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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXX.—NO. 29.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880.

"When, therefore, you shall see the abomina-tion of desolation, which was spoken of by Daniel the Prophet, standing in the holy place: He that readeth, let him understand."-Matthew zxtv. 45. T.

The Lord is in His sacred tabernacle, The door is fast; the altar lamp is bright: The choins of allence the dear victim shackle, The hidden God is voiceless as the night, Alone--alone--for hours and hours forsaken. His burning heart is pent within that cell, While, in the outside world, blind, mad mis-taken, The souls of men are rushing down to hell,

II.

IL. Is it an age of Christians or of vandals, When wretched worms dare mock the Deliy? The wholesome air is poisonous with scandals, The days are dark with mortal missery. The world, grown old, renews its young alliance With pagan luxury. O Lord! how long Shall pride of intellect and so called science Fill up the measure of audacious wrong? 111.

"We are so wise, (they say,) we shall be able To build our tower up to Heavea's dome!" And it befalls them, as of old at Babel, Confusion on their hapless tongues have

come: And since they will not serve their God in glad-

ness, Nor worship at His feet in humble prayer, They shall the slaves of Salan be in sadness, In want and pain and infinite despair.

IV.

IV.
 We read of men besieged in mural cities, How round their king they rallied for support.
 Till strengthened by the One who rules and pities.
 They faced their foes a conquering cohort;
 And here are we whom many foes beleagner.
 We shun our King, we vent our private hates,
 We gossip thro' the streets unarmed and eager, While Satan's engines batter at the gates.

Υ. () Faith ! the victory that overcometh A wicked world and all the wiles thereof, Pierce with thy lance the vapour that benumb-

eth Our Christian hope, our warmth of Christian

love! For it behaves us to be over-careful And doubtly vigilant in time of war: In bumble self-denial firm and prayerful, Perfecting our salvation more and more.

VI VI The mole within our neighbour's eye displeases Our jaundiced sight; the beam is in our own; Come, let us seek the Sacred Heart of Jesus, And cast our sorrows in its depths alone. The passions of the world may rule and riot, The devil, roaring lion, roamsthe land; And may's iniquity, its daring flat May launch at all that's pure, and good, and grand:

grand ; VII.

VII.
VII.
VII.
But Thou, O Lord ! are mighty, and Thy plity if ath made Thy Church an Ark amid the flood;
A shrine of refuge, a celestial city, Cemented by thine own most precious Blood,
And thou hast need of no one, great Creator !
But we, poor wretches, all have need of TheeAnd they who to Thy sacred trast are traitor, The losers are-yea, for elernity.

ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

THE ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION. | the melancholy beach," when he is approached by an admirer from the County Leitrim with a life boat, in which he proposes His Majesty should escape. The poet says :

"Oh, Modern Ceasar, step into this boat, And King George's proud cruisers we'll give them the slip, And home I shall bring you to sweet Bally-

mote, Whence to France you can sail in an emi-grant ship."

To which Napoleon answered :---

Avralı ! stranger he cried, hast thou wandered

to me? Have the boys not forgotien the wur-beaten chief."

"Now, Mike," said I, "don't be offended, but Napoleon was not acquainted with the beauties of the vernacular as spoken in the pray, did you become a critic? In your abstraction you seem to forget that there can be such a thing as a free translation. Good evening, jealousy is the meanest of vices."

In glancing carelessly over the Evening Posr of Thursday, I noticed it was about to suspend ; but, as I had expected such an an-nouncement for a long time, it did not in the least surprise me. I seize this opportunity of sure it will afford you some consolation in your sorrow to find you have at least one candid friend. In the first place, the paper was too small. A great many of your friends purchase their literature by the pound, like the Chinese, and hence bought your contemporary, which has answers to correspondents living in Chateaux d'Espagne. In the second place, you were too decided in your editorials, and people reading them understood at once what you were driving at. A newspaper writer should be obscure enough to make the Government at Otrawa and the Government at Quebec imagine it was supporting each. In the third place, you somehow or another always managed to take the wrong side. You should have pitched into l'arnell and Ireland, and supported the festive Duchess of Marlborough and that crowd. You should have taken down your jewsharp and sung,

" Malbrook s'en va en guerre, With his tra la la, his tra la la."

Couldn't you see, with half an eye, that all the papers were against you, and all the money as well? Could you not have seen that Tom White stood up for the Duchess, and pitched into Pernell, in union with Johnny Dougall, his political enemy? You ought to have known that our proud aristo-cracy of Montreal, Irish, Scotch and English, would not stand tamely by and see their order traduced. I am about to start a paper in Lachine, to be called the Evening Scarecrow, the career of which I advise you to watch with attention, as a guide, in case the devil may tempt you to start another daily paper. Talking of His Satanic Majesty reminds me

MARCH OF THE FAMINE. THE IBISH LAND AGITATION. Terrible Destitution in County Galway-

Life on the Western Islands-Strong Men, Women and Children Wasting Away-Shocking Misadministration-More Statistics Showing the Increase of the Distress.

[By Cable to the Mail.]

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU,) London, Feb. 25

The Herald Dublin correspondent tele-graphs:-Galway now heads the list of distressed counties, and countless are the unhappy stories that come from within its borders.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

A correspondent on H. M. gunboat Goshawk, which is distributing meal among the Western Islands, writes from Innishar, off Galway :---- It is a terrible state of affairs. Fifty families here eke out a miserable existence. Their houses are small heaps of dirty stones. Their land is rock and soft bog. Hunger and want are every place visible. telling you the faults of the Post, as I am | The people go naked and without food. Many are slowly starving to death. Such scenes of appalling destitution I never before wit-nessed. Every step we took brought before our view new and more tear-ful pictures of destitution and suffer-The more we saw, the more certain ing. did death from starvation appear the inevitable fate of nearly every man, woman and child on the Island. Gaunt, thin and pale were the faces of men, naturally of herculean build. The features of the women and children were overspread by the ghastly pallor of hunger. In many cabins children crouched shivering and almost naked around the fire. When I entered they sprang behind their mother, whose single garment, or thin dress, was but the slightest protection against the wind which blew through the broken roof. On the fire was the dinner, a pot of brown green seaweed. It is certain that unless they are well cared for dozens will die of starva

> tion." SHOCKING MISADMINISTRATION.

The same correspondent writes from Innisoffin concerning the shocking misadministration on the part of the officials there. The Government dispensary officer had no drugs, the relieving officers no food. One woman at least had died in consequence. The poor law inspector had not visited the Island for three years.

LARGE SUMS YET NEEDED.

The Mansion House Committee to-day distributed £4,000. If the distress last till August, s distribution at the same rate w mid

Parnell in Chicago-The Greatest De monstration of the Age-50,000 People Wanting Admission-Governors of States Present.

[From the Chicago Times.]

for admission. Chicago takes first place again. Her reception of Grant satisfied all competitors, but that was a free show. Her reception of Par-nell and Dillon, the Irish agitators, at the vary more or less. Exposition Building on last night, eclipsed as witnesses of the demonstration inside the anything of the kind ever seen on this conbuilding would hardly reach the mark. Had tinent. This is particularly significant when there been sufficient room, not less than fifty thousand would have paid for the privilege the price of admission was SI for reserved seats and 50 cents for standing-room and the of sympathizing with Ireland. galleries.

It is safe to say that had the entrance been free to all, last evening, there would have | timents of the great north-west; to Ireland, a been such a rush as would have made ingress impossible to all delicately constituted pcople. As it was, the jam was

SIMPLY INDESCHIBABLE,

The ladies formed a very important and charming part of the demonstration, for all turned out in their "very best," and their sbining silks and waving plune: invested the monster gathering with a courtly grace. As a matter of course, the main body of the audience was essentially Irish, but the native American element, male and female, mustered there with a strength that left no doubt on the mind of the observer as to how the people of the Northwest felt on the Irish question.

THE GERMANS.

too, had their full share of sympathizers present, and not a few of our Euglish-born citizens ranked themselves on the platform with the men who agitated against the laws of their native government. The utter absence of the British flag from the decorations did not appear to have a depressing effect upon them. In fact a few of them that might be namednotably a well-known wholesale man on South Water street-looked "more Irish than the Irish themselves."

AS FOR THE CELTS.

and the scream that issued from the throats they maintained the reputation for love of of the alarmed women who were among the country they have ever shown in Chicago, fallen caused a hush of terror to fall upon the which was the leading Fenian hot-bed of assemblage. When it was ascertained that no America from 1860 to 1866, and which, to-day, is the foremost and strongest in baking up the cause of the Irish people in another form. It was an exhibition of genuine patriotism of which every Irish-American may well be proud. It was a demonstration of the public spirit of Chicago and the northwest of which all American citizens, native and adopted, may be exceedingly proud. It was an assurance of popular approval which may well

animal spirits, and the speaking was SEVERAL TIMES INTERUPTED

great mass of the fair waved their handker-

chief and showed quite as much stalwart

COMPELLED TO GO AWAY

for lack of room, and the pressure around the

doors was so great that the ticket-sellers had

to rely on the police to present a solid front

to the multitude, who were absolutely frantic

Estimates as to the number present will

THIRTY THOUSAND PROPLE

The meeting was to all classes a revelation.

To England it was the declaration of the sen-

message of joy. Before the speaking began the crush was absolutely frightful. The police were power-less to preserve order; the thousands pushing

in from behind forced those in front right over

the gentlemen in blue, and it was not long ere

they abandcned all attempts to repress the

multitude, which speedily overflowed every inch of standing-room on the stage, in front of the stage, and in every quarter of the great

hall. The gallerics behind the stage and along the side of the building were also filled,

to the great trepidation of those below. The

chairman and several of his stone-lunged

SHOUTED THEMSELVES HOARSE

in warnings to the people to "keep away

from the railings; they are unsafe." But for

all this, occupants of the upper region pressed

forward, and several times it seemed as though hundreds must be precipitated upon

the surging mass of humanity beneath. The

cracking and anapping of chairs and seats

and benches as they gave way beneath the

pressure was incessant, resembling at times

the firing of musketry in a picket skirmish.

Once a whole section of seats in the right

DOWN WITH & CRASH,

gallery broke, letting a hundred people

enthusiasm as did their male compatriots.

Thousands of people were

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

THE STORM.

The tempest rages wild and high. The waves lift up their voice and cry Flerceanswers to the angry sky-Miscrere Domine!

Through the black night and driving rain, A ship is straggling all in valu To live upon the stormy main— Miscrere Domine!

The thunders roar, the lightnings glare Vain is it now to strive or dare : A cry goes up of great despair-Miserers Domine !

The stormy voices of the main. The mosning wind, and pelting rain Beat on the nursery window pane-Misserere Domine!

Warm curiain'd was the little bed, Solt pillow'd was the little head ; "The storm will wake the child," they said, Miserore Domine !

Cowering among his pillows white. He prays, his blue eyes dim, with fright, "Father, save those at sea to night!" Miserere Domine !

The morning shone all clearand gay, On a ship at anchor in the bay. And on a little child at play— Gloria tibi, Domine (-ADELAIDE A. PROTTOR

CATHOLIC NEWS.

-The Vatican is now the scone of unusual activity, in view of the celebration on March 7 of the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which Leo XIII., when a student, sustained a public disputation in theology.

Edmund Yates says :--" In the case of Cardinal Manning exemplary blamelessness of life is united with indefatigable public activity. That impressive and ascetic presence, with the face whose sharp outline takes us back into the Middle Ages, is well known on every platform on which social improvements are advocated, and is a power with the English public."

In 1876 the Irish Catholics in the United States were 4,000,000 and the Germans 1,600,-000, and all other Catholic races put together at only 1,000,000. The Germans are mostly centred in Ohio, Missouri, New York, Wiscoulan, Illinois and Pennsylvania. "The German Catholics," says Rev. Dr. White, " have shown great zeal and energy in our large cities and particularly in the region of the northwest." The French are now chiefly confined to Louislana, that state having been a French colony which was purchased by the United States only in 1803. The Spanish element is to be found principally in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California. There are 150,000 Canadian Catholics in the New England States. Both they and the Irish are very numerous in the old stronghold of Paritanism.

one had been seriously injured, a long sigh of relief went up. It is likely that no police force ever created could have kept that crowd within prescribed limits, but at times last night it seemed as

aids

though better order might have been maintained by combined effort. The people would give way to the exuberance of their make the apostles of Irish land reform feel assured that America, represented by one of her greatest cities, is ever on the side of the oppressed, no matter what may be her diplomatic relations with the oppressors.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN, ESQUIRE.

MR. EDITOR,-I have received your request to make my communications shorter in the future, but respectfully beg leave to decline. I consider them just as valuable as your editorials, and infinitely more instructive, for I tell nothing but the candid truth, whereas you are liable to be prejudiced and angry. However, if you don't like them as they are just say so and I shall send them to the Witness.

I was reading the Rev. Mr. Webster's interview with the angelic spirit to some of my chums yesterday evening, and they thought it all very strange, but true. The fact of the rev. gentleman taking the spirit's speech down in Greek, they consider strong corroborative testimony, and the halo around the head of the visitor as conclusive proof, although one irreverent ignoramus of the name of Mike Dunn pretended to treat the whole story as a good joke. Mike is about the last person on the works who should speak of joking, for he himself cannot see the point of a witticism till twenty-four hours have elapsed, when he bursts into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, sometimes in his sleep, which is annoying to the boarders. It was only yesterday, for instance, while he was bandaging up his leg, which has been frac-tured above the ankle. that he laughed at the fate of my unfortunate uncle in Labrador (which he thought an invention), and perhaps it may be next week that he will cry st the pain in his wounded limb. Mike would make an excellent Conservative if he did not persist in being a bad radical. He is of the opinion that all men are born equal, and that the intellect of a duke (or duck, as he will pronounce it) is not superior to that of a canal man. He says he could find thirteen men' in Lachine, who, with a little training and experionce, could run the Government just as well as Sir John and his' colleagues, political heresy, which I have done all in my power to combat, especially since my return from Ottawa. Since Mick began his herotical doctrines he has made many converts, and we have therefore a surprising number of orators, poets, statesmen and philosophers among us, who intend forming themselves into a literary and debating society next payday. One of our new sect says that a beauti-ful statys lies concealed in every block of marble, and only needs the ohisel of the sculptor to bring it forth in all its splendor. This is what education does for a man, though it would certainly take a great many sculptors, an Tischoolmasters innumerable, to make anything of our poets, either mentally or physi. cally. This post is, I regret to say, from the same part of the old country as myself, and simply a disgrace to it. I offered him is dollar and a quarter last week if he said he came from Sligo instead, but he refused with scorn, saying that genius was not to be purchased

of a story: A man once sold to him his immortal soul for all the money he required. One day he came to him with a request for half a million to build a hotel like the Windsor-it was given; another time to demand a few hundred thousands to purchase diamonds---it was freely granted, and so on until he had spent several fortunes, on his little hobbies. At last he said : "My diabolical patron. I want funds to run newspaper." At this Satan turned pale as a sheet, and burst into tears, "Go," he said, "I release you from your bonds, take your soul with you, I have not money enough to run a newspaper.' But, to return to the Lachine Scarecrow. I shall have in it a Court column, in which items like the following will appear :---

Alderman Allard walked out this morning. The Catholic School Commissioners have a

headache this morning. Mr. Myles O'Regan, the editor of this

paper, is to receive the honor of Knighthood to reward his literary merit, &c. I shall have at least one article every week

on loyalty, and another informing my readers that Ireland is prosperous and happy, or at least would be only for the priests and the immense quantities of whiskey the people manage to guzzle. I shall show them how different affairs are in Protestant countries, and I shall advise the Irish to emigrate and leave the lands to the benevolent landiords for deer parks. The Scarccrow will render an independent support to the L. O. Lodges, and show as often as it can find an opportunity how harmless that illustrious order is, how peaceably disposed and also how intensely it goes in for civil and religious liberty. If there was not something radically wrong in the Post, how is it that a population of 35,000 could not support it, seeing that a like number manage to maintain four others, two of them being decidedly anti-Irish and all of them anti-Canadian. The Scarcerow, Mr. Editor, will avoid the rocks you split upon, and will above all take pains to abuse the Irish, who will have neither friends nor an organ to defend them.

