irish relief. A special medal, in commemoration of the grand French-Canadian demonstration, next 24th June, is to be issued by the St. Jean Baptiste Society. An Oakville lad was yesterday blown out on the lake by a storm. Great excitement prevailed and a crew was prepared for a rescue when the lad turned up at home. Six handcuffed prisoners were brought from Rat Portage last night to Winnipeg for violating the terms of agreement entered into with Manning, McDonald & Co., at Montreal to work on their section of the Pacific Railway. They are French Canadians recently from Montreal. FRIDAY. The great strike at Harmony mills, Cohoes, has ended. Flipper & Walker's foundry and mill, North Danville, Pa., is burned. Loss, \$15,000. It is understood that John Bright will not enter the Ministry on account of feeble health. A general flood is feared in the Sacramento Valley, owing to unprecedentedly heavy rains. In the Senate Baldwin introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River. Three seamen left Baltimore harbor to board a Russian steamer, when their boat upset, drowning all hands. New Brunswick has voted \$2,500 to Ireland, to be divided between the Mansion House and Marlborough funds. Wm. M. Tilestone, who was injured at the Madison Square Garden last night, is dead. Another victim is reported to have died at hospital. The side of Nail Creek culvert, Erie Canal, has given way, emptying the Frankfort level in two hours. Four weeks will be required to make repairs. SATURDAY. Senator Brown is better. The monster Thebau is not dead. Toronto coal heavers are on strike. The Spanish Cortes has passed the Cuban budget. Miss Goyette, a victim of the Hull fire, was buried yesterday. Melikoff is negotiating with the Poles for additional liberty. A Quebec boatman was almost poisoned by taking a dose of rat poison. The Duchess of Marlborough is to receive the Order of Victoria and Albert. The cession of Albanian territory to Montenegro is resisted by the Albanians. Surf boat No. 2, of Huron City, while attempting a rescue, foundered. Six lives lost. 4,888 barrels and 140 boxes of potatoes were shipped from Halifax to Queenstown yesterday. Charles De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, was shot dead by young Kalkoff. Sara Bernhardt has been served with a demand for 300,000 francs damage by the Comedie Francaise. President Grey has received an autograph letter from the Pope protesting against recent religious enactments. Princess Frederica of Hanover is to be married to Baron Rammingen to-day at the private chapel at Windsor Castle. A bill has been introduced in the French Senate proposing that candidates for the priesthood should serve 12 months in the army. A Melbourne, Australia, company which has gone largely into the business of exporting frozen meats to England, expects to be able to ship 2,000 tons weekly. The strike on the Mount Cenlis Railway tunnel was caused by the men's wages being paid in Italian paper money, which manner of payment has now been prohibited. The pupils of the St. Ursula Convent, St. Martins, Brown County, Ohio, have been sent

home two months in advance of the usual time on account of a singular disorder, with an epidemic tendency, manifesting itself in nervous twitchings and jerking. It is said the disorder yields rapidly to treatment when the pupils are separated. MONDAY. Gortschakoff is slowly regaining health. The Albanian insurrection is spreading. Bismarck is again suffering from neuralgia. Bismarck suffers continually from neuralgia. Emperor William has started for Weissenhof. Ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived at Duranah well. Navigation will be resumed on the Erie Canal on Wednesday. Cape Breton farmers are killing their cattle, as they are without fodder. \$1,500 was raised among Ottawa M.P.'s for the relief of Hull sufferers. Import duties on iron entering Russia are to be considerably increased. 9,000 Albanians are in possession of the territory ceded to Montenegro. Preliminary surveys have been made at Quebec for the proposed elevator. Toronto statistics show for week ending 41 marriages, 53 births and 34 deaths. Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg has been betrothed to Dr. William, of Breslau. A dozen students were arrested at Lille for demonstrations against M. Jules Ferry. The country on both sides of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, near Berthier, is flooded. Archbishop Purcell, after several months illness, appeared in Cincinnati Cathedral yesterday. Emigration from the Mersey has reached an unprecedented point, the returns showing an enormous increase. It is said that the Bishops have been appealed to prevent a split between the Shaw-Farnell adherents. IRISH RELIEF FUND. The following sums have been collected in Valleyfield and forwarded to the Rev. Father Dowd:— Rev. Mr. Peltier, Curé, \$4, Rev Joseph E. Dupras 1, Rev A. G. Berard 1, Moise Plant 1, Miss Keogh 1, Joseph Amiot 25c, H. Beauregard 50c, Mr. Patenaude 25c, M. C. Depocant 25c, H. McArdle 1.50, Joseph Green 2, Jule Lauzon 25c, G. H. Phillips 1, Alphonse Beyer 25c, William Todd 1, Uldric Barbeau 1, James McIver 5, J. B. Caron 25c, Louis Rebar 25c, Emanuel Leduc 25c, Michael Lafone 25c, Eusebe Ledger 25c, Alfred Corbelle 50c, Alphonse W. Jarmain 25c, Peter Bougie 25c, O. Corsett 1, Francis Prevost 50c, M. Varner 25c, Alex. Primeau 25c, Etien. Lagr 1, Moses Thibault 1, Madam St. Peter 25c, J. B. Lafone 25c, Louis Dubois 25c, C. E. Wilson 1, John Larey 25c, A. Friend 1, James Wattis 1, Isidore Laroque 1, Robert Mary Duffin 1, Antoine Yieux 1, Sundres 1, Patrick Kelley 5, H. D. Larocque 1, Robert Clarke 2, Theodule Gauthier 1, Felix Venette, 50c, Michael W. O'Connell 25c, Louis Leduc 50c, John Brydon 50c, Joseph Etie 25c, Madam Lienville 25c, Andrew Daoust 25c, Henry Tourville 25c, Joseph Dubois 25c, Louis Deleite 25c, Joseph Sauve 25c, J. A. Brunette 50c, Rev. Sister Superiores 1, Charles Lekeuf 50c, Lambert Lapierre 3, A. Peltier 35c, Xavier Bougie 25c, Miss Jordan 25c, and collected in small amounts 315c. Joseph Dunning 3, Alexander Anderson 2, R. Whitaker 3, Jas. Loudon 1, Mrs Thos. Walsh 1, A. Friend 1, A. Friend 1, Dr. Lusier 50c, Alex. Cockburn 50c, Louis Dupocant 50c, John Dewitt 50c, Mrs. Lamb 50c, Mrs W. Lumden 25c, Mrs. Jas. Peterkin 10c, Moise Poutan 10c, Miss Bryden 10c, G. Gauthier 10c, E. Parent 10c, P. Leduc fils 10c, Eusebe Jossain 15c, J. P. A. Murphy 1, Antoine Poirier 45c, Mrs. McDonald 75c, Joseph Filiatrou 25c, Alphonse Poirier 25c, Narcisse Tessier 25c, Mrs. Collasse 25c, J. Leduc 20c, Damase Pitre 25c, Isale Laberge 25c, Maxime Laurin 25c, Doctor Sutherland 25c, Arthur Saure 25c, John Hastie 25c, Leon Queniville 25c, Isale Queniville 25c, Hugh Wilson 25c, Mrs. O'Grigton 1, Mrs. D. Greene 25c, Edouard Dufour 25c, Mrs. Cunningham 10c. Total \$79.00. A PROVINCIAL LOAN. The rumor to the effect that the Hon. Provincial Treasurer had successfully negotiated a loan of \$1,000,000 to the Province, appears to be true, from the fact that Government creditors were this morning notified that their accounts would be settled on presentation. This announcement was joyous news to many whose finances were in a strained condition and sadly in need of replenishing. The information proved very acceptable to the contractors, whose little bills have been accumulating for some time. ANNUAL ELECTIONS.—At a meeting of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club held last week the following officers were elected:—President, C. J. Mattice, re-elected; 1st Vice-President, J. G. Hunter, re-elected; 2nd Vice-President, W. G. Kerwin; Secretary, G. A. Hunter, re-elected; Treasurer, J. Brodick. Committee of Management:—J. W. McCracken, G. McLean, J. McKay, A. Grant, and R. F. Nicholson. Field Captain, C. L. Liddell, re-elected. —The Queen of Italy went all alone to St. Peter's Church on Holy Thursday, passing unattended, through immense throngs in the church to kneel at the altar. The crowd, recognizing her, made a passage for her, and were much touched by her unpretentious piety. DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, have been gotten up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable. COUGHS AND COLDS are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual Cough Remedy. AN OLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the King. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of everyone but the worms. IN THOUSANDS OF CASES MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it. SORE THROAT, CURED as by Magic, by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment.—It should be taken internally and applied externally. The inflammation is reduced; danger is avoided, pain dissipated, and health restored. Full directions accompany each bottle. It is a sure, worthy 35 cents to try the experiment.