St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884. NO. 25.

The Cheapest Yet

OVER 100 PIECES OF MEN'S and BOYS' TWEEDS.

220 PAIRS BLANKETS AT Manufacturers' Prices.

Must be sold Before Stock Taking

McCAFFERTY & DALY

Corner King and Germain Streets.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

or Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,

JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

☞ In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

January, 1883.

STEWART & WHITE'S

Furniture Warerooms,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

In Chamber Furniture

We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other branches of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to

H. CHUBB & CO.,

General Agents, St. John, N. B.,

Or to any of the following Local Agents:—

JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SILVERWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Our Stock of Goods for the Christmas Season is now complete, and includes a magnificent assortment of

PRAYER BOOKS

from the leading Publishing Houses in London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, and Boston.

T. O'Brien & Co.,

53 KING STREET.

For the Coming Festivities.

JUST LANDED:

500 PACKAGES

London LAYER RAISINS, new;
200 pkgs. Layers, do., Old;
100 Valencia, do., New;
5 cases New FIGS;
Malaga Grapes--in barrels.

SELECTED FRUIT.

One Car MONCTON SUGAR;
"Halifax SUGAR.

Wholesale prices very low, by

Geo. Robertson.

10 Water Street.

N. B.—Sugar being a part of the Grocery business, we will sell at our own prices. Get quotations and be convinced.

BROOMS,

LANDING FROM MONTREAL

I CAR LOAD BROOMS

570 Doz. Assorted Sizes.

To allow to the trade in lots.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES,

Wholesale Grocers, DOCK STREET

NOTICE.

MULLIN BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish first-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price

MULLIN BROTHERS,
Dock st. and North Wharf.

The "AVE MARIA,"

A Catholic Family Magazine,

20 pages Imperial 8vo.,

DEVOTED TO THE HONOR OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Published Weekly at Notre Dame, Ind.

Terms—Postage Free: One Year, $2.50.

APPROBATION & BLESSING OF POPE PIUS IX, OF SAINTLY MEMORY.

"These things being so, and provided that all be directed to the honor and glory of God and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we bless the undertaking, all the co-operators thereunto, and may our Lord Jesus Christ perfect and strengthen the work.

PIUS PP. IX."

APPROBATION AND BLESSING OF OUR HOLY FATHER, LEO XIII.

"I bless the editor with an especial blessing, the contributors, and all those engaged in its publication and propagation. I renew every word of this (Pope Pius the Ninth's) exceptional blessing. Indeed I wish with all my heart to see THE AVE MARIA more than ever prosperous and extending its usefulness over the country. Now that every land is deluged with wicked papers, can we ever sufficiently encourage the religious and sound press? Certainly THE AVE MARIA deserves encouragement. May God bless it."

We have been appointed Agents for the above Publication.

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,

Booksellers, etc., 53 King Street.

SCARLET FLANNELS!

GREY FLANNELS;

Blue Flannels; White Flannels;

Swansdowns; Comfortables;

Blankets;

Knit Shirts and Drawers.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,

Prince Wm. St. and Market Square.

PORT and SHERRY WINE.

—IN STORE:—

10 QR.-CASKS GRAHAM'S Three and Four Grape Port;
6 qr. casks OLD TAWNEY PORT;
15 " TARRAGONA PORT;
16 " LA CAVE'S SHERRY.

To Arrive:

Graham's Three and FOUR GRAPE PORT;
Tarragona and Tawney PORT;
IVISON'S and LA CAVE'S SHERRY.

Expected daily.

JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,

No. 29 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

Operating 443 Miles.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

☞ *All Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.*

COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows:—

St. John Division,

DEPARTURES:

At 8 00 A M—From Water Street, St John, Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St Stephen, St Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; connect at Fredericton.

At 11.00 A M, from Carleton, with all local and through freight.

At 3 30 P M—From Water street, St John—Accommodation for Fredericton, by Branch Line at Gibson to all points North.

At 8 30 P M—From Water street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam

ARRIVALS:

At 6 30 A M, at St John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

At 10 10 A M, at St John, (Water street)—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.

At 1 00 P M, Carleton, with through freight.

At 5 40 P M, at St. John, Water street—Express from points West, and from St Stephen, St Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at Ticket Office, Water Street, G A Freeze, agent.

No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.

A train arrives from the West on Sunday morning and a Train leaves for the West on Sunday night.

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connection is made at Vanceboro with Trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West.

Special Limited Tickets good on Continuous Trains only, will be sold to and from St. John and all other important points on Line at reduced rates.

Tickets for sale in St. John at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at O. Biois' Ticket Agency, Prince William street.

E. B. BURPEE, General Manager.

N. T. GREATHEAD, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883. feb2

Gr'nd Southern Railway

SAINT STEPHEN and SAINT JOHN.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 1st, 1883, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave ST. JOHN at 8.15 A. M., Carleton at 8.35 A. M., for ST. GEORGE, ST. STEPHEN and intermediate points, arriving in St. George at 11 a. m., St. Stephen at 12.45 p. m.

Leave ST. STEPHEN at 8.20 a. m., and ST. GEORGE at 10.05, arriving in Carleton at 12.25 p. m., and St. John at 12.40 p. m.

Freight, up to 500 cwt (not less—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 40 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.

J. N. GREENE. Manager.

F. W. HOLT, Superintendent

1883. International Steam Ship Co.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two Trips a Week.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, the Steamers of this Line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John every

Monday and Thursday Mornings, at 8 o'clock,

for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. CHUBB, Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 5 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent, Reed's Point Wharf.

NOVA SCOTIA

STEAMSHIP CO'Y,

(LIMITED.)

1883, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1884.

BAY LINE!

Two Trips a Week

—TO AND FROM—

DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS, WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX, WINDSOR, KENTVILLE, BRIDGETOWN

and all Intermediate Stations.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12th, and until further notice, Steamer leaves St. John on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 6.24 Eastern Standard Time, or 7 o'clock, St. John time.

RETURNING SAME DAYS.

Tickets for sale at Chubb & Co's, Prince William Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and on steamer. Freights received up to 5 p. m.

F. PHEASANT, Agent,

dec15 St. John, N. B.

MANKS & CO.

For Curling Rinks--Tam O'Shanters

For Tobaganning and Skating Clubs:

French Canadian Tuques.

Gentlemen's New English Felts,

Boys' and Men's Cheap Winter Caps.

57 KING STREET.

HERRING and CODFISH.

Landing ex "Nettie Parks" and "J. D. Pelyson"

1000 BBLS. FAT SHELBURNE HERRING Selected and inspected especially for our trade.

Ex Schooner "Iona":

200 Brls. Good SPLIT BAY HERRING;
200 Hf-brls " " "

In Store:

1100 Qtls. MEDIUM and LARGE COD;
500 " BRIGHT POLLOCK.

For sale low to the trade.

BARBOUR BROS.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken sharply with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

BLACK SILKS!

IN ORDER TO EFFECT THE SPEEDY SALE of our Large Stock of SILKS, we have made the following Reductions.

A good opportunity of purchasing Silks lower in price than ever before sold is now offered.

BLACK SILK, Gros Grain,

FORMERLY SOLD AT		NOW
90c.		70c.
$1.10	"	90c.
1.25	"	$1.00
1.50	"	1.25
1.65	"	1.40
2.00	"	1.70
2.50	"	2.00
3.00	"	2.50
3.60	"	3.25
4.00	"	3.50

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,

Prince Wm Street Market Square

UNIVERSAL

—AND—

NOVELTY

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

ON account of the Wringer Manufacturing Co's not being able to form a new combination to keep up the prices (the old combination having expired Jan. 1, 1883), there has been a very keen competition since and the result is that we can sell Wringers at less than it formerly cost to import them. Now is the time to buy, as a combination may be formed again at any time and prices advanced. Orders from the country promptly filled and delivered at the trains or boats without any charge for cartage or packing.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT

y29 55 Charlotte Street.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

"SIMPLE FACT."

GEO. ROBERTSON

—HOLDS ONE OF—

The Largest Stocks of Groceries and W. I. Produce

In the Maritime Provinces.

Special prices and terms on large operations Trade solicited.

nov25 Geo. Robertson.

SILK BOLTING CLOTH.

We have just received a full stock of all sizes.

W. H. THORNE & Co.,

Market Square.

NEW GOODS.

We invite our friends to call and see our NEW GOODS now opening:

NEW DESIGNS in BRASS CANDLESTICKS CANDELABRA, MIRRORS, THERMOMETERS, etc.

A New Line in Small MARBLEIZED CLOCKS.

A New Stock of FINE ENGLISH PARIANS.

New Styles in ENGLISH SILVER JEWELRY,

And a great variety of

NEW FANCY GOODS.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

Prince William Street.

PIG IRON.

Now Landing ex barque "Twilight":

300 TONS PIG IRON,

assorted as follows:

150 Tons No. 1 Clyde;
90 Tons No. 1 Monkland;
60 Tons No. 3 Govan.

GEORGE CARVILL,

Nelson Street.

FLASKS AND JUGS. Just received: 4 Grates FLASKS, glass stoppers; 5 doz. 3-gal. Jugs. 8 doz. 2-gal. Jugs; 10 doz. 1-gal. and ½-gal. Jugs; For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN,

2 & 10 Dock st. Branch Store 97 Dock st

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, February 16, 1884

IRISH NEWS.

IRISH NEWS AGENCY,
Palace Chambers,
London, JAN. 26.

There has been an abundance of speech-making during the week, and it is now perfectly clear what are the lines the two parties propose to follow in the coming session. The Government will try to push forward business as rapidly as possible, and the Conservatives will make all sorts of excuses for delay. The muddle in Egypt and the Transvaal will supply abundant opportunities to Conservative orators for carrying out this purpose; and it is not unlikely that from the same members will come lively intervention during the debate on Lord Spencer's action in Ulster, which the Parnellites are sure to initiate. Altogether it seems possible to predict of the coming session but one thing—namely, that it will be lively and momentous. Its fortunes are still enveloped in impenetrable mystery. The Conservatives will maintain the opinion that the inclusion of Ireland in the Franchise Bill, and the silence of the Government with regard to their scheme of redistribution, will justify them in calling upon the House of Lords to throw out the measure. In their anxiety to catch the Irish vote, the English Liberal members are making strong admissions. For instance, Sir Charles Dilke, in one of his speeches, admitted the possibility that when the Irish electorate was increased there might be no ground for a reduction of the number of Irish seats. This, of course, was plainly a bait to draw off Irish opposition; but all the same, it is an admission which will prove very useful bye-and-bye. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, another member of the Government, while pronouncing strongly against separation, or a repeal of the union, declared that an Irish Parliament for the discussion of Irish measures was a matter that might be considered within the domain of practical politics.

Turning to Ireland, there are the same features to report as have distinguished the several weeks past. The Lord Lieutenant has proclaimed more meetings, in obedience to the menaces of the Orangemen. The latter have, meantime, been permitted by the Nationalists of Dublin to hold a meeting in the Rotunda without even an attempt to molest one of their number; and the Orange wire-pullers continue to issue incitements to civil war. Meantime the National League makes steady progress, and holds meetings which in some places rival in enthusiasm and numbers the demonstrations of Land League days. Mr. King-Harman committed himself to the extraordinary statement that he would not permit a meeting of the National League in Boyle; and a number of his fellow Orangemen in Rathmines undertook to help him to put down any such gathering. Nevertheless, a meeting was held there last Sunday, almost at the gates of his house. His hypocrisy and tyranny as a landlord was shown up in his usual incisive style by William O'Brien, M. P. Ten thousand farmers attended this demonstration, and there was not even the sign of an Orangeman. A second meeting in County Mayo has pronounced against Mr. O'Connor Power, and his chances of re-election are now considered hopeless. There was also a splendid demonstration at Clonmel; and probably Count Moore, the present Whig representative of that borough, will be sent about his business.

The evident determination of Lord Salisbury to throw out the Government Franchise Bill is preparing the minds of the Irish people for a general election before long, and the work of selecting candidates will probably soon be entered upon. It is satisfactory to note, in connection with this, the revival of the movement for the payment of members. No less than three constituencies have during the week signified their intention of supporting their representatives. Queen's County, which last year subscribed nearly £800 for Mr. Lalor and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, refuses to accept the resignation of its senior member, and undertakes to give him and his colleague a yearly stipend. The people of West Meath have met and expressed a similar determination, and a movement has been inaugurated for presenting Mr. O'Kelly with a testimonial. There is no doubt the time is fast approaching when the movement can be started with strong hopes of success.

The landlords continue to act after their immemorial fashion, and are evicting with as much disregard for the sufferings of the tenantry as ever. The worst news is that of the Gweedore tenants. The miserable tale of those unfortunates is well known. During last year they were only saved from starvation by the persistent appeals of the Rev. Father MacFadden to the charitable people of the world; and now they are being processed by their landlords for the non-payment of the rent for that very year during which charity alone saved them. The measures which the Lord Lieutenant has taken for stopping fairs and markets have embarrassed the farmers considerably, as they are now unable to find purchasers for most of their stock at anything like reasonable terms.

Owing to this circumstance many of them are unable to make up their rent. The London Treasury is joining with the Irish landlords in the attempt to make the Labourers' Act of last session a dead letter. Contrary to the provisions of the Act, the Treasury insist that the loans shall be paid back in the space of thirty-five years, which means that the loan must be contracted at the interest of £5 7s. 2d. per annum. The conduct of the Treasury is inexplicable when it is remembered that for several years past, under the Labourers' Dwellings Act of 1866 the Board of Works has, with the sanction of the Treasury, been lending money repayable by instalments covering forty years, and that in the Act of 1866 the maximum period sanctioned is forty years. The *Echo* has the following comment on the article in the *Freeman's Journal* in which attention is called to the conduct of the English Exchequer:—

"We ask, with the *Freeman's Journal*, why if under one Act the Treasury has allowed loans to be made at the maximum period mentioned in the Act, it should not grant the same privilege under the Labourers' Act of last year. By the 17th section of this Act there is incorporated with it section 238 of the Public Health Act of 1878, which contains the following provision:—

"The money may be borrowed for such time not exceeding sixty years as the Sanitary Authority, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, determines in each case."

Why was this section incorporated, if not for the purpose of enabling the Treasury to make advances on easier terms than repayment in thirty-five years? But it is not the first time by many that useful laws have been rendered valueless by the action of the Treasury. It is to be hoped that the representations that have been forwarded to the Government from various parts of Ireland will induce the Treasury to reconsider its decision. Otherwise one of the most useful Acts of last session is likely to become a dead letter."

An amending Bill is being drafted at the present moment, and will be introduced at the earliest opportunity next session.

While the Orangemen, to the disgust of everybody, are proclaiming themselves the only upholders of law and order, they are daily giving evidence of a thoroughly unruly spirit. One of their latest proposals has been made by four Orange clergymen in the County Sligo, who propose that the Protestant landlords should give their farms, where they can, to none but Protestant tenants. In the County Cork Club, some days ago, a gentleman was hissed because he had refused to return a verdict of guilty in the case of the prisoners convicted for conspiracy to murder in County Mayo. This was the case in which Judge Johnson refused to be bulldozed into direction to convict by the Crown prosecutors. The Government have, by the way, taken precautions that the prisoners shall not have so good a chance of acquittal, for Judges Lawson and O'Brien are to try the case, and their reputation for securing convictions is sufficiently notorious.

A Glimpse of Innismurry.

Have you ever heard of Innismurry? asks the writer of "Notes of Home Rambles," in the *Irish Monthly*. If not, I will try to tell you. Innismurry is an island situate about seven miles from the mainland, about midway between Sligo Bay and the Bay of Donegal. As seen from *terra firma*, it looks like a long horizontal tongue of land, well raised above the water, and ending in quite a vertical bluff on the south side. It is quite impossible to get into it or to get out of it in rough weather, such are the hugh waves that surge around its iron-bound coasts, devoid of haven or break-water, or shelter whatsoever; so that the fourteen families, who nestle there like sea-birds, have the place pretty much to themselves. Not quite to themselves, however, for of late a small detachment of police is stationed there. Five stalwart policemen to keep five families in order, or rather, to prevent them from making fourteen, and with nothing else to do from week's end to week's end. In this island there is no priest, because the priests of the parish live on the mainland, of course, and oftentimes communications are severed for weeks. Neither is there any doctor, because he also must live among the bulk of his fellow-men, and the people of the island must learn to live, and die, without his aid. What is perhaps more remarkable, there is no chapel, except chapels in ruins, of which there are several of the very earliest date, and every Sunday, as the hour of prayer arrives, these islanders, ever steadfast to their ancient faith, assemble within the ancient church yard, where their fore fathers' bones all lie, and turning to where the far distant chapel is, miles across the waters, they join mentally in the prayers, and are present in spirit with their fellow-parishioners of the mainland. A further peculiarity: the women are never buried in the same churchyard with the men. Once upon a time an audacious woman thought to break the rule, and had herself buried among her brothers, uncles, and fore-fathers; next day the bold intruder was found cast up on the surface, and the experiment has not been tried since.

Innismurry is a holy island, and an island of saints, as you will presently see. We land on rough boulders, sea-worn fragments of the overhanging rocks. Those rocks are of red sandstone, which passes through every shade, from pink to white. A few hardy islanders meet us as we step out, and greet us in the best of English; right soon they recognize Father Healy, formerly their curate, and now parish priest of the Dunkineyes, and right glad they are to see him. I should at once say that Fathor Healy on this occasion not only was our companion and guide, but our invaluable steersman while afloat, and captain, too; and for a guide amidst these matchless ruins, where could one seek better? Every one knew him, and "You are welcome, Father Healy," resounded from every cottage in clear, well-pronounced English. The people here are full of "Father Molash." They show you his chapel, his altar, and his grave. Did you ever hear of this Father Molash? He was St. Molassius, Abbot of this Monastery and Confessor of St. Columbkille, and it is about thirteen hundred years since he died. So that we are here treading on hallowed soil. Each step you take is studded with a grave; impossible to walk without standing on one—and to many there is a head-stone; with a quasi-Maltese cross roughly chiseled on it; and on a few of these head stones there is an inscription in Latin, engraved in Irish characters. Here, too, as around the Lady Chapel where the women are buried, there are Stations; tough, rectangular structures, about three feet high, but covered with oval stones, simple mementoes of prayer and fasting. The oval stones piled on one of these Stations are believed to possess a magic power, in this way; if you turn three of them, wishing your neighbor ill, that ill will come upon him within twelve months, if he has deserved it; if not, it will unfailingly come upon yourself. For this reason, the oval stones on this Station are called "the stones of malediction." The natives give instances of how infallible they are, which I do not wish to repeat, because they involve names of families still existing and well known.—*London Weekly Register.*

AMERICA'S PRIMATIAL SEE.—The Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore, where the General Council of the Catholic Bishops of the United States is to be held, was created Nov. 6, 1789, by Pope Pius VI., who appointed Rev. John Carrol, S. J., first Bishop. It is the oldest See in the country. Father Carroll was born in 1735 at Upper Marlboro, Md. After his ordination he travelled over the continent as tutor to the son of Lord Staunton, of England. Later on, he was chaplain to Lord Arundel, but left his service and returned to Maryland in 1774, where he continued his labors in the ministry. As soon as Father Carroll received from the Pope the Bull elevating him to the Episcopacy, he went to England and was consecrated first Bishop of Baltimore on Sunday, Aug. 15, 1790. In the college chapel of the castle of Lulworth it was Bishop Carroll who performed the marriage ceremony that made Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, wife of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon. By a brief of April 8, 1808, Baltimore was raised to the rank of a Metropolitan See, and four suffragan bishoprics erected at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Bardstown, Ky. Archbishop Carroll died Dec. 3, 1815, aged eighty years. At that period there were only eighty-five priests in the Unired States.

The well-known writer Gregorovius has just published in the January number of *Unsere Zeit*, under the title "A Ride to the Dead Sea," an interesting sketch of the famous lake. He substantially confirms all the traditional characteristics, except as to the appearance of the landscape and some other minor particulars. He declares that no Sicilian bay nor the Gulf of Corinth presents more varied or beautiful coloring, only the water seems darker, as if of molton metal. He denies the general statement that no bird flies over its waters, and that its shores are without vegetation. But he confirms the tradition that no living thing is found in it; fish coming down by the Jordan die at once on coming within its bounds. The water is so "thick" that he moved in it with difficulty; its bitterness was terrible; the bottom was slippery, like soap, and one can scoop up with his hand a slime like mortar. The touch of it causes great smart to the eyes. While the temperature of the atmosphere was 60° Farenheit, that of the water in the Dead Sea was 64°. On coming out of it the body was thickly incrusted with crystals of salts of magnesia and soda.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says that the authorities have for some time been in possession of information in regard to Fenian plots. Such information has finally led to the removal of the imprisoned Invincibles to England.

The trial of fifty-two members of the Park Club charged with gambling in playing baccarat at the rooms of the club, ended to-day. The proprietors and members of the committee were fined £500 each and the players £100 each. An appeal was filed.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Henry S. Church, chamberlain of the City of Troy, has been missing since Monday. It is feared he is a defaulter in a heavy amount. It is reported that he took $8,000 ready money with him.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 7.—Five firemen were killed and fifteen seriously injured by falling walls at a fire last night.

CENTRALIA, Pa., Feb. 7.—Three young men named Geiger, residing near Stabtown, have been poisoned by eating canned tomatoes. Their deaths are momentarily expected. Two children of the same family are suffering from the same disease.

ROME, Feb. 7.—A solemn mass was celebrated this morning in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, in memory of Pius IX. The Pope, Cardinals, prelates, diplomats and many foreigners were present. The chapel was crowded, and the ceremony was imposing.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 7.—The borough of Hazelton, in the lower end of this county, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, was this afternoon thrown into a fearful state of excitement by the caving in of an entire square in the central part of the borough. The drop was caused by the giving way of the timber in Sugar Loaf colliery underneath. Three or four houses, including a hotel, were entirely wrecked, and many other buildings were more or less damaged. The residence of Master Mechanic Clark, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad shops, was utterly demolished. No lives were lost and no one was injured.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Parnell moved in the House of Commons to day an amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, severely condemning the policy of the Government in Ireland. He asserted it had failed to tranquilize the people; has wantonly prohibited public meetings and interfered with the freedom of speech. The amendment demands the immediate abandonment of the policy of stimulating state-aided emigration from Ireland. Parnell asserted the recent visit of Sir Stafford Northcote to Ireland had been the exciting cause of civil disturbance.

Mr. Patrick James Smith, member of Parliament for Tipperary, has sent a communication to the Dublin papers on "Loyalists and Nationalists," in which he says that union is stronger to day than it ever has been; that all property and culture, and most of the religion of the country are on its side, and that the socialist movement has practically extinguished nationality.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, has obtained the sanction of the Cabinet for a scheme to increase an effective army. In this scheme the recruiting system is modified and the standard height for men acceptable for service made lower than that of the present one.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Special London cable despatches state that the absorbing political topic is the proposed vote of censure, next Tuesday, when Sir Stafford Northcote will make a motion declaring that in the opinion of the House the recent disastrous occurrences in the Soudan are due to the vacillating and inconsistent policy of the Government. Meanwhile the whips of both parties are untiring in their endeavors to prepare for Tuesday's division. Every effort will be made to secure as full an attendance as posaible of each party. Less apprehension as to the result of the vote is felt in Ministerial circles, to-day, as the various factions of the party are beginning to show greater cohesion. The Irish party promise either to support the Government or abstain from voting. The Government whips are now calculating upon a majority of 50.

After the close of this debate, Brand's resignation of the Speakership will be in order. The election of his successor is fixed for the 18th. Mr. Brand's popularity with both sides of the House was a marked feature of his career. In 1874 he was re-elected without opposition. His retirement will be universally regretted. The Government candidate for the place which he vacates is Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, the youngest son of Sir Robert Peel. He has been in Parliament since 1865. He has filled various subordinate positions in the Government.

The Parnellites are making rather a poor show in the House of Commons, owing to the absence of so many members of Parliament. Parnell is unable to count more than 22 followers.

Temperance parties have been formed in Parliament. Fifty-five members met for conference, appointed a committee to keep watch upon all proposals which promise to affect the liquor traffic.

Leonard Courtenay, financial secretary to the treasury, presided over a meeting of members of Parliament who resolved to amend the franchise bill by a proposition to grant suffrage to female householders.

The bill to regulate cremation receives noteworthy support.

Mr. Macfarlane gave notice of a resolution declaring that a British protectorate over the whole of Egypt is a matter of necessity.

Lord Salisbury demands a royal commission of inquiry into the state and condition of the dwellings of the London poor.

The discussion continues about Stavely Hill's proposal to admit the colonies to the British Parliament.

Bradlaugh's appeal against the sergeant-at-arms for removing him from the House of Commons has been disallowed by the Court of Queen's Bench.

Progress with the City of London reform bill is no longer hoped for.

The *Tribune's* despatch says the people cannot understand the policy of indifference to massacres in a country where England rules, and of the indifference likewise to the defeats of armies officered by Englishmen. All signs of rapidly growing discontent abound. More than one liberal journal declared that the thoughts of the nation are fixed on Korosko desert, and that the dromedary that carries General Gordon carries also the fortunes of the English ministry. The gravest accusations from Liberal, not less than from Tory or neutral sources, are everywhere heard against the Government's policy. Lord Granville's letter to Sir Evelyn Baring, directing him to insist on the Khedive adopting a policy which England recommends, and warning the Egyptian ministers that they will be dismissed if they disobey, puts an end to all discussion about English responsibility for the course of affairs in Egypt, the disaster in the Soudan and on the Red Sea included. The Ministry never expected, no matter what was said about the past, to announce a new departure for the future, to look the facts of the Egyptian situation in the face; to accept the responsibilities of conquest, and substitute deeds for words; not only to defend the Red Sea ports, but to attempt to rescue garrisons, defend Egypt and assert English authority on the Nile. The country will not stand many more disasters. Gen. Gordon's death or capture might prove fatal to the ministry unless they anticipate it by clear pledges of immediate and vigorous action. Home papers of all shades are urging action. The press of all politics in all countries of Europe teem with indignation and derisive criticism on the inaptitude and imbecility of the English policy in Egypt. The London *Times* is authority for the statement that European cabinets are calling upon England to define its position and give substantial guarantees for the common interests of civilization.

Zobeor Pacha, who is now at Cairo, has been questioned regarding the safety of Gen. Gordon. He says that no friend of his will molest the passage of Gen. Gordon to Khartoum, notwithstanding the fact that Gen Gordon, under a former regime, put Zobeor's son to death.

The celebrated German explorer of Africa, Dr. Behm, who is now director of the geographical institute at Gotha, says, in speaking of advices received from Khartoum, that El Mahdi himself will take no part in the siege of Khartoum. He leaves this to the tribes on the Blue Nile, who are now in full revolt. He, himself, is preparing to march with the main forces direct from Kordafan to Dongola; from there he will pass down the Nile Valley into Lower Egypt. He is counting on revolt of Fellahen throughout Egypt, and on a general uprising of Mohammedans all through North Africa.

Ninety five persons, comprising the Catholic mission at Khartoum, have arrived at Assouan. They assert that the Mahdi has eleven missionaries and a number of sisters prisoners at Elobeid, where the Arabs sacked the mission, with much ill-treatment of women.

After a conference on Friday, between Nubar Pacha, Sir Evelyn Baring and General Sir Evelyn Wood, Baring sent recommendations to the home Government to prepare to despatch a strong contingent of troops to operate from Suakim for the relief of Khartoum. Baring reports that the reinforcements of marines, now on their way to Admiral Hewitt, will be barely sufficient to hold Suakim against the rebels. Hewitt has himself telegraphed the admiralty that he can guarantee the defence for the island and city of Suakim when reinforced by 700 men. In that event he will clear the town of all Egyptian troops whose thorough unreliability at a critical moment has been abundantly proved by recent events. These and other advices are causing the government to reconsider the policy previously decided upon to confine operations to the Red Sea, and immediate coast region. The ministers now are discussing the advisability of adopting a more liberal action and greatly extending the sphere of their warlike operations. They have about come to the decision to despatch picked Anglo-Indian contingents to Berber by way of Suakim. Preparations at the war office here and in India indicate that the probable strength of the expedition will be 4,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry and several batteries of light guns. Military authorities consider the fall of Khartoum certain before relief can possibly reach there.

SUAKIM, Feb. 8.—Fuller particulars have arrived of the disastrous defeat of Baker Pasha. The slaughter of his forces continued all the way