I am glad that the Posr will be alive to welcome Mr. Parnell, but I hope no one will tell him that your grave is made and yawning to receive you. You are now in the post-tion of a healthy individual who knows he is about to die for the lack of a little medicine. I was thinking of slinging in a Latin quota-tion, to suit the case, but refrain till next It may be a consellation to you to week know that aN the boys in Lachine, when I informed them of your coming fate, saidt " Ob, we are sorry," and that I replied, "Well, how much are you sorry ?"

Your obedient servant. MYLES O'REGAN, ESQUIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 24 .- A rumor now distinctly implicates the Grand Duke Nicholas in the late explosion and plot against the Czar's life. Many additional arrests have with filthy lucre, but, nevertheless, if I made been made, including a number of students. it double the amount, he would give "the Lissaid the Czar, will close the University matter covelderation? Het has composed a of StarPetersburg In There is much excitepoem on Napoleon Bonaparte of interminable ment over the frequent acts of incendiarism,

require £184,000.

MARCH OF THE FAMINE.

The following is a tabulated statement of the progress of the distress in county Galway. It is compiled to-day from the books of the Mansion House Committee, and represents the situation up to the present hour. Many new parishes and districts are introduced with the table and many others consolidated; and it is, therefore, impossible in most cases to make a stated comparison between the districts of to-day and that of three weeks ago. Ir will readily be seen that the total of destitute persons in the entire country is very

much greater than it was. Indeed, the march of the famine has left the worse foreboding far behind :---Number of Increase in

Place. Abbey Knockmoy... Aughrim Ardrshan Abbeygoymican Kel-loran Athleang persons. 650 Sweeks. 150 300 620 360 1,210 875 800 1,500 875 200 Athleague..... Arran Islands..... Belclare.... Boffin and Shark Islands.... Ballymos... Ballinasloe... Ballinderreen... Behagh..... 500 700 $\begin{array}{c} 1,008\\ 490\\ 1,600\\ 800\\ 1,400\\ 3,200\\ 7,500\\ 2,009\\ 300\\ 750\\ 2,000\\ 4,000\\ \end{array}$ Schagh Llifden (Rural parish). Llifden (Town)..... arna. Fraugbwell..... 250 Caherlistrane Cloughboola, Clad-1,200 2,000 1,751 1,500 2,100 3,000 9,00 3,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 2,755 1,500 dagh.... Casilegar.... • • • • 751 750 long. Jaregalway Juskeen Mulick.... Jionbern ysart, Tanghboy.... 650 ten..... tillelen.... tillekeobe, Menlough tillekeo $\begin{array}{c} 1,272\\ 1,200\\ 500\\ 400\\ 903\\ 1,000\\ 300\\ 2,500\\ 1,800\\ 375\\ 2,750\\ 1,320\\ 780\end{array}$ • • • • • • • • • • • • 500 300 llleen invara Lilchucat. 1,000 letterfrath. Leiterfrath..... Loughrea. Lenine. Leitrim 865 530 ••••• Moane Miltown Moore. Moyallen Moylongh 870 • • • • 1. 3. 1. 1 .1560 1,000 14.3 Newion Ougblerard Ovaomore Portimus Peterswell 12,500 Store Trail ารมากตรรรม 800 192121123 Vio(-Toronto Mail. al trat una ca sut to tos

THE DECORATIONS

of the hall were simple but stirring. The flag of the United States occupied the place of honor, and, side by side with it, flashed the golden harp on the Irish banner of green and gleamed the eagle on the shield of the broad standard of Illinois-the bird holding in its beak the motio: "State sovereignty-national

union." There was also the Irish tricolor-green white and orange-representing the blending of all creeds and factions for the sake of one grand cause-the message of the Catholic of Munster to the Protestant of Ulster :

Then let the orange lily be The badge, my putrict brother, The everlasting green for me, And we for one another ! The flags of Germany, France, Holland,

and other nations, were also pressed into service to illustrate the occasion. THE "UNION JACK"

of Great Britain alone was allowed to rest in the shade. The committee on arrangements excluded the British bunting because of their intimate knowledge of the Irish character. Besides, a great many of them are vehement Irish rebels, and their own feelings told them that the display of that embiem before a Celtic audience would have the effect of provoking a grand charge on the platform, which, certainly, would not have been to the credit of either England, America or Iroland. A fine portrait of Mr. Parnell, by Professor ments.

THE PLATFORM.

presented a most imposing sight, being thronged with vice-presidents and visitors from abroad. Looking from it down into the body of the gigantic hall and up in to the thronged galleries, it seemed as if all Chicago must have been compressed into that flery ocean of humanity, whose eyes, for the most part, shot lightnings of wrath when the conduct of Great Britain, toward Ireland was the subject of some elo-, quent and dashing period. It might be said, indeed, that there, although impotent for war-like work, because of international circumstances, growled the thunders of the breach of Limerick and blazed the red lightnings that avenged upon England's splendid column centuries of wrong on the immortal field of The immense results. It may have, anticipated Fontenoy.

When Gov. Cillom, accompanied by other distinguished Americans, entered the hall and took his seat on the platform as chairman of the great meeting,

THE BOARS OF APPLAUSE

were like the rushing terror of a tornado; but no tornado ever roared as loud as did that andience when, accompanied by the 2d Till-

by desultory bands of music. Gov. Cullom was obliged to break right off in the middle of his remarks and give way to the societies which marched into the building amid the blare of a dozen bands. The Governor tried to go on at first, but the din was too great, and he despairingly retired temporarily, remarking that he could not talk against a combination of brass bands, all playing different airs.

The "Herald's Stratagent."

Mr. Parnell, in a conversation with the editor of this journal on Sunday evening, stated that before he left Ireland he was solicited by a representative of the New York Herald to lend his name to a proposed Irish that paper. The Herald offered to head the list with five thousand dollars. Mr. Parnell said : "I told him I would have nothing to do with his relief fund, or with the Herald, or with Mr. James Gordon Bennett." On board Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Hungary, the Scythia, on his way to America, a similar proposition was made to him by an agent of the Merald, but the offer was raised to ten thousand dollars. This was met by an equally firm refusal. "Now," said Mr. Parnell, "he comes out with a bundred thousand dollars; so that I can give myself credit for that additional ninety thousand."

The above facts, which we then learned for the first time, throw a flood of light upon the crocked ways of that doughty journalistic champion of Irish landlords. The plain intention of the plan was to hoodwink Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, and stop their work in America. The Herald should have known that Mr. Parnell could not accept the position Henry Carey, beautifully wreathed in green, of a trustee of its fund. He could not return formed a very attractive feature of the adorn- to Ireland to be one of five in the distribution of the money. He was refused a proxy until he could return, as that would not at all suit the *Herald* purpose.

To attempt openly to bribe Mr. Parnell would be instantly and definitely resented. An indirect bribe was offered. . He has had the discernment to see the the snare, and the pru-The days of British cajolery are past. Mr. dence to avoid it.

their eyes open for use. ... Such gauzy devices as that of the New York Herald are as glass

wake of the Herald has only excited a laugh : The immense results it may have anticipated health to the countenance. Mothers y with are lacking, and we may not go too far in pale face children should try these Count its. saying that what it receives represents a net loss to the cause of Irish relief. Much more might be realized if its subscribers were allowed, to contribute , through , pure ohannels. -Detroit Home Journal. Bassiling the

11979.70 VIENNA, February 26 .- The Oza, of Oracow,

publishes addresses from the Poles to be preandience when, accompanied by the 2d. Illi-nois, regiment of, infantry, uniformed like, sented to the Czar on the 25th anniversary of SPINAL DIFFICULTIES, RESULT United States troops, Parnell and Dillon, his kitt inked with Highland Murdoch, in his kitt and plaid, appeared upon the speakers stand. The Bighers declare the petition so that the apinal column. BEOWNS HOUSE-and plaid, appeared upon the speakers stand. The Property for the opportunity, rubbed in well, invigorates the blood vessels, overcome by conflicting, emotions, mere car-ried out in numbers fainling from croitement. to be development of the welfare of Resulting from colds, pains in the back, will The lafter were a minority, however, for the the kingdom, a minority of the welfare of Resulting from colds, pains in the back, will The lafter were a minority, however, for the the kingdom, a minority of the velfare of Resulting from colds, pains in the back, will

An inquisitive Yankee journalist thought he would go amongst the French Canadians and ascertain what sort of people they are. Of course he was prepared, knowing them to be Catholic to the back-bone, to find them primitive, unprogressive, backward in civilization, and generally without that sharpness and "go" so characteristic of those of con-tigentals who owe no allegiance to the Church. Somehow he was disappointed. They are quiet, reserved, polite and industrious, toiling late and early to wring plenty out of an inhospitable soil and climate. Their agricultural implements are not the bestnot such as ease-loving Yankee would care to use-but they have steady frames and make no complaint of the hardness of their work. relief fund to be started by the proprietor of Above all, they are religious. The cross can be seen everywhere. They pray devontly, and thank God for what they get. Although their families are generally large beyond the highest European standard, all the children. get education sufficient to give a zest to life. And these children, moreover, are constantly respectful to their parents, which is not the rule in non-Catholic countries, and is quite a phenomenon in the United States. Altogether those Normans of Canada are a superior people to their kin this rids of the sea. When Normandy sent its colonists to-

Canada there was religion in France. The exiles, grown from 25,000 to about 1,000,000, have treasured it as their most sacred possession, while their brethren at home have permitted it to pass from them as it were incompatible with progress. We know which have done best -Liverpool Catholic Times.

Lospon, February 28 .--- Urgent petitions for rellef have been received from over 40 vil lages and towns in Donegal. The increase of destitution during the past three weeks is alarming.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS' AND Purgative Pills, have been getten up on. Scientific Phincipus and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable. COLDS AND COUGES.-SUDDEN The days of British calouery are past. Int. CULUD AND COURDS. Support Parnell is just Yankee enough to see into an changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary English trick. The Irish race, in this coun-try, live among the sharpest people in the world, and have learned of them to keep Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDBEN OFTEN to them now. The silly sttempt of the Detroit Evening stomach, but a few of BROWNS VERY I. News to advertise itself by dropping into the FUGE, COMFITS or Worm, Lozenges, v dil expel the intruders, and restore the bloom , of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SY RUP for all diseases of children, such as the thing wind, colic, &c., is a reliable remedy. It not only relieves the child from, pain, by ; regu-

only relieves the child from, pain, by , regu-lates, the stomach and bowels, corrects activity, and, gives, tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the my, ther, and health to the child. SPINAL DIFFICULTIES, RESULT from imperfect, circulation of blood through the spinal column. BROWNS HOUSE-HOLD HANACEA and Family Liniment rubbed in well, invigoratios, the blood vegsels, strongthens, the , back, and , effects. a

Famine-By Act of Parliament.

2

Famine-By Act of Farinment. Head towards Bristol-stern to Cork-The steamer " Juno" ploughs the brine 1 Hear how shars strugging engines work! The "Jind" is dipped past the water line ! Ho i open the furnaces justoc the coals. Stokerst we're loaded deep to-night. Ho i the Built is crammed with eggs and corn. And butter is firking while and tight ! Ho i stikiup the great fires roaring bright: The stikiup the great fires roaring bright: The stikipper's in a black mood to-night. Fearing the "Juno" may tarry late. Because of the weight of her glorious ireight!

Laid out in the shroud of the Winter night. Carbery stretclies behind—away. From Kinsale Head to the Galley light. From the Galley Head to Bantry Hay. And the Hunger and Fever meet and greet, And steal down each lane, and every street Of Skibbereen, and break each door Where the children lie on the sodden floor, And the Hunger and Fever each of them amiles, For Death grasps "Carbery's hundred Isles!" Laid out in the shroud of the Winter night.

Fireless, foodless, naked, lone, Baddened, maddened, the peasant lies-Burning with Fever and pain, Mavronc, "The peasant starves, and the peasant dies! While "Ho!" the stokers roar again, "Open the furnaces hot and bright, "Open the furnaces hot and bright, Fearing the Juno' may tarry late, Because of the weight of her glorlous freight"-Bright corn and butter going, I trow, Away to pay the landlord's rent, While the people fail round Skibbereen, And Clonakiltz, and Rineen, With hunger and fever and famine spent!

"Ease her !"-" that's so"-" stop her now-Ho ! let her swing on that taut stern line: Ahoy ! throw that hawser from the bow "Jill we moor this brave ship ' Juno' mine Ho ! open the gangwaye-sot to work, Donkey Signe man, holst away The butter and cern we brought from Cork, Out on the width of Bristol Quay. And drive the lowing cows ashore, For the ' Juno's' passage is safely o'er." Tuno' mine !

Hunger o'er "Carbery's hundreds Isles" Woe dwelling in Carbery's homesteads dear, Whence the golden butter, and bursting corn, And lowing cattle was sent, I swear, And the bright rooms blaze in Paris nfar, And in Loudon the landlord has feasted— laughed.

Jaughed, And bis wife's hair gleams with many a star Of dismonds, while sweetly has have by I diamonds, while sweetly, bar, by bar, The music throbs, and the wine is quali'd ! • • •

Uncover Thy Holy Face, O Lord-Uncover Thy Holy Face, O Lord-Turn it to us, and sheathe Thy sword Look down on this land, O tender Face, And plity the woes of Tny faithful race ! Lord, our Bondage is sorer still Than Thy people's in Egypt, dark and dree, Our Taskmaster's whips are bitterer still Than theirs-our homes are darker still; Oh, if it seems good to Thy Holy Will-Hollest, if it seems meet to Thee-Dead us with Fire through our Red Sen ! P. O'C. MACL.

February 1st, 1880.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

'It was the luckiest thing in the world,' he would say, 'that poor Sir Temple was my grandfather's godson, not only because in all probability it obtained us his fortune, but because he bore the name of Temple; we shall settle down in Yorkrhire scarcely as strangers. we shall not be looked upon as a new family, and in a little time the whole affair will be considered rather one of inheritance than bequest. But, after all, what is it to me! It is only for your sake, Digby, that I rejoice. I think it will please your family. I will settle everything immediately on Henrietta. They shall have the gratification of knowing that their son is about to marry the richest heiress in England.'

The richest heiress in England! Henrietta Temple the richest heiress in England! Ah! how many feelings with that thought arise! Strange to say, the announcement of this extraordinary event brought less joy than might have been supposed to the heiress herself.

It was in her chamber and alone, that Henrietta Temple mused over this freak of desrietta Temple museu over van non-tiny. It was in vain to conceal it, her thoughts required to Ferdinand. They thoughts recurred might have been so happy! Why was he not true? And perhaps he had sacrificed himself to his family, perhaps even personal distress had driven him to the fatal deed. Her kind feminine fancy conjured up every possible extenuation of his dire offence. She grew very sad. She could not believe that he was false at Ducie; oh, no! she never could believe it ! He must have been sincere, and if sincere, oh ! what a heart was lost there! What would she not have given to have been the means of saving him from all his sorrows' She re-called his occasional melancholy, his desponding words, and how the gloom left his brow and his eye brightened when she fondly prophesied that she would restore the house. She might restore it now; and now he was another's, and she, what was she? A slave like him. No longer her own mistress, at the only moment she had the power to save him. Say what they like, there is a pang in balked affection, for which no wealth, power, or place, watchful indulgence, or sedulous kindness, can compensate. Ah! the heart, the heart! MISS GRANDISON had resolved upon taking a house in London for the season, and had obtained a promise from her uncle and aunt to be her guests. Lady Armine's sister was to join them from Bath. As for Ferdinand, the spring had gradually restored him to health, but not to his former frame of mind. He remained moody and indolent, incapable of exertion, and a prey to the darkest humors ; circumstances however occurred, which rendered some energy on his part absolutely necessary. His creditors grew importunato, and the ar-rangement of his affairs or departure from his native land was an alternative now inevitable. The month of April, which witnessed the arrival of the Temples and Lord Montfort in England, welcomed also to London Miss Grandison and her guests. A few weeks after, Ferdinand, who had evaded the journey with his family, and who would not on any account become a guest of his cousin, settled himself down at a quiet hotel in the vicinity of Grosvenor-square; but not quite alone, for almost at the last hour Father Glastonbury had requested permission to accompany him, and Ferdinand, who duly valued the society of the only person with whom he could converse about his broken fortunes and his blighted hopes without reserve, acceded to his wish with the greatest satisfaction. A sudden residence in a vast metropolis, after a life of rural seclusion, has without doubt a very peculiar effect upon the mind. The immense population, the multiplicity of objects, the important interests hourly impressed upon the intelligence, the continually occurring events, the noise, the bustle, the general and widely-spread excitement, all combine to make us keenly sensible of our individual insignificence; and those absorbing passions that in our solitude, fed by our imagination, have assumed such gigantic and substantial shapes, rapidly subside, by an almost imperceptible process, into less colossal proportions, and soon invested as it were with a more shadowy aspect. As Ferdinand Armin jostled his way through the crowded streets of London, urged on by his own har-assing and inexorable affairs, and conscious of the impending peril of his career, while unknown to him, but who nevertheless power and wealth dazzled his eyes in all greeted him with remarkable cordiality directions, he began to look back upon the The good Father Glastonbury returned, with passionate past with feelings of less keen sen- | some confusion, his warm salutation.

sation than heretofore, and almost to regret that a fatal destiny or his impetuous soul had entailed upon him so much anxiety, and prompted him to reject the glittering cup of fortune that had been proffered to him so opportunely. He sighed for enjoyment and repose; the memory of his recent sufferings 'a very old one.' made him shrink from that reckless indul- ('Nay! my des gence of the passions, of which the consequence had been so severe.

his lawyer, that he stepped into a military club and took up a newspaper. Caring little for politics, his eye wandered over, uninterested, its pugnacious leading articles and tedious parliamentary reports; and he was about to throw it down when a paragraph caught his notice which instantly engrossed all his attention. It was in the 'Morning Post' that he thus read :

'The Marquis of Montfort, the eldest son of the Duke of _____, whose return to England we recently noticed, has resided for several years in Italy. His lordship is considered. one of the most accomplished noblemen of the day, and was celebrated at Rome for his patronage of the fine arts. Lord Montfort | grandmother every day.' will shortly be united to the beautiful Miss Temple, the only daughter of the Right Honourable Pelham Temple. Miss Temple is esteemed one of the richest heiresses in England, as she will doubtless inherit the whole of the immense fortune to which her father so unexpectadly acceded; Mr. Temple is a widower, and as no son. Mr. Temple was formerly our minister at several of the German Courts, where he was distinguished by his abilities and his hospitality to his travelling countrymen. It is said that the rentroll of the Yorkshire estates of the late Sir Temple Devereux is not less than 15,000l, per annum. The personal property is also very considerable. We understand that Mr. Temple has purchased the mansion of the Duke of----, in Grosvenor-square. Lord Montfort accompanied Mr. Temple and his amiable daughter to this country.' What a wild and fiery chaos was the mind

of Ferdinand Armine when he read this paragraph. The wonders it revealed succeeded each other with such rapidity that for some time he was deprived of the power of reflection. Henrietta Temple in England! Henrictta Temple one of the greatest heiresses in the country! Henrietta Temple about to be immediately married to another! His Henrietta Temple, the Henrietta Temple whom he adored, and by whom he had been worshipped! The Henrietta Temple whose beautiful lock of hair was at this very moment on his heart ! The Henrietta Temple for whom he had forfeited fortune, family, power, almost life!

O Woman, Woman! Put not thy trust in woman! And yet, could be reproach her? Did she not believe herself trifled with by him, outraged, deceived, deluded, deserted? And did she, could she lovo another? Was there another to whom she had poured forth her heart as to him, and all that beautiful flow of fascinating and unrivalled emotion? Was there another to whom she bad pledged her pure and passionate soul? Ah, no! he would not, he could not believe it. Light and false Henrietta could never be. She had been seen, she had been admired, she had been loved who that saw her would not admire and love? and he was the victim of her pique, perhaps of her despair.

But she was not yet married. They were, according to these lines, to be soon united. It appeared they had travelled together;

that thought gave him a pang. Could he not see her? Could he not ex-plain all? Could he not prove that his heart had ever been true and fond? Could he not tell her all that had happened, all that he had suffered, all the madness of his misery : and could she resist that vnice whose accents had once been her joy, that glance which had once filled her heart with rapture? And when she found that Ferdinand, her own Ferdinand, had indeed nover deceived her, was asked Father Glastonbury to take the wine worthy of her choice affection, and suffering even at this moment for her sweet sake, what were all the cold-blooded ties in which she had since involved herseif? She was his by an older and more ardent bond. Should he bury whom she had known. Glastonbury not claim his right? Could she deny it? Ciaim what? The hand of an heiress. Should it be said that an Armine came croaching for lucre, where he ought to have commanded for love? Never! Whatever she might think, his conduct had been faultless to her. It was not for Henrietta to com- ther Glastonbury's attention was not attracted plain. She was not the victim, if one indeed there might chance to be. He had loved her. she had returned his passion ; for her sake he had made the greatest of sacrifices, forfeited a splendid inheritance, and a fond and faithful heart. When he had thought of her before, pining perhaps in some foreign solitude. he had never ceased reproaching himself for his conduct, and had accused himself of deception with the most disastrous and mournful moand cruelty; but now, in this moment of her flush prosperity, 'esteemed one of the richest heiresses in England ' (he ground his teeth as he recalled that phrase), and the affianced bride of a great noble, (his old companion, Lord Montfort, too; what a strange thing is life!) proud, smiling, and prosperous, while her that she had really been unacquainted he was alone, with a broken heart and worse than desperate fortunes, and all for her sake, his soul became bitter; he reproached her with want of feeling ; he pictured as void of genuine sensibility; he dilated on her indiffer-ence since they had parted; her silence, so strange, now no longer inexplicable; the total want of interest she had exhibited as to his career ; he sneered at the lightness of her temperament; he cursed her caprice; he denounced her infernal treachery : in the distorted phantom of his agitated imagination she became to him even an object of hatred. Poor Ferdinand Armine! it was the first time he had experienced the maddening pangs of jealousy. Yet how he had loved this woman! How he had doted on her! And now they might have been so happy! There is nothing that decresses a man so much as the conviction of bad fortuge. There seemed, in this sudden return, great wealth, and impending marriage of Henrietta Temple, such a combination, so far as Ferdinand Armine was concerned, of vexatious circumstances : it would appear that be had been so near perfect happiness and missed it that he felt quite weary of existence, and seriously meditated depriving himself of it. It so happened that he had promised this day to dine at his cousin's ; for Father Glastonbury who was usually his companion, had accepted an invitation this day to dine with the noble widow of his old patron. Ferdinand, however, tound himself quite incapable of enfering into any society, and he hurried to his hotel to send a note of excuse to Brook street. As he arrived, Father Glastonbury was just about to step into a hackney-coach. so that Ferdinand had no opportunity of communicating his sorrows to his friend, even had he been inclined.

Glastonbury,' said the young man. 'I am | at her side. not surprised you have forgotten me. I am Digby ; perhaps you recollect me?

'My dear child! My dear lord! You have indeed changed! You are a man, and I am 'Nay! my dear sir, I observe little change.

Believe me, I have often recalled your image in my long absence, and I find now that my It was in this mood, exhausted by a visit to memory has not deceived me.' Father Glastonbury and his companion tell

into some conversation about the latter's travels, and residence at Rome, in the midst of which their hostess entered. I have asked you, my dear sir, to meet our

family circle,' said her grace, 'for I do not think I can well ask you to meet any one who love you better. It is long since you have seen Digby.'

'Father Glastonbury did not recognise me, grandmama,' said Lord Mentfort.

'These sweet children have all grown out of your sight, Eather Glastonbury,' said. the duchess; 'but they are very good. And as for Digby, I really think he comes to see his poor

The duke and duchess, and two young daughters, were now announced.

'I was so sorry that I was not at home when you called, Father Glastonbury,' said his grace; 'but I thought I should soon hear of you at grandmama's.'

'And, dear Father Glastonbury, why did you not come up and see me ?' said the younger duchess.

'And, dear Father Glastonbury, do you remember me ?' said one beautiful daughter. 'And me, Father Glastonbury, me? I am

Isabella.'

Blushing, smiling, bowing, constrained from the novelty of his situation, and yet now and then quite at case when his recalled a familiar voice, dear Father Glastonbury was gratified and happy. The duke took him aside, and they were soon engaged in conversation.

'How is Henrietta to-day, Digby ?' enquired Isahella, (1 left her an hour ago: we have been riding, and expected to meet you all. She will be here immediately.'

There was a knock, and soon the drawing. room door opened, and Miss Temple was announced.

'I must make papa's apologies,' said Henrietta, advancing and embracing the old duchess. I hope he may get here in the evening : but he bade me remind your grace that your kind invitation was only provisionally accepted.'

'He is quite right,' said the old lady : 'and indeed I hardly expected him, for he told me there was a public dinner which he was obliged to attend. I am sure that our dinner is a very private one indeed,' continued the old lady with a smile. 'It is really a family party, though there is one member of the family here whom you do not know, my dear Miss Temple, and whom I am sure, you will love as much as all of us do. Digby, where

At this moment dinner was announced. Lord Montfort offered his arm to Henrietta. ' There, lead the way,' said the old lady ; 'the girls must beau themselves, for 1 have no young men to-day for them. I suppose man and wife must be parted, so I must take my son's arm; Father Glastonbury, you will hand down the duchess.' But before Father Glastonbury's name was mentioned Henrietta was half-way down stairs.

The duke and his son presided at the dinner. Henrietta sat on one [side of Lord Montfort, his mother on the other. Father Giastonbury sat on the right hand of the duke, and opposite their hostess; the two young ladies in the middle, All the guests had been seated without Father Glastonbury and Henrietta recognising cach other; and, as he sat on the same side of the table as Miss Temple, it was not until Lord Montfort with him, that Henrietta heard a

It is many years since we last met, Father awkward silence, and, she pointed to a chair

'That would indeed be impossible,' said Father Glastonbury. 'Oh, you knew Father Glastonbury before,

said the young lady. Grandmamma, only think, Henrietta knew Father Glastonbury before.1 'We were neighbors in Nottinghamshire,

said Henrietta, in a quick tone. ' Isabella,' said her sister, who was seated at the piano, 'the harp awaits you.' Izabella

rose, Lord Montfort was approaching Henrietts, when the old duchess called to him. Henrietta and Father Glastonbury were alone.

'This is a strange meeting, Father Glastonbury,' said Henrietta,

What could poor Father Glastonbury say? Something he murmured, but not very much to the purpose. 'Have you been in Nottinghamshire lately ?' said Henrietts. 'I left it about ten days back with-

and here Father Glastonbury stopped, ' with a friend,' he concluded. ' I trust all your friends are well,' said Hen-

rietta,' in a tremulous voice. 'No; yes; that is,' said Father Glaston-

bury, 'something better than they were,' 'I am sorry tliat my father is not here,

said Miss Temple; 'he has a lively remembrance of all your kindness.' 'Kindness, I²fear,' said Father Glastonbury, in a melancholy tone, 'that was most unfor-

tunate. 'We no not deem it so, sir ;' was the reply.

'My dear young lady,' said Father Glastonbury, but his voice faltered as he added, 'we have had great unhappiness.' 'I regret it,' said Henrietta. 'You had a

a marriage, I belive, expected in your family?' 'It has not occured,' said Father Glastonhurv

'Indeed !'

'Alas! madam,' said her companion, 'if I might venture indeed to speak of one whom I will not name, and yet-

'Pray speak, sir,' said Miss Temple, in a kind, yet hushed voice. 'The child of our affections, madam, is not

what he was. God, in His infinite mercy, has visited him with great affliction.'

'You speak of Captain Armine, sir?' 'I speak of our broken-hearted Ferdinand

(would I could say yours. O Miss Temple he is a wreck.' 'Yes! yes !' said Henrietta in a low tone. 'What he has endured,' continued Father

Glastonbury, 'passes all description of mine. His life has indeed been spared, but under circumstances that almost make me regret he lives.

'He has not married!' muttered Henrietta. 'He came to Ducie to claim his bride, and she was gone,' said Father Glastonbury ; ' his mind sunk under the terrible bereavement. For weeks he was a maniac; and though Providence spared him again to us, and his mind, thanks to God is again whole, he is a victim of profound melancholy, that seems to defy alike medical skill and worldly vicissitude.'

'Digby, Digby!' exclaimed Isabella, who was at the harp, ' Henrietta is fainting.' Lord Montfort rushed forward just in time to seize her cold hand.

The room is too hot,' said one sister. 'The coffee is too strong,' said the other. 'Air.' said the young duchess.

Lord Montfort carried Henrietta into a distant room. There was a balcony opening into a garden. He seated her on a bench, and never quitted her side, but contrived to prevent anyone approaching her. The women clustered together. 'Sweet creature!' said the old duchess,

she often makes me tremble; she has but just recovered, Father Glastenbury, from a long and terrible illness.'

'Indeed !' said Father Glastonbury 'Poor dear Digby,' continued her grace,

this will quite upset him again. He was in such high spirits about her health the other day.'

I have endured for the last four hours the tortures of the damned,' said Ferdinand, ' to | think that she was going to be married, to be think that she was going to be married, to be married to another; that she was happy, proud, prosperous, totally regardless of me, perhaps utterly forgetful of the past; and that the married to another; that she was happy, proud, prosperous, totally regardless of me, perhaps utterly forgetful of the past; and that the married to another; that she was happy, proud, prosperous, totally regardless of me, perhaps utterly forgetful of the past; and that the married to be this tell you to-night. And now I must go, for it is five minutes to two. I am always at home I was dying like a dog in this cursed car-from two till six; I receive my friends; you avanserai! O Father Glastonbury | nothing may come every day, and you must come to that I have ever endured has been equal to the hell of this day. And now you have come the hell of this day. And now you have come and made me comparatively happy. I shall get up directly.'

Father Glastonbury looked quite astonished; he could not comprehend how his fatal intelligence could have produced effects so directly contrary from those he had anti-cipated. However, in answer to Ferdinand's reiterated enquiries, he contrived to give a detailed account of everything that had occurred, and Ferdinand's running commentary continued to be one of of constant self-

congratulation. 'There is, however, one misfortune,' said Ferdinand, with which you are unacquainted, my dear friend.'

'Indeed!' said Father Glastonbury, thought I knew enough.'

'Alas! she has become a great heiress!' 'Is that it?' said Father Glastonbury. There is the blow,' said Ferdinand. Were it not for that, by the soul of my

grandfather, I would tear her from the arms of this stripling.' 'Stripling !' said Father Glastonbury. ۱I

never saw a truer nobleman in my life.' 'Ah!' exclaimed Ferdinand. 'Nay, second scarcely to yourself! I could

not believe my eyes,' continued Father Glastonbury. 'He was but a child when I saw him last; but so were you, Ferdinand. Believe me, he is no ordinary rival.'

'Good-looking?'

'Altogether of a most princely presence. I have rarely met a personage so highly accomplished, or who more quickly impressed you with his moral and intellectual excellence.'

'And they are positively engaged ?' 'To be married next month,' replied Father

Glastonbury. O Father Glastonbury! why do I live exclaimed Ferdinaud; 'why did I recover?' 'My dear child, but just now you were com-

paratively happy.' 'Happy! You cannot mean to insult me. Happy! Oh, is there in this world a thing so deplorable as 1 am !'

I thought I did wrong to say anything, said Father Glastonbury, speaking as it were to himself. He

Ferdinand made no observation. turned himself in his bed, with his face averted from Father Glastonbury.

'Good night,' said Father Glastonbury, after remaining some time in silence. 'Good night,' said Ferdinand, in a faint and monrnful tone.

WRETCHED as he was, the harsh business of life could not be neglected ; Captain Armine was obliged to be in Lincola's Inn by ten o'clock the next morning. It was on his return from his lawyer, as he was about to cross Berkeley-square, that a carriage suddenly stopped in the middle of the road, and a female hand apparantly beckoned to him from the window. He was at first very doubtful whether he were indeed the person to whom the signal was addressed, but as on looking around there was not a single human being in sight, he at length slowly approached the equipage, from which a white handkerchief now waved with considerable agitation. Somewhat perplexed by this incident, the mystery was, however, imme-diately explained by the voice of Lady Bellair. dukes. 'You wicked man. said her little ladyship. in a great rage. 'Oh! how I hate you! anxious for an introduction. could cut you up into minced meat ; that I

General Faneville,' Lady Bellair continued could. Here I have been giving parties to a gentleman on her left, 'what day do I every night, all for you too. And you have dine with you? Wednesday. Is our party been in town, and never called on me. Tell full? You must make room for him; he is me your name. How is your wife? Oh! my greatest favorite. All the ladies are in you are not married. You should marry: I | love with him. hate a ciderant jeune homme. However, you can wait a little. Here, James, Thomas, Peter, what is your name, open the door and let him in. There get in, get in; I have a looked very disappointed that she had thus great deal to say to you.' And, Ferdinand lost another coportunity of learning the name found that it was absolutely necessary to com-

day, I dine off a rabbit, by myself, at one o'clock, to go too see my dear darling Lady St. Julians at Richmond. So it cannot be this from two till six; I receive my friends; you miss, where is that wicked Lady Grandison Do you ever see her, or are you enemies? She has got the estate, has not she? She never calls upon me. Tell her she is one of my greatest favorites. Chi why does not she come? I should have asked her to dinner; and now all my dinners are over till June. Tell me where she lives, and I will call upon her to-morrow.'

So saying, and bidding them them all farewell very cordially, her ladyship took Ferdin. and's arm and retired.

Captain Armine returned to his mother and cousin, and sat an hour with them, until their carriage was announced. Just as he was go. ing away, he observed Lady Bellair's little red book, which she had left behind.

"Poor Lady Bellair, what will she do ?" said Miss Grandison ; ' we must take it to her immediately.'

1 will leave it,' said Ferdinand, 'I shall pass her house.'

Bellair House was the prettiest mansion in May Fair. It was a long building, in the Italian style, situate in the midst of gardens, which, though not very extensive, were laid out with so much art and taste, that it was very difficult to believe that you were in a great city. The house was furnished and adorned with all that taste for which Lady Bellair was distinguished. All the reception rooms were on the ground floor, and were all connected. Ferdinand, who remembered Lady Bellair's injunctions not to leave cards. attracted by the spot, and not knowing what to do with himself, determined to pay her ladyship a visit, and was ushered into an octagon library, lined well-laden dwarf cases of brilliant volumes, crowned with no lack of marble busts, bronzes, and Etruscan vases. On each side opened a magnificent saloou, furnished in that classic style which the late accomplished and ingenious Mr. Hope first ren. dered popular in this country. The wings, projecting far into the gardens, comprised re. spectively a dining-room and a conservatory of considerable dimensions. Isolated in the midst of the gardens was a long building, called the summer-room, lined with Indian matting, and screened on one side from the air, merely by Venetian blinds. The wall of this chamber were almost entirely covered with caricatures and prints of the country seats of Lady Bellair's friends, all of which she took care to visit. Here also were her parrots, and some birds of a sweeter voice, a monkey, and the famous squirrel. Lady Bellair was seated in a chair the back

of which was much higher than her head; at her side was a little table with writing materials, and on which also was placed a magnificent bell, by Benvenuto Cellini, with which her ladyship summoned her page, who, in the meantime, loitered in the hall.

'You have brought me my book!' she exclaimed, as Ferdinand entered with the mys. stical volume. 'Give it me, give it me.s Here I cannot tell Mrs. Fancourt what day I can dine with her. I am engaged all this week and all next, and I am to dine with your dear family when I like. But Mrs. Faucourt must choose her day, because they will keep. You do not know this gentleman,' she said, turning to Mrs. Fancourt. 'Well, I shall not introduce you; he will not suit you: he is a fine gentleman, and only dines with Mrs. Fancourt consequently looked very

WHEN Father Glastonbury arrived at the mansion of the good old duchess, he found nobody in the drawing-room but a your g man of distinguished appearance, whose person wes

might well indeed turn her pale.

(lastonbury! It never entered her head at the moment that it was Father Glastonwhat a name! What dreadful associations did it not induce! She looked forward, she caught the well-remembered visage; she sunk back in her chair.

But Henrietta Temple had a strong mind : this was surely an occasion to prove it. Fato her; he knew, indeed, that there was a lady at the table called Henrietta, but he was engrossed with his neighbors, and his eye never caught the daughter of Mr. Temple. It was not until the ladies rose to retire that Father Glastonbury beheld that form which he had not forgotten, and looked upon a lady whose name was associated in his memory ments of his life. Miss Temple followed the duchess out of the room, and Father Glastonbury, perplexed and agitated, resumed his seat.

But Henrietta was the prey of emotions far more neute and distracting. It seemed to with the state of her heart until this sudden apparition of Father Glastonbury. How his image recalled the past! She had schooled herself to consider it all a dream; now it lived before her. Here was one of the principal performers in that fatal tragedy of Armine. Father Glastonbury in the house, under the same roof as she? Where was Ferdlnand? There was one at hand who could tell her. Was he married? She had enjoyed no opportunity of ascertaining it since her return; she had not dared to ask. Of course he was married; but was he happy? And Father Glastonbury, who, if he did not know all, knew so much. How strange it must be to Father Glastonbury to meet her? Dear Father Glastonbury ! She had not forgotten the days when she so fondly listened to Ferdinand's charming narratives of all his amiable and simple life! Dear, dear Father Glastonbury, whom she was so to love! Aud she met him now, and did not speak to him, or looked upon him as a stranger : and he, he would, perhaps, look upon her with pity, certainly with pain. O Life! what a heart-breaking thing is life! And our affections, our sweet and pure affections, fountains of such joy and solace, that nourish all things, and make the most barren and rigid soil teem with life and beauty, oh! why do we disturb the few of their sweet waters, and pollute their immaculate and salutary sources! Ferdinand, Ferdinand Armine, why were you false?

The door opened. Father Glastonbury entered, followed by the duke and his son. Henrietta was sitting in an easy chair, one of Lord Montfort's sisters, seated on an ottoman at her side, held her hand. Henrietta's eye met Father Glastonbury's; she bowed to him,

How your hand trembles, Henrietta !" said the young lady.

Father Glastoubury approached her with a hesitating step. He blushed faintly, he looked exceedingly perplexed. At length he reached her, and stood before her, and said nothing.

'You have forgotten me, Father Glastonbury,' said Henrietta ; for it was absolutely necessary that some one should break the never was so unhappy in my life."

Lord Montfort?' enquired Father Glastonbury.

'Our Digby. You know that he is to be married to Henrietta next month." 'Holy Virgin!' muttered Father Glastonbury : and, seizing advantage of the confusion, he effected his escape.

It was still an early hour when Father Glastonbury arrived at his hotel. He understood, however, that Captain Armine had already returned and retired. Father Glastonbury knocked gently at his door, and was invited to euter. The good man was pale and agitated. Ferdinand was already in bed. Father Glastonbury took a chair, and seated himself by his side.

'My dear friend, what is the matter?' said Fordinand. 'I have seen her, I have seen her!' said Fa-

ther Glastonbury 'Henrietta! seen Henrietta?' enquired

Ferdinand.

Father Glastonbury nodded assent, but with a most rueful expression of countenance. 'What has happened? what did she say?' asked Ferdinand in a quick tone.

'You are two innocent lambs,' said Father Glastonbury, rubbing his hands.

'Speak, speak, Father Glastonbury.' 'I wish that my death could make you both

happy,' said Father Glastonbury; 'but I fear that would do you no good.' 'Is there any hope?' said Ferdinand.

'None!' said Father Glastonbury, 'Prepare yourself, my dear child, for the worst.'

'Is she married ?' enquired Ferdinand.

'No; but she is going to be.' 'I know it,' said Ferdinand.

'Father Glastonbury stared,

'You know it? what! to Digby ?'

'Digby, or whatever his name may be; damn him.

'Hush! hush!' said Father Glastonbury. ' May -JI the curses-

God forbid,' said Father Glastonbury. interruping him.

"Unfeeling, fickle, false, treacherous-'She is an angel,' said Father Glastonbury, a very angel. She has fainted, and nearly in my arms.'

'Fainted! nearly in your arms! Oh! tell me all, tell me all, Father Glastonbury,' ex-claimed Ferdinand, starting up in his bed with an eager voice and sparkling eyes. Does she love me?'

'I fear so,' said Father Glastonbury.

I fearl'

'Oh, how I pity her poor innocent heart!' said Father Glastonbury. When I told her of all your sufferings

'Did you tell her? What then?' 'And she herself has barely recovered from long and terrible illness.'

'My own Henrietta! Now I could die

happy,' said Ferdinand. 'I thought it would break your heart,' said Father Glastonbury.

'It is the only happy moment I have known for months,' said Ferdinand. 'I was so overwhelmed that I lost my presence of mind,' said Father Glastonbury. 4 T really never meant to tell you anything. I do not know how I came into your room.

Dear, dear Father Glastonbury, I am myself again.' 'Only think,' said Father Glastonbury ; 'I

Now, where shall we go?' said her ladyship; 'I have got till two o'clock. I make it a rule to be at home every day from two till six, to receive my friends. You must come and call upon me. You may come every day if you like. Do not leave your card. hate people who leave cards. 1 never see them; I order all to be burnt. I cannot bear hate people who leave cards. people who leave bits of paper at my house. Do you want to go anywhere? You do not! Why do not you? How is your worthy father, Sir Peter? Is his name Sir Peter or Sir Paul? Well, never mind, you know whom I mean. And your charming mother, my favourite frieud? She is charming; she is quite one of my favourites. And were not you to marry? Tell me why have you not? Miss, you know whom I mean, whose grandfather was my son's friend. In town are they? Where do they live? Brook-street! I will go and call upon them. There, pull the string, and tell him where they live?

And so, in a few minutes, Lady Bellair's carriage stopped opposite the house of Miss Grandison.

'Are they early risers?' said her ladyship 'I get up every morning at six. I dare say they will not receive me; but do you show vourself, and then they cannot refuse.' In consequence of this diplomatic move-

ment Lady Bellair effected an entrance. Leaning on the arm of Ferdinand, her ladyship was ushered into the morning-room, where she found Lady Armine and Katherine.

'My dear lady, how do you do? And my sweet miss! Oh! your eyes are so bright, that it quite makes me young to look upon I quite love you, that I do. Your them! grandfather and my poor son were bosom my squirrel.' friends. And, my dear lady, where have you been all this time? Here have I been giving quit the library, even with the stipulation of parties every night, and all for you; all for my Bath friends; telling everybody about you; talking of nothing else; everybody longing to see you; and you have never been near me. My dinner-parties are over; I shall not give any more dinners until June. But I have three evenings yet; to-night, you must come to me to-night, and Thursday, and Saturday ; you must come on all three nights. Oh! why did you not call upon me ? I should have asked you to dinner. I would have asked you to meet Lord Colennade and Lady Ionik! They would have just suited you; they would have tasted you! But I tell you what I will do; I will come and dine with you some day. Now, when will you have me? Let me see, when I am tree? So saving, her ladyship opened her little red book, which was her inseperable companion in London. All this week I am ticketed ; Monday the Derricourts, dull, but then he is a duke. This day I dine with Bonmot; we have made it up he gives me a dinner. Wednesday Wednesday, where is Wednesday? General Faneville, my own party. Thursday, the Maxburys, bad dinner, but good company.

Friday, Waring Cutts, a famous house for eating; but that is not in my way; however, I must go for he sends me pines. And Satur-

General Faneville expressed his deep sense of the high honor; Ferdinand protested he was engaged on Wednesday; Mrs, Fancourt

of so distinguished a personage. There was another knock. Mrs. Fancourt departed. Lady Maxbury, and her daughter, Lady Selina, were announced.

'Have you got him ?' asked Lady Bellair, very eagerly, as her new visitors entered. (He has promised most positively,' an issued Lady Maxbury.

'Dear, good creature !' exclaimed Lady Bellair. ' you are the dearest creature that I know. And you are charming,' she continued, addressing herself to Lady Selina: 'if I were a man, I would marry you directly. There now, he (turning to Ferdinand) cannot marry you, because he is married already; but he should, if he were not. And how will he come?' enquired Lady Bellair.

He will find his way,' said Lady Maxbury. And I am not to pay anything?' enquired Lady Bellair.

'Not anything,' said Lady Maxbury. 'I cannot bear paying,' said Lady Bellair. But will he dance, and will he bring his ocws and arrows? Lord Dorfield protests 'tis nothing without the bows and arrows.'

What, the New Zealand chief, Lady Bellair?' enquired the general.

Have you seen him ?' enquired Lady Belair, eagerly.

Not yet,' replied the gentleman. 'Well then, you will see him to-night,' said Lady Bellair, with an air of triumph. He is coming to me to-night.'

Ferdinand rose, and was about to depart. You must not go without seeing my squirrel,' said her ladyship, 'that my dear funny grandson gave me; he is such a funny boy. You must see it, you must see it,' added her ladyship, in a peremptory tone. 'There, go out of that door, and you will find your way to my summer-room, and there you will find

The restless Ferdinand was content to first visiting the squirrel. He walked through a saloon, entered the conservatory, emerged into the garden, and at length found himself in the long summer-room. At the end of the room a lady was seated, looking over a book of prints ; as she heard a footstep she raised her eyes, and Ferdinand beheld Henrietta Temple.

He was speechless; he felt rooted to the ground : all power of thought and motion alike deserted him. There he stood, confounded and aghast. Nor indeed was his companion less disturbed. She remained with her eyes fixed on Ferdinand with an expression of fear, astonishment, and ditiles impressed upon her features. At ledgth Ferdinand in some degree rallied, and he followed the first impulse of his mind, when mind indeed returned to him; he moved to retire.

He had retraced half his steps, when a voice, if human voice indeed it were that sent forth tones so full of choking anguish, pronounced his name.

'Captain Armine!' said the voice. How he trembled, yet mechanically obedient to his first impulse, he still proceeded to the door.

Continued on Third Page.

· Ferdinand !' said the voice.

He stopped, he turned, she waved her hand wildly, and then leaning her arm on the table, buried ber face in it. Ferdinand walked to the table at which she was sitting; she heard his footstep near her, yet she neither looked up nor spoke. At length he said, in a still yet clear voice, ' I am here.' I have seen Father Glastonbury,' she mut-

tered. 'I know it,' he replied.

'Your illness has distressed me,' she said, after a slight pause, her face still concealed, and speaking in a hushed tone. Ferdinand made no reply, and there was another pause, which Miss Temple broke.

I would that we were at least friends,' she said. The tears came into Ferdinand's eyes when she said this, for her tone, though low, was now sweet. It touched his heart. Our mutual feelings are now of little consequence,' he replied.

She sighed but made no reply. At length Ferdinand said, 'Farewell, Miss Temple.' She started, she looked up, her mournful countenance harrowed his heart. He knew not what to do; what to say. He could not bear her glance, he in his turn averted his eyes

'Our misery is, has been great,' she said in firmer tone, 'but was it of my making ?'

"The miserable can bear reproaches; do not spare me. My situation, however, proves my sincerity. I have erred certainly,' said Ferdinand; 'I could not believe that you could have doubted me. It was a mistake,' he added, in a tone of great bitterness.

Miss Temple again covered her face as she snid, 'I cannot recall the prst; I wish not to dwell on it. I desire only to express to you the interest I take in your welfare, my hope that you may yet be happy. Yes! you can be happy, Ferdinand; Ferdinand, for my sake you will be happy.'

O Henrietta, if Henrietta Lindeed may call you, this is worse than that death I curse myself for having escaped.'

'No, Ferdinand, say not that. Exert yourself, only exert yourself, bear up against irresistible fate. Your cousin, everyone says she is so amiable; surely____'

'Farewell, madam, I thank you for your counsel.'

'No, Ferdinand, you shall not go, you shall not go, in anger. Pardon me, pity me, I spoke for your sake, I spoke for the best.'

'I, at least, will never be false,' said Ferdinand with energy. . It shall not be said of me that I broke vows consecrated by tho tinest emotions of our nature. No, no, I have had my dream ; it was but a dream ; but while 1 live, I will live upon its sweet memory.'

'Ah! Ferdiuand, why were you not frank; why did you conceal your situation from me?" 'No explanation of mine can change our respective situations,' said Ferdinand ; I content myself therefore by saying that it was not Miss Temple who had occasion to criticise my conduct,'

'You are bitter.'

'The lady whom I injured, pardoned me. She is the most generous, the most amiable of her sex; if only in gratitude for all her surpassing goodness, I would never affect to offer her a heart which can never be hers. Ka-therine is indeed more than a woman. Amid my many and almost unparalleled sorrows, one of my keenest pangs is the recollection that I should have clouded the life, even for a moment, of that admirable person. Alas! alas! that in all my misery the only woman who sympathises with my wretchedness is the woman I have injured. And so delicate as well as generous! She would not even enquire the name of the individual who had occasioned our mutual desolation."

' Would that she knew all,' murmured Henrietta ; 'would that I knew her.'

'Your acquaintance could not settle affairs. My very affection for my cousin, the complete appreciation which I now possess of her character, before so little estimated and so feebly comprehended by me, is the very circumstances that, with my feelings, would preven our union. She may, I am confident she will yet be happy. I can never make her so. Our engagement in old days was rather the result of family arrangements than of any sympathy. I love her far better now than I did then, and yet she is the very last person in the world that I would marry. I trust, I believe, that my conduct, if it have clouded for a moment her life, will not ultimately, will not long obscure it; and she has every charm and virtue and accident of fortune to attract the admiration and attention of the most favored. Her feelings towards me at any time could have been but mild and calm. It is a mere abuse of terms to style such sentiments love. But,' added he sarcastically, 'this is too delicate a subject for me to dilate on to Miss Temple.' 'For God's take do not be so bitter.' she exclaimed; and then she added, in a voice half of anguish, half of tenderness, 'Let me never be taunted by those lips ! O Ferdinand, why cannot we be friends ?' Because we are more than friends. To me such a word from your lips is mere mockery. Let us never meet. That alone remains for us. Little did I suppose that we ever should have met again. I go nowhere, I enter no single honse; my visit here this morning was one of those whimsical vagaries which cannot be counted on. This old lady indeed seems, somehow or other, connected with our destiny. I believe I and greatly indebted to her.

"ECCE HOMO." BY ANGELIQUE, " Enfant de Marie." I. O, sinner, lift the eye of faith.

To true repeatance turbing, Bethink thee of the curse of sin, Its awful guilt discerning; Upon the Crucified One look, And thou shalt read, as in a book, What well is worth thy learning.

11.

Look on His head-that bleeding head, With crown of thorns surrounded; Look on His sacred hands and feet, Which piercing nails have wounded; See every limb with scourges rent On Him, the Just, the Innocent, What malice hath abounded!

III.

It's not alone those limbs are racked, But friends, too, are forsking; And more than all, for thankless man, That tender heari is aching; Ob, fearful was the pain and scorn, By Jesus, Son of Mary, borne, Their peace for sinners making.

IV.

None ever knew such pain before, Such infinite affliction, None ever felt a grief like His, In that dread Crucifixion; For us He bore those bilter throes, For us those agonizing woes, In oft-renewed affliction.

۳.

Sinner, mark, and ponder well, Sin's awful condemnation; Think what a snortice it cost, To purchase thy salvation; Had Jesus never bled and died. Then what could thee and all betide But uttermost damnation?

VL.

Lord, give us grace to fiee from sin, And Satan's whes ensnaring, And from those everlasting flames, For evil ones preparing. Jesus, we thank Thee, and entreat, To rest forever at Thy feet, Thy heavenly glory sharing.

Hamilton, Out., 1880.

THE APPARITIONS AT KNOCK

A Visit to the Byrne Family-Their Evi-

dence-Personal Sketches of the Witnesses.

I promised, in my last letter, to lay before your readers particulars of the evidence as to the several apparitions, which I collected directly on the spot. Be it observed at the outset that I took nothing at all upon hearsay. Such testimony, if gathered, would fill a volume, for everybody I met was full of what he had heard respecting the wonderful sights beheld at various times within the past six months on the gable of the now famous village church. The persons examined by me, and referred to in the narrative, are only such as declared that they saw with their own eyes what they described. Feeling the grave responsibility of the duty imposed on me, the duty of acting, in this extraordinary case, as the medium of communication between the people at Knock and the general public of this and other countries, I was governed by two principal rules of action, the first of them being to take none but direct evidence, and the second to test both the credibility and memory of the witnesses, by carefully noting their manner while I conversed with them, and by putting such questions as enabled me to judge how far the narrative given by each one was consistent with itself, and with the accounts afforded to me by others.

The apparitions to be dealt with in these letters are three in number-namely, that of the 21st of August, 1879, the eve of the Octave of the Assumption; that of the 2nd of January, in the present year ; and that of the 5th of January, the eve of the Epiphany.

For the convenience of the reader, I pro-For the convenience of the reader, 1 pro-pose to arrange the evidence so as to retain those dates in their proper order. On presenting myself at the house of Mrs.

St. John. He was to the left'of the Blessed answered, with an upward glance at her pro-Virgin. He appeared wearing a mitre and a | tectress, "They were as big as Mary !" long robe. He was partly turned away from the other figures, facing a plain altar, like marble, with a lamb on the altar, and a cross on the lamb's shoulder. There was a large book, like a missal, open on his left hand, and his right hand was raised up, with the two fingers next us bent. Did the figures appear to touch the ground?

No, they were about a foot off it ; there was uncut meadow that time in the chapel yard; it was about a foot high, and the figures seemed to be just touching the top of it. When you saw them first, did they seem to

to up against the gable?

When we saw them first (that was from the wall of the schoolhouse), we thought they were a couple of feet cut from the gable, and then, when we went on, they seemed to go back into the gable, and when we came close up they looked as if they were standing against the wall. I put out my hand, and thought to touch them, they looked so solid, and I found nothing. An old woman tried to kiss the Blessed Virgin's feet.

That evening, was the weather wet or dry? There was a heavy rain coming up from the South against the gable, but no rain fell on the ground within two or three feet of the wall

Was there any wind?

No. How long did you stay looking at the fig-

ures? From about eight o'clock till about half-

past nine, or a quarter to ten. Was there any change in the appearance while you were looking at it?

It was just the same all the time. Was it still there when you left ?

It was.

Why did you leave?

We heard that a woman in the village, Mrs. Campbell, was just dying, and we all made off to see her. Is she alive now?

No; she died a couple of weeks after. How soon did you go back to the gable of the church ?

In about ten minutes. The place was five minutes' walk from the village and the quite dark then. The min was pouring church. It is not on the high road, but a few still.

Was the space about the gable still dry, as before ?

No, it was wet when we went back. How many people saw the appearance, to

your knowledge? I think there were about twelve.

Why were there so few people to see such

wonderful sight? There would be a great many, but we were so rapt up in it that we did not think of calling anyone. Father Cavanagh's housekeeper tions. The care of a large and mountainous forgot to call him out to see it. When she did tell him at last that she was after seeing gies of body as well as mind, and hence it is the Blessed Virgin at the chapel, he thought little time Archdeacon Cavanagh has to spare that what she saw was the reflection of the from the calls of his spiritual stewardship, stained glass window of the Immaculate Conception. [This window is in the western transept.]

Did you ever see any strange appearance at the gable since?

Yes. three or four times since, at night. I saw lights, like stars, coming out through the gable in a blaze, and then disappearing, and I saw a beautiful light, like a moon shining, although the night was dark.

On the 21st of August, as soon as you saw the figures, I believe you came back for your brother Dominick 1

Yes: I ran back straight to the house; Dominick was tired after mowing all day, and he was lying on the bed. I asked him to come out to see the Blessed Virgin. First he didn't give heed to me, but when I asked him the second time, and ran away out again, he ran out after me up to the schoolhouse. Did your mother and your sister Margaret

come up at the same time? No; they came a few minutes after. I

I took my leave of the Byrne family with a decidedly strong impression in their favor. Everything I saw of them-their appearance. their home, their manners-and everything I heard of them from neighbors who have known them all their lives, led me to judge of them as honest, industrious, and respectable people, whose word upon any matter to which they solemly pledge it ought to be treated

with attention and respect. My next interview was with Mary M'Laughlin, Archdeacon Cavanagh's housekeeper, whose name has been so often mentioned during the course of this inquiry. She is a person of middle age, robust and florid, with a loud voice, a steady flow of good spirits, and a very hearty and cordial style of address. I found there was no occasion to ask her any questions. She told me what she had to tell

without them. On the 21st of August, she said-it was a Thursday evening-I wanted to go over to Mrs. Byrne's (the two houses are scarcely ten minutes walk asunder). About half-past seven o'clock I went in to Father Cavanagh (pointing to the sitting room usually occupied by his reverence). He was reading his Office at the time. I asked him for leave to go to Mrs. Byrne's. When he is reading his Office he never speaks to anyone, but he made a motion with his hand that gave me leave to go, and l went away at once. I only stopped at Mrs. Byrne's a few minntes, and when I was coming out of it Mary Byrne came with me to lock up the chapel. Our way was up alongside the wall by the school house.

She then described the apparition of the three figures and the altar on the southern gable. I need not set down her words, nor do any more than state that they expressed the same experience as that of other witnesses whose evidence is already before your reader. Mary M'Laughlin concluded : For a long time I didn't think of calling Father Cavanagh, but when I came back I told him we were after seeing the Blessed Virgin at the chapel.

The Archdeacon's residence stands about yards up a narrow by-way. No pastor in the land occupies a more modest dwelling. The low thatched roof, the rude whitewashed walls, the few diminutive windows, all might lead the passer-by to look on it as the home ot a small farmer, save for the low wall in front, the neat little wooden gate, and the narrow strip of grass separating the dwelling from the road. Here is the abode of a devoted ecclesiastic whose reputation for sanctity has spread far beyond the sphere of his ministra. parish makes exacting demands on the enerbut, of the time he can call his own, the greater part is spent before the altar of that church now linked with what may be perpetual fame.

I found the Archdeacon in his kitchenthe central apartment of his three-roomed dwelling-with its floor of clay, its open hearth, and huge projecting chimney. He was conversing with two or three of his brother clergy, and was surrounded by a little crowd of men and women of his flock, almost every one of whom had evidence to give of bodily ailments lessened or altogether got rid of by visits to the church of the Apparition. The Archdeacon came forward courteously to greet me. I was impressed, at the same moment, by the sweetness of his manner, and his commanding aspect. Though still in the prime of life, he is some what stooped, but so liberal in his stature that, even with the stoop, he towers over men of average height, and has to look a good way down in conversing with the general run of people. I must try

IRISH NEWS.

An application having been made by the Mallow Relief Committee, through Archdeacon O'Regan, for a grant from the Duchess of Mariborough's Fund a reply has been received to the effect that, for the present, the committee are unable to consider the request.

A man named Connors, from the village of Enocknagree, near Mill street, died last week from starvation. His body was conveyed to the workhouse morgue in Mill street on the evening of Thursday, the 29th ult., with a view to having an inquest. The district coroner, however, was ill, and it is said that one or two magistrates who were asked to act in his stead refused to do so fearing that a verdict of wilful murder would be brought in against the head of the Government.-Dublin Nation.

Margaret Martin, Straoflert, says the Letterkenny correspondent of the Freeman, writing on Saturday, who was removed to the lunatic asylum here on Saturday, suffering from in sanity, the result of destitution, died in the asylum to day. She refused to partake of any food since her admission, and had eaten nothing for four days previously. One stone of Indian meal given them by a charitable neighbor was the only food upon which Margaret Martin, her brother Denis, and another brother's child had to subsist for fourteen days before her removal to the asvlum.

IRISH TALENT ABROAD .- Mr. J. P. Leonard writes from Paris :- " This week, in several salons in Paris, two Irish young ladies caused, | by their remarkable musical talents, quite a sensation. Miss Augusta and Miss Lavinia O'Brien, of Cork, sang and played so as to obtain not only the enthusiastic applause of the numerous audience, but of such eminent musical composers as Herr Stephen Heller and O'Kelly. I do not know if there highly gifted young ladies, and their sister in London, who has one of the finest contraito voices heard lately, will visit their native city, but if they do the musical world have a

treat before them." The TRAVERSERS -- Messts. Killen, Davitt, Brennan, and Daly have either personally, or by attorney, been going through various technical courses, and roundabout formalities,

as a necessary preliminary preparation for their trials. On applying to the Crown office for copies of the indictment, the traversers were informed that they would get them from the Crown solicitors, as the master of the Crown office had no adequate machinery to comply with the application. Then the traversors wanted time to plead, as the notice given was too short. To obtain leave for an extension they should come the next day, Wednesday, and on that day they were given the privilege required. As to the date or trial, that is still uncertain. It muy be before the end of the present month, or not until the beginning of April .- Dublin Irish-

OUR WELCOME VISITOR .- Ireland wishes a coul mille milithe to Austria's charming Empress, who has come back to Erin to enjoy the chase over the fertile fields of Royal Meath. Her Imperial Majesty was favored with a delightful morning ns she sailed into Dublin Bay. The weather was as mild as midsommer, the sky was clear, the atmosphere screne and balmy, and the bright spring sun shed its exhilarating beams upon the beautiful Kaiserin as she stood on she deck of the "Shamrock" viewing the distant Wicklow hills and the brown heather slopes of Ben Eadar. A ringing cheer greeted her presence as she landed on Irish soil, and then glided through the underground passage to where the special train was waiting to convey her to Kilcock station. Evergreen arches with words of welcome crossed over her path as she was driven rapidly from the railway to

Government. Lastly-he was telling them the story of how they had been betrayed by the men who now abused them in Liverpoo! -he charged those men with then and there leading them to believe, and he (Mr. Sullivan, for one, still did believe that certain of the Conservative statesmen then meditated what they called "dishing the Whigs" as to the Irish vots, by proposing to Ireland a Royal residence and a domestic Legislature. These were serious striemonts to make, and he made them with the full sense of his responsibility. And why? Because he noticed in the language of Lord Sandon and of the Copservative organs the nefarious attempt to put the ban of political outlawry and infamy upon Home linie and Home Bulers, whereas on the part of the Liberal candidate there was a manful avowal that the Irish case must be treated as one of argument, upon which they were entitled to be heard.

Axioms of Political Economy. "Whenever, in any country, the proprietor,

are you living now? On the little Indian meal your reverence gave me.

A man named Carty was next called in. Rev. Mr. Casey (to Carty)-How long is it since you were at work? Not since the 1st November last. Were you and your family badly off before I called ou you? Indeed we were, your reverence; we were starving. The only thing we had to try and live on was turnips until you gave us the little meal.

Carty, in reply to the chairman, said that he had eight of a family. He held half an acre of ground, for which he had to pay Lla year rent.

Rev. Mr. Casey-I have other men outside who will tell you that they were in the same pitiable state as that brought under your notice. Yes, I can bring fifty families who will tell you that is also their condition.

The rolloving officer stated that Father Casey had not in any way overstated the state of things in Kilroesanty. Father Casey-I trust the board will call

on the landlords to come forward and succour their needy tenants.

Chairman-That would come better from the local committee.

A local committee, consisting of Mr. Ardagh, the Chairman, Father Casey as treasurer, and Rev. Mr. Lano as secretary, was appointed .- Waterford Daily Mail.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan in a speech previous to the Liverpool election said :- That was the first charge that he made against Mr. Whitley and his Conservative friends. Charge number two was that influential agouts and ropresentatives of the Conservative party, some of them to his knowledge in constant communication with the party managers in London, so pressed upon them in Ireland the duty of entering upon the Home Rule movement, that the Irish thought that to hold back from their invitation would have been set down to sectarian mistrust, animosity and bigotry. Let Mr. Whitley deny that, and he (Mr. Sullivan) would give him the names of the Conservative agents. Charge number three was this, and it might do Lord Sandon good to bear it-that much as that nobleman prelended to denounce Home Rule, it was the Conservative party who supplied the money with which some of the earliest Home Rule elections were contested in Ireland, and the election of the only open and avowed Fenian candidate in Ireland-namely, Mr. (PDonovan Rossa, from Tipperary-was lought with the money supplied by the Conservative party. If Mr. Whitley doubted that assertion, he would give him the names of the Conservative noblemen who advanced the funds. Fourthly, said Mr. Sullivan, the members of the Conservative party who were most prominent and active in election matters when identifying themselves with the Home Rulers and Nationalists were before their eyes singled out for honors and appointments by the men who now composed her Majesty s

man.

3

The page entered the room. 'Miss Temple,' said the lad, 'my lady bid me say the duchess and Lord Montfort were here.'

Ferdinand started, and darting, almost unconsciously, a glance of fierce reproach at the miserable Henrietta, he rushed out of the room and made his escape from Bellair House without re-entering the library.

SEATED on an ottoman in the octagon 🚝 brary, occasionally throwing a glance at her illuminated and crowded saloons, or beckoning, with a fan almost as long as herself, to a distant guest, Lady Bellair received the world on the evening of the day that had witnessed the strange rencontre between Henrietta Temple and Ferdinane Armine. Her page, who stood at the library-door in a new fancy dress received the announcement of the company from the other servants, and himself communicated the information to his mistress.

'Mr. Million de Stockville, my lady,' said

the page. 'Hem!' said her ladship, rather grufily, as, with no very amiable expression of countenance, she bowed, with her haughtiest dignity, to a rather common-looking personage in a gorgeously-embroidered waistcoat. 'Lady Ionia Colonnade, my lady.'

Lady Bellair bestowed a smiling nod on this fair and classic dame, and even indicated, by a movement of her fan, that she might take a seat on her ottoman.

Sir Ratcliffe and Lary Armine, my lady, and Miss Grandison. Dear, good people !' exclaimed Lady Bel-

lair, thow late yoo are! and, where is your wicked son? There, go into the next room, go, go, and see the wonderful man.

[To be Continued.]

Pond's Extract cures Pain and Injurice, however several Under any temperature, in all climates, it accomplishes the same wonder-ful results.

Byrne-which, as observed in my last letter, stands a couple of fields apart from the high road, and in the immediate neighborhood of the church-I found the family occupied in extending hospitality to quite a number of visitors. Some were neighbors, who had happened to drop in for a chat on their homeward way from the village; others-travellers from a distance-were anxious. like myself, to hear from the lips of the eye-witnesses a full and particular account of the wonderful apparition of last August. Seated beside the kitchen-fire, Margaret Byrne, the younger sister, conversed with a group of women and girls, while Mrs. Byrne entertained the rest of the visitors in the parlor, and Mary, the eldest sister, went busily to and fro, providing

some little refreshment for the guests.

I understand, Miss Byrne, I said, that you saw an extraordinary appearance here at the chapel at Knock?

Yes, sir, I did. When did you see it? On the 21st of August. At what hour?

About eight o'clock in the evening. There was daylight at the time?

There was; good light.

Where were you? I was going from the house to the chapel.

Were you alone?

No; Mary McLaughlin, Father Cavanagh's

housekeeper, was with me. Why were you going to the chapel at eight

clock in the evening? I was going to lock it up.

from her own lips, in her own house. The features regular and firm, his eyes blue, full was recently sentenced to five years' ponal reader will observe that this account is fuller and expressive : his whole air denoting than any of the others. and enters into several novel parciculars. The reason of this is simply that, as I found her prompt to answer, and anxious to clear up every point that seemed to me to suggest examination. I availed myself in a special degree of her sym-pathy and intelligence. Her manner during most of all in him was his fatherly tenderness the interview was serious and collected ; har | in speaking to his own poor people. self-possession was perfect; and, as I have before observed, she never delayed to answer except when an inquiry was made which called for an active effort of memory.

Margaret Byrne, the younger sister, was next called in. She was wrapped in a heavy shawl, appeared to be in very delicate health. She is tall. like her elder sister, but otherwise there is slight resemblance between them; for whilst Mary is dark-eyed, brown-complexioned, and quick of thought and speech, Margaret is very pale, with eyes of a bluish tint; she takes some time to reflect, and her manner of speech is slow, but this heaviness no doubt springs from the languor induced by long indisposition.

I asked her-Did you witness the apparition of the 21st of August? I did.

the

How was your attention called to it?

My sister Mary sent Catherine Murray back to the house to call me. I went with her to the wall of the schoolhouse, where Mary and my brother Dominick and Mary M'Laughlin, the priest's housekeeper, were together.

The witness then went on to describe the

an easy fluency : his manner when conversing upon interesting themes becomes thoroughly energetic, and he occasionally uses gesture with very telling effect to add to the expres-

In the course of our interview Archdeacon Cavanagh told me of the eagerness of the people who came in multitudes from far and gable. When the cement that was near at hand had been entirely picked away, the mortar was rooted out from between the stones. then the stones themselves were detached, and in a few days a large hole appeared in the wall. A second hole was soon after made. The sheathing of planks had to be put up, or else the wall would have rapidly disappeared. The Archdeacon went on to speak of several cases in which persons undergoing some form of bodily suffering, who applied to the parts affected water in which some of cement had been dissolved, or had drunk water collected from the ground in front of the gable were cured, or at least

afforded much relief. Referring to the apparition of the 21st of August, he said : When my housekeeper returned home that night, she said that she had seen the Blessed

Virgin at the chapel. At first, I gave no serious attention to her words, and afterwards,

servitude for assaulting Lord Fermoy at gentleness and benevolence. He speaks with Limerick, has received £27 from sympathisers in San Francisco, with the intimation that "more will follow." It will be vain for the self-styled newspaper organs of "law and order," in this country to pretend rot to see the deeper significance of this circumstance. The fact is, the justice-loving people on the other side of the Atlantic have been shocked by the severity of the sentence passed on Shea. They are not, we may be sure, less anxious than the most thorough-paced aristocrats near, to possess themselves of fragments of in England or Ireland to see the law cement or mortar from the wall of the southern | respected and its violation visited with adequate pualshment : but they have, doubtless, asked themselves as many here have asked, whether if Lord Fermoy were the assailant and Shea the assailed the same sentence would have been pronounced ; and the answer that comes up irresistably leads them to the conclusion that, as the case stands, justice has been grossly outraged. It is to be remembered that although Lord Fermoy was knocked down by Shea, he suffered no serious injury whatever. It is no exaggeration to say that had Shea been an Englishman who had kicked his wife to death in Lancashire his punishment would have been very much lighter .- Freeman's Journal.

> SAVED FROM STARVING BY A GOOD PRIEST.

At the weekly meeting of the Kilmacthomas Board of Guardians, Rev. Richard Casey, C.C., of Kilrossanty, and the Rev. Mr. Lane, A.M.,

generally speaking, ceases to be the improver, political economy has nothing to say in defence of land property, as there established.

In no sound theory of private property was it ever contemplated that the proprietor of land should be a sinecurist quartered on

Landed property in England is thus very far from fulfilling the conditions which render its existence economically justifiable. But, if insufficiently realized even in England. in Ireland these conditions are not complied with at all.

With individual exceptions (some of them very honorable ones), the owners of Ilish estates do nothing for the land but drain it of its produce.

What has been opigrammatically said in the discussions no 'peculiar burthens' is literally true when applied to them, that the greatest 'burthen on land' is the landlords

Returning nothing to the soil, they consume its whole produce, minus the potatoes strictly necessary to keep the inhabitants from dying of famine; and when they have any purpose of improvement, the preparatory steps usually consists of not leaving even this pittance, but turning the people out to beggary, if not to starvation.

When landed property has placed itself upon this footing it ceases to be detensible, and the time has come for making some new arrangement of the matter.-Stuart Mill.

British Grain Trade.

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The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNERDAY, 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, by tre Post Printing and Publishing Company-Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$9.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

CALENDAR

MARCH.

NARCH. THURSDAY, 4-St. Casimir, Confessor. St. Lucius, Pope and Martyr. FRIDAY, 5-The Five Wounds of our Lord. BATURDAY, 6-Feria. Bp. Reynolds, Charleston, died, 1855. SUNDAY, 7-Fourth in Lent. Epist. Galat. iv. 22-81; Gosp. John vi. 1-15. MONDAY, 5-St. John of God. Confessor. TUESDAY, 9-St. Frances of Rome. Widow. WEDNERDAY, 10-The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste. Cons. Card. McCloskey, N. V., 1844.

NOTICE.

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so Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date ceedings they found general apathy your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

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MR. MICHAEL O'BRIEN is our authorized agent in South Douro, Ont., and vicinity.

ST. CHRYBOSTOM comes to the front this week with a subscription of one hundred and seventy-two dollars for the Post Irish Relief Fund. This sum was collected by Messis. Alex. McCellum, Richard Baker, Patrick Swords, James Moore, D. Currie and J. J. Derome.

WE learn that the sum of \$20,000 for Irish relief purposes is to be placed in the Ontario supplementary estimates and brought down to the House immediately. This is just like the usual spirit of the Premier Province of Canada, and what might have been expected from a Government which knows how to save and to expend judiciously. Canada does not shout so loudly over her generosity as her neighbors to the south, but her actions are quite as prompt. Up to this there can have no less a sum of money than a quarter of a million dollars been subscribed towards Irish relief in this Dominion, one way or the other, which, in proportion to the population, is more than has left the States.

A COMING EVENT.

at which they had at least been moderately successful, and it was rather late in the day to embark in a fresh one 'tor the mere novelty of owning a newspaper. They, however, performed what they considered only their duty in bringing out the Post. They dedicated their time and part of their means to its successful establishment, trusting that after awhile others, able and willing to co-operate, would think it their duty to advance and take part in the scheme and its responsibilities, allowing them to resume their legitimate business and leave the enterprise they had started under the care of a real newspaper man who would devote his whole energies to its management. In this hard, practical age, many people are prone to doubt that their neighbors can be so disinterested as to sink money in a concern for the good of any except themselves, but there are exceptions, and let us hope numerous ones. At all events the public will, we trust, be generous enough to give the original company credit for shrewdness sufficient to have known at the outset that a one cent newspaper like the Post would not bring them as much profit as their proper business, and also for not acting selfishly in the premises. It was intended when the paper would be well under weigh to turn it appoint a thorough newspaper man to the management and allow them to retire as aforesaid, leaving their capital in the con-

cern. Acting on this idea, they obtained a charter for the formation of a Company with a capital of \$50,000, half of which was taken up by themselves, a portion of which they paid up, and the balance of which they were and are prepared to pay up when called upon. At this stage of the proprevailing among those upon whom they relied for co-operation and encouragement. The additional stock was, indeed, subscribed to the extent of \$10,000, but when the call for the first allotment of ten per cent, was made they found the subscribers, except in a few instances, not inclined to respond, though here it may be stated incidentally that the law can force them to fulfill their obligations. Still unwilling to believe that the wealthy Irish Catholic population of Montreal did not desire a journal of their own to represent their opinions and defend their interests when attacked, as they unfortunately too often are, several meetings were advertised, and a few held, with little or no satisfactory results, and hence they concluded either that their efforts were not appreciated or, for some cause or other, that that part of the public which should take an

sympathy assume a practical shape. The friends and patrons of the Post will now see who it was who made sacrifices, and who declined, and will accordingly acquit the proprietors of any blame in the premises, especially when they consider what little assistance they obtained from those who should have taken as keen an interest in the enterprise as they, and at least made a twentieth part of the sacrifice.

The proprietors will be pleased if they learn the readers of the Post find the foregoing explanations satisfactory, but | doubt the British Constitution is a wonderful if they do not they can console themselves with the consciousness that they have tried to perform a public duty with the best means at their disposal. They may also add there is no question of insolvency connected with the suspension; they | if any further proof were required of the beowe nothing but what can be paid in a few hours. As regards the subscribers who have paid in advance, and they are not many, they can either have their money refunded to them or take the value out in the TRUE WITNESS. To the still fewer who have paid for their advertising contracts in advance, the same offer is made, for the Company want it understood that it is not financial embarrasment which causes them to suspend their paper, which is financially in a better position than any of its Montreal contemporaries. Having since the Post was first published entertained fears that a crisis like the present would arise, and for the reason stated, the proprietors in their purchase of plant and material had always in view their future utility in connection with the TRUE WITNESS and job printing, and hence there has been no waste of money, whatever there may have been of time, in so far as they were concerned. From this material, therefore, they may reasonably hope for a fair return on the capital invested, and what is still more important to them, they can now turn their almost undivided attention to their business proper. The TRUE WITNESS will, therefore, be issued by the Post Printing & Pablishing Company every Wednesday as usual, and we hope greatly improved, under the management of side of the Atlantic who are surprised at the present editor of the Post, who will have more time to dedicate to it than when having the supervision of the daily and weekly, one fed by the other No pains will be spared to make it a thoroughly Catholic journal, second to none on the continent of America. The TRUE WITNESS will afford a fair profit on the capital stock of its proprietors, and at the same time allow them to resume their proper avocations, though, of course, always keeping its interests in view, and devoting to it as large a portion of their time as they can spare.

Tories and Socialists.

As has often been remarked in these columns the land agitation put in motion by Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and other true Irishmen, who would not dry up the fountain of charity but render its flowing unnecessary so far as their country is concerned, is of so formidable a nature that the landlord power is using every means fair and foul to stop it | pleasure to their ancestors, but a Tory Gobefore it sweeps them away with the other anachronisms of the fast-receding wave of feudalism. It will be remembered that their organ in London announced some time ago that His Holiness the Pope was displeased with His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey for having received Messre. Parnell and Dillon. This item of news was faithfully copied by the New York Herald and the small fry who are too poor or uninventive to create news for themselves, but not one of them that has come under our notice has given space to the flat contradiction of the Cardinal's Secretary, who, on behalf of His Eminence, pronounced it an English canard. The canard emanated originally from the Pall Mall Gazette, a paper is right and proper, and what would be perwhich pretends to be the gentleman's organ par excellence. But no sooner is one lie nailed than up springs another, and another, until it would take a special Secretary to nail each in succession as it appears. The over to a joint stock company, which could | latest invention of the enemy has the London Standard for an authority-the duke's organ, perhaps—and is to the effect that threefourths of the land agitators are Socialists and Communists. In regard to this a New York Star reporter took the trouble to interview Cardinal McCloskey's secretary once more, and that gentleman made nearly the same declaration concerning it as its predecessor received at its hands, which was that it was evidently an English lie, " manufactured for unworthy purposes." This unfortunate word Socialism is made to do a duty never intended for it by the friends of Bismarck. It has how come to pass that if an honest man think the Irish land system a wrong upon human nature, he is at once set down as a Socialist or Communist. It is the most convenient way of disposing of a person whom you can't say is a pickpocket or a murderer. In future, therefore, if any of our readers has a "friend" who is in his way, it The Orangemen of Ulster are, as a would be just as well to put him down as a class, Socialist; the word has a meaning exactly the reverse of charity; in this respect it covers a multitude of vices. It is easy to show that a lan i agitator is a Socialist, which is the the same as a Communist, which is the same as a Nihilist, which is the same as a regicide, and so on until we come to a gentleman often mentioned with great respect in Milton's Paradise Lost. But notwithstanding the interest in the Post did not choose to let its atrocious character of the land agitator, is possible, in the eyes of British Jingos, that there is a person worse, and that is a Fenian. But, as if to show what hypocrites those English Tories are, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, member for Louth, in a speech he made during the Liverpool election campaign, stated, and defied contridiction, that prominent Conservative politicians subscribed towards O'Donovan Rosa's election expenses when he defeated the

mensures : themselves with drawing the nails of the reverend gentlemen's flogers with pincers. It is true, the law does not any longer permit those lynchers of the old world to work systematically at their ancient game, and they have in consequence, to forego much of what gave vernment is never very hard upon its pets, and if they make a few mistakes it can easily excuse them. In 1848 the Government of the day sent arms to Ireland, to be distributed among the Orange Lodges, and a few years ago the present Imperial Prime Minister paid a visit to the north of Izeland, and, it is said, became "one of them." The Orangemen may, therefore, be excused if they merely think the penal laws are only suspended, and if they act accordingly. They are aware that a paternal Government will view their action less with a legal than an mirers of King William are only doing what fectly legal as well were it not for the newfangled Acts of Parliament passed now and then by Radicals, which discriminate against Orangemen rather unjustly. The breaking up of the tenant-right meeting is, therefore, nothing more or less than a loyal protest against sedition. The attack we must infer, had been well planned in the lodges, and as the Grand Masters are, for the most part, landlords, it in the onslaught, and also that if bludgeons failed they would have recourse to

the more useful weapons furnished by the Govindependence when we require it. There is ernment. The announcement in the cablegram that these Orangemen of Armagh are of | no occasion for haste. English and Scotch descent, conveys a world of explanation, and saves real Irishmen the blush of shame that should mantle their cheeks at such an outrage as the breaking up | To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. of a peaceful meeting by a band of lawless ruffians, organized conspirators, sons of the men who could not only oppress tenants and torture priests, but conspire against the rightful heir to the throne of England, the Princess Victoria, her present Most Gracious Majesty. one of the wonders of the modern world. They live and grow fat on the fertile soil of Ireland, but, strange to say, they hate the land of Erin with an intense hatred. They do not own to the name of Irish, they are simply "North of Ireland saying that the English settlers were more tion Irish than the Irish themselves. This saying may have been true of the descendants of the Normans, who were gentlemen. The explanation that it is through religious motives this low type of humanity hates its own countrymen, is not sufficient-for its abhorence of Daniel O'Connell is even less than its hatred of Fitzgerald or Emmet. The thing is a phenomenon to be solved by some tuture historian. It is claimed that Saint Patrick so blessed the land of Ireland that snakes and serpents Liberal for Tipperary in 1865, though then perish when brought into contact with its soil, and we cannot help regretting that the

they sometimes contented " quite right in standing up for that which is s best for itself, but it must permit commer-" cial people to do the same thing. As a " matter of fact, however, there is little or no " desire in Canada for annexation, although " there seems to be indications of a desire for " independence, or a broadening of the pri-" vileges enjoyed by Canada by grace of the mother county, especially in regard to commercial treaties and trade arrangements with other countries. This feeling is undoubtedly growing, for we find now that even the Globe is constrained to speak of the destinies of a people who may well feel that they are to become a mighty nation.'" There is certainly an annexation party in Canada, though not an organized one, and if a plebiscitum were taken annexation would have more votes than people imagine, but at the same time the feeling is not strong. As regards independence it is far different, though the strength of this feeling must be equitable eye, feeling in its heart that the ad- ascribed less to present discontent than to an uneasy dread of the future. If, for instance, England were plunged into a great continental struggle, in which, under the new conditions of warfare she might have to fight for very existence, it would not be pleasant for Canada by any means. What care we for Panslaviam or Herat, or who holds the gates of India? We have no dynastic or hereditary enemies, and the balance in Europe we view with profound indifference. Our interests lie ou this side of the Atlantic, and it is chiefly here we must look for commercial is safe to conclude that they were leaders allies and perhaps allies in war. The connection with England does not press heavily upon us, though we might still be better without it, and at all events we can have

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sin,-The letter of your correspondent, An Ontario Priest," is to the point. He has evidently given the Irish Famine question due consideration. His key-note is excellent and has, I ween, struck a chord whose vibrations will reach the heart of Irishmen wherever the Evening Post is read, and many, doubtless like myself, waiting a lead will now be heard from.

The present famine, artificial like its predecessors, must first be stayed, the pang of hunger arrested, and the extinction of our people, "before they are gone with a vengeance," by timely aid prevented. But-and here every honest, right-thinking man that has at heart the preservation of motherland men," and their conduct flatly contradicts at heart, must agree with your corresthose poetical historians who are so fond of pondent - what will all the present effort avail if the cause of her afflicbe not removed? Like all other histories, the cause remaining, the Irish famine story will repeat itself. The present distress, thanks to friends at home and abroad, will pass away. The tearful scenes of '47 will not be reenacted, the hecatomb of human lives will be spared, but the landlord cormorant will remain, and his serf will dig and delve that his rapacious craw may be filled. The anomaly of a people starving in the midst of plenty and on a soil fertile beyond comparison will be periodically presented to the gaze of an astonished worldand this recurring misery that London companies and alien debauchees may revel.

But why repine? Are not the Irish a component part of the great British Empire, ou which the sun never sets, the liberator of peoples, the protector of enslaved, good saint did not include Orangemen among oppressed nations? Does she not send forth her armies to shoot down ter to see a few lively snakes in the County of Russian soldiers, that Eastern Christians may Armagh than Orangemen; they would do be free. The Turk, too, has he not, under infinitely less harm and cause less loss of her benign protection, and his autonomy preserved by bullets from rifles in the hands of full private Irishmen? But then you know Irishmen are not Britons. They are our dear against a powerful British oligarchy which Irish subjects, sufficiently respectable to make targets for Zululanders, Afghans and Maories. They are the human chattels of my Lords, to slave that their masters may be pampered. Let famine decimate them, and what of that? They are prolific, but let not these Irish rats (days of Cromwell) come forth from their burrows till we need their service. Then will the recruiting sergeant appear on the scene, and they will accept the shilling or its alternative, the workhouse and the grave. We will make their laws, general and even municipal; put a ban on their industries, close up their mineral wealth, shut out to them the coast fisheries, destroy their commerce, and, should they cry for work or bread, send them red coats and bullets good enough for their stomach. The lawgivers, landlords to a man, must fatten on the sweat of their brow. But is not all this a dream, or at least is not the picture too highly colored ? Has she not come nobly forward in the present crisis, good protector that she is and has always been, with thousands of pounds to open nublic works and give employment to the sufferers? Yes, and remember, kind sir, never to hint that Parnell's agitation has had aught and to nothing but neglect can we attribute to do in forcing upon her this movement, or that it was undertaken to save her the con- | take it, therefore, that the best plan to arrive tempt of the civilized world. Ah, but then again is not this merciful (?) intervention but another shackle placed in the hands of the oppressors to bind still firmer the emaciated limbs of her famishing slaves? A Derry landlord, the papers inform us, has already, with the instinctictive generosity of his class commenced the holy work. The rents will and take stock in the enterprise. I believe he have raised one shilling for every pound of Government money spent on his serf; and | city of Montreal; could they not subscribe thus the foundation of further enslavement is laid, the seed of future famines sown. Parnell, oh ! Parnell; though not of Irish There are seven Irish Catholic lawyers, pracdescent more Irish than the Irish, you are an audacious, incorrigible gentleman; you an- of their fellow-countrymen, scattered, as it is, ticipated this result; you feared the influence that might be exercised by the Duchess of bers of the profession, is not very lucrative ; Marlborough with the money that is being but, I am satisfied, they also could afford to poured into her fund from the continent, the take an equal amount, making another \$700. American Union and the Colonies, and you Let us place the doctors of medicine on the were ungrateful enough to say so to the same basis, and I think I can name five who generous donors: she, the wife of your Lord Lieutenant, and you dare attribute motives! even a member of the Government, except is not giving and will not give forward, there will be no trouble in undue share to the priests and bishops. Dear, good lady, every one feared her leanings in that direction, and therefore she disabuses them of their error. The Mansion House, too, you do not spare. You see the landlords and the landlord interest hovering around it and you exclaim-beware! The Irish-hating English press justly denounces

wonted lordly heights to the level of the penny-a-liners, have assumed the role of epistolary correspondents to attack you. What dreadful straits.

Go on, Sir, fear not, your cause is the cause of a long suffering people. Tens of thor-sands of friendly eyes from every corner of the globe are intently watching your course, and hundreds of thousands of honest Irish hearts beat in unison with yours on your mission of love. You have truth, justice, charity and philanthropy to sustain you. Hence your power, hence the abject fear of the oppressors, and hence the assaults upon your fair fame and personal character. Thanks to you and your associates, Ireland's cause is before the world. France, always her friend, understands you and recognizes your pleadings; Germany has had light let in upon her phlegmatic eyes; Spain and Austria are enlightened upon your subject; Russia, yes, despotic Russia, from whom eastern Christians by a pious fraud would be delivered and placed under the protection of brutal Turks, is cognizant of the sacredness of the rights for which you contend; free America has heard the story of your people's wrongs in her le-gislative halls, and the Dominion of Canada in her commercial capital, Montreal, will one of these days receive you with open arms. and with the same generosity with which she has already opened her purse to the famine stricken people of whom you are the accredited representative.

Being one of the cloth, happy to follow the lead of "An Ontario Priest," thankful to him for having taken the initiative, I enclose Sta for the Land League Fund, and hoping with him that many others may follow his patriotic example

I am, ANOTHER ONTARIO PRISEL. February 27, 1880.

P. S.-I had just finished, and was closin. my letter for the mail, when the Post was laid upon my desk. To feast on its content. -the only breakfast I had this Lenten more ing-I took it up : and, oh, what a disappointing least! My eyes fell on the heading of principle article, " A coming event," and having read it, the explanation, My God, will we never have a daily paper to represent us, was forced from me. Will we never have a paper to meet a retort, the daily diatribes of an unfriendly press, such as the Witness et hoc genomne.

The Post was becoming a power in the country. It did its duty well and nobly from its inception. Happy was I to find it each morning amongst my mail. With the explanation of the publishers I am satisfied, but what, oh! what enemy has been at work to silence it? What infatuation is there upon our people that they cannot, or will not, have a representative daily? Who is sending round the apple of discord? Is there not a sufficient number of gentlemen in your city with means enough, energy enough, spirit enough to buy up the stock and keep it afloat for the sake of our common cause ? Apathy, I fear, is the only excuse that can be offered and do they forget the scenes of a couple a when your city vears ago, at the mercy of a sworp society, canaille that would almost secret outrage your every feeling, the instincts of your Irish manhood? Are they indifferent to the present writing of an inimical press, united in decrying the Irish gentlemen now on our shores to make known the distress of our down-trodden friends at home.

Allow me, sir, a suggestion, issue a circular, addressed to every English speaking priest in the Dominion, also to the leading Irish Catholics thereof, and abide the result of the appeal before suspending. I, though not rich in the goods of the world, will take stock in the enterprise and do my share in my own humble way.

A. O. P

To the Editor of the POBT and TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-Your valedictory in the issue of few days ago has caused wide-spread regret. The very thought that our people are to be

(From the EVENING POST, Feerwary 25.) It is to-day our duty to announce that the Evening Post newspaper will cease publication on Saturday, the 13th of March. This announcement will, we are certain, be received by its friends with regret, and they may rest assured that it is also made with regret by the proprietors. The step now about to be taken was decided upon at a meeting of the shareholders, held on the 17th instant, and had been contemplated more than three months ago, but was delayed at the earnest request of several gentlemen, who suggested that the people, in whose interests the paper was published, would come forward and take a share in the sacrifice necessary to its continuance and permanence by placing the balance of the stock required. As this has not been done, although ample opportunity has been given, the stockholders, at the meeting above referred to, decided to suspend. In order that the friends of the paper, and the.public generally, may understand the true state of affairs, and the reasons for what may be considered rather hasty action, it is but just the following explanations should be given :---

The Posr was ushered into existence on the 10th of June, 1878, to supply an absolute necessity, and, although the times were of the hardest and the competition of the keenest, it sprang almost at a bound into public favor, and took place in the front rank of Canadian journalism. .Since that time it has been managed with the strictest regard to economy commensurate with its usefulness as an organ of public opinion. It did not pay expenses the first year, it is true, but for the past six months the expenditure has been kept within the nevenue, and this we take to be almost unpre-«cedented as regards newspaper enterprise in Canada. To-day it is financially a success while the other city papers, with, perhaps, (me exception, are so heavily involved that tl way cannot call their souls their own, and ar e owned in a greater measure by paper co. upanies than by their nominal proprietors. Aft er this statement it may be pertinently ask, d, why it is that under the circumstances the 1 moprietors of the Post should suspend publi cation? This is the explanation they offer. When the want of such a journal was felt in Montreal, during a crisis in which the Irish Catholics were handicapped for lack of an organ, the proprietors stepped forward and supplied it, intending their stewardship to be merely of a temporary nature, for it is hardly necessary to state that they never pretended to be, and newer intended to be, newspaper men in the common sense of the word. They carried on a business of their own, shortcomings,

A first-class jcb printing business, in every respect, will be kept running in conjunction with the TRUE WITNESS, all necessary materials being on the premises.

The proprietors of the EVENING POST cannot conclude this valedictory announcement with- ligious liberty. Many and many a time out cordially and sincerely thanking their thousands of readers and well wishers throughout Canada for their past kindness and the favor | for the crime of celebrating Mass in some outwhich they have shewn to what must neces- of-the-way place. The nearest tree often early have been a good many faults and answered the purpose, but it was not

but the tricks of British Tories and Whigs too, for the matter of that, are still more so. They were shrewed enough to see that the Fenian organization was not so formidable in reality as the Land League. But precious life. The lot of Ireland is hard, of nevolent intention of the Tories towards Ireland, one need go no further to find it than in the clause of the Irish relief bill about to be proposed for disfranchising the unfortunate people who are forced to accept eleemosynary aid from a Government which tries by every means within its reach to evince its detestation of them. This brutal step justifies the action of Mr. Parnell, and instifies every word he said in America besides. It is simply infamous, and deserves the censure of every freeman throughout the world, whose mind is not warped by prejudice. The terreocracy fear that in the general election, which is fast approaching, every voter in Ireland outside the influence of the Castle of Dublin will vote for Home Rule candidates and a united expression of opinion from Ireland is what they do not want in the present crisis. They have refused to extend the same franchise to the Irish as enjoyed by the English and Scotch, but, as if this were not sufficient, they are determined to limit the

confined in a British prison. There is no

already narrow franchise of the sister kingdom. They did not dream of disfranchising the electors of Lancashire, who, in 1863 and 1864, were obliged to accept out-door relief. And still we have people even on this Irisb discontent.

The Bashi-Bazouks in Ireland.

The cablegram which appeared in the papers of yesterday relative to the breaking up of a tenant-right meeting in the County of Armagh, Ireland, will make many innocent that in the United States, especially in the people stare. The cablegram informs us New England States, certain restrictions are that 3,000 Orangemen, armed with blud- put in the way of Catholic education. geons, marched from different districts, and which we know nothing of in Canada, broke up the meeting, deeming it seditious, thus maintaining their old reputation of ascendancy and loyalty. This is not the first time time the valliant Bashi-Bazouks of Ireland constituted themselves high legal authorifies, a kind of supreme court, which, when all other legal forms proved abortive, stepped in and settled the matter in their own decisive way as lovers of civil and re-Catholic bishops and priests had summary justice dealt out to them by the Orangemen

he other "varmint." It would be much bet. a truth. She has not only to defend herself has often tried to annihilate, to utterly wipe the Irich race out of existance, but she has to submit to the oppression of a low plebeian faction, the descendants of the drummers of Cromwell's army, and the psalm-singing Scripture-readers, who prayed them on to murder and repine. How long, oh Lord, how long?

Father Stafford and the "Telegram."

Father Stafford, of Lindsay, endorses the views of Archbishop Lynch on the annexation question, whereas the Toronto Telegram launches out into a tirade which is partly composed of criticism and partly of advice. The intellectual parish priest of Lindsay, whose ideas are always of a practical cast, think with His Grace that Canada is just as well where it is at present, and that the Catholics have their rights respected in a greater degree here than in the United States, especially in the matter of education. The Telegram, however, though applauding Father Stafford for looking to the interests of his coreligionists, considers that the commercial advantages to be derived from annexationwere annexation needed—should override other considerations; in a word, Father Stafford writes like a man having a soul, while the Telegram looks chiefly to the body. As a matter of course, the Catholics of Canada would not surrender the benefits they enjoy

under their own system for all the commercial gifts in the power of the American Congress to bestow, and it is beyond all doubt not even, perhaps, in New Brunswick. It is notorious too that there never has been a Catholic President of the United States nor one, that we know of. There is no denying the fact then that Catholics have more fair play in Canada, where they enjoy a share in the Government not only of the Dominion, but in most, if not all, the Provinces. We partly agree with our contemporary when it says :----They certainly cannot afford to quarrel with their bread and butter, but if the question ever presented itself as one between mere " sentimental loyalty and commercial advan-"tage, commercial advantage would be sure

and calls you demagogue and other gracious names. Some of the Dominion curs, sleuthhound-like, having sniffed up the trail, yelp at your heels. A few American sheets, not subsidized, of course, join in the cry; and,

hear it, oh, ye nations of the earth ! the innoalways they proceeded to such extreme "to carry the day. The Catholic Church is | cent landlords, having descended from their | the retail business in this city at least one

deprived of the only daily organ through which to give expression to their views, causes a feeling almost of consternation. 1 was reading last evening the latest effosion of your droll and philosophical co.respondent, Myles O'Regan, Esq., "and his closing sentence, if neither new nor original, is, nevertheless, old and trite, which is far more to the purpose, and has set me, and I hope a great many others, to give the matter serious consideration. I fully appreciate the fact that it would be very much more desirable were some one gifted with a large share of this world's goods to make a suggestion under existing circumstances, and I take credit to myself that whatever my weaknesses may be, I have no pretensions to inaugurate grand financial schemes. Yet it will not do for one and all to stand by wringing our hands over the great misfortune that must befall us in losing the Posr, and therefore, in all humility, I venture to offer a few suggestions, which, I trust, will be accepted by yourself and readers in the spirit in which they are written.

I shall not say one word about the disgrace that must attach to the Irish-Canadian population of the city of Montreal, and, in fact, to our people generally wherever your journal is read throughout the Dominion, should they through niggardliness or lack of patriotism neglect to come to the rescue at the present juncture. The money is in the hands of friends-there is no doubt on that point; the threatened suspension of the Posr. I at a solution of the difficulty is to bring the matter directly home to each member of the community. My suggestion, then, is as follows :---

The clergy, being equally interested with the laity in the maintenance of your publication, should be the first to evince their zeal we have seven 1rish Catholic priests in the each \$100 of stock, payable in ten per cent. instalments? That would realize \$700. tising in the city of Montreal; the clientele amongst English, French and Scotch memcan also contribute a total of \$500. Should our notaries, architects and forward, there will be no trouble in 4 securing at least another \$500. No doubt, in some of the above instances sacrifice might be required, whilst in others subscriptions to stock for treble the amount suggested would be a mere bagatelle.

I do not allude to our large holders of real estate and many business men, bank directors and others, a few of whom with half the spirit they have manifested on other occa. sion, could solve this problem in half an hour. I am addressing now men like my-self, of good will, but limited means.

I proceed, therefore, to speak of those in trade : and who will deny that there are in

IBIBH LULLAST.

- I'd rock my own sweet childle to rest in a cradie of gold on a bough of the willow, To the shoheen sho of the wind of the west and the sho begin of the soft see billow,

Sieep, baby dear, Sieep without fear, Mother is here beside your pillow.

- I'd put my own sweet childle to sleep in a silver boat on the beautiful river, Where a sho-been whispers the while cascades, and a sho lo the green flags shiver. Bleep, baby dear, Sleep without fear, Mother is here with you forever.

- Shoo hoo lo! to the rise and fall of Mother's
- booo hoo io: to the rise and fail of Auther's bosom 'tis sleep has bound you. And 0, my child, what coater nest for rosier rest could love have found you? Sleep, baby dear, Sleep without fear. Mother's two arms are clasped around you.

No Farados on St. Patrick's Day.

Yet, Sir, you have given timely warning, but the days are fast fleeting by. I have no We are sorry to be called upon to discuss desire to have even the appearance of assuming a leadership, but the Presidents of the Irish the question of parades on the coming 17th of March. We should have thought that the National Societies of Montreal will pardon good taste, even without the brotherly charity, me if I suggest that it is their duty to call, at of our Irish Societies would have made it once, a public meeting of all our organizaneedless. But it is not so. While hundreds tions and people generally, and lay this matof thousands of people in Ireland are in ter before them within the next 48 hours. danger of death from hunger and cold ; while Anyone having the faintest knowledge of the appalling scenes of famine are moving newspaper business must be aware that to the hearts of strangers, and the wail of hungry place a journal on the footing and give it the constituency now enjoyed by the EVENING mothers and children, and the deeper moan of haggard men who can do nothing but fall Posr, would require not one cent less than down in their agony, are heard across the \$20,000. We have reason to be satisfied with Atlantic, it is proposed that the brothers of its columns. It is a paper that every father these suffering poople shall parade the streets and mother can place in the hands of their child with safety and profit. It is firm and of American cities, with banners and music on St. Patrick's Day. moderate in tone, with a total absence of the driftless drivel that most frequently There is only one word to be said-Shame To this we add-Sorrow. And we cannot characterises professed independent journals.

hundred men who could take each \$100 worth

of stock, making \$10,000? A reference to

Lovell's City Directory establishes that, if we include the parish of our patriotic friend, Father Salmon-we have eight national,

benevolent and temperance associations, all

in a flourishing condition, having the right

to invest their funds, and from each of these,

subscriptions for stock to the amount of \$250

would give the handsome figure, \$2,000. So

far, then, we have a total of \$14,400. Our

worthy representative, Mr. M. P. Byan, hav-

ing now recovered from his recent indispo-

sition, will shortly proceed to Ottawa, and

there, I have no doubt, he will, amongst senators and members of the House of Com-

mons and other influential persons, succeed,

with the energy which characterizes him, in

securing a considerable number of share-

in a word, it was a noble venture,

and more particularly through your able pen,

have not business energy and enterprise suffi-

cient to sustain one daily paper, ready to

stand up in their defence, and to vindicate

their rights at the propertime and place, and

in the proper spirit? I cannot believe it.

However, to end after the heart of my un-

known friend, Myles O'Regan, whose last

letter inspired this, "one ounce of example is worth a ton ot advice," so, regretting my

inability to do more, I send you ten dollars,

the first instalment of my subscription of

\$100, and sincerely hope that others may be

Sincerely yours,

Fund.

J. J. CURRAN.

induced to do likewise.

Montreal, 1st March, 1880.

Thomas Cragan, Alfred

J. R. Brownrigg, Alfred

A Friend.....

Jules Boileau.....

Henry Donegan..... Contribution of the Parish of St.

Edward Poland..... Pupils of the Roman Catholic

Joseph, of Huntington, per Mr.

School, Perth, Ont., per A. M.

Gutridge....

Jas. L. O Mully, Peterboro, Ont ...

Nicholas Carolan, Norwichville,

Ont. Dr. O'Leary (second subscription)

D. McDonald....

John Flynn, Ethel, Ont

The people of St. Chrysostom, per

Alex. McCallum..... Patrick O'Connor, Little Palace..

James Hoolahan

holders.

write these words against Irishmen without also adding-Hope. We hope there will be no parades, after all. Mr. Editor, has been nobly carried out. Shall We shall trust to the last moment that the it be said that in this free land, with all our vote of the New York and Washington Societies will be reconsidered. We appreciate boasted progress of prosperity, our colleges and our schools, that the Irish population

the patriotic motives of those who regret to see a break in the joyous parade of Irish colors; but a second thought will, we are sure, convince them that Irish-America should not rejoice, even for a day, while Ireland lies in the fever with ashes on her head.

"In my opinion," said Father McAlcer to the convention of Irish societies in New York, "we should make next St. Patrick's Day a fast day, and put on sackcloth and ashes. While our mother is starving I don't think it right that her children should resort to feasting. Let us be unanimous in this, and let every society in its own locality do its beat to feed the hungry in the west and south of Ireland."

This priest speaks for the Irishmen and women of America. The convention that voted (71 to 38) for a parade will discover "True Witness" Irish Relief this, and their own mistake, should the streets of New York be called on to blush for them on the 17th of March.

If entreaty will not prevail, however, we Brought forward \$1,655 15 have no doubt that our self-respecting people will protest against this shocking proposition. 1 00 1 00 We cannot afford to be misrepresented in the 50 eyes of our fellow-citizens. Not only in the 25 name of the Irish in America, but in that of 25 our starving brethren in Ireland, we protest against the use of Irish banners and music in street parades on the coming St. Patrick's 139 54 Day.-Boston Pilot.

Contributed by Residents of the Parish 5 00 of Mt. Jean Chrysostom to the 1 00 "Post" Irish Relief Fund.

Francois Delisle \$5, Joseph Tallard 39 00 Patrick Swords 2, Malcolm McFee 4, F Gin-5 00 gras 50c, O Dumonchelle 25c, S Santoire 50c, 1 00 1 00 John H McNulty 2, A D Dorais 2, E Pommier 50c, SJ Lewis 50c, U Turcot 50c, Tefile 1 00 Hebert 25c, O Goyer 25c, N Amiot 25c, M Racicot 25c, M Pare 50c, E Messier 1, Daniel Sullivan 75c, Miss Mary Sullivan 50c, A 172 16 5 00 25 00 Ricard 1, Emery Barrette 25c, Frs Delage 25c. Alex Seever 1, Walter McFarlane 1, James (From St. Sophic de Terrobonne, P.Q.) Robb 50c, Patrick McNulty I, William Din-Catherine Hanna, school teacher. . S 1 00

nigan 2.25, Mrs Jane Stacy 1, Benj Stacy 50c.

The Daity Express says :- "The Glentics | ghanistan there will be until Ghuzni has been (county Donegal) correspondent of a Derry paper mentions a case of death of a woman named Susan M'Elwee, which, he says, reend. suited from destitution, near the town of Glenties, on Friday evening, the 6th inst."-Nation.

TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, February 24,-The North German Gazette has an article in which it intimates that the projected Russian fortifications near the German frontier are with the purpose of inspiring the Russian people with the belief that an attack on the part of Germany is apprehended. It continues to say: "When once this representation had been successfully made to take root, it is only a short step from that point to a hostile excitement against a threatening neighbor. If it be true that Russian designs against Germany, of which General Milioptin, Russian Minister of War, was credited with being the chief promoter, are only postponed until France is ready, then these fortifications against a peaceful neighbor may be regarded as a sure preparation for a future aggressive war with Germany. Neither France nor Russia have ever been attacked by Germany. The colossal armaments of these two States, which by compulsion weigh upon the rest of Europe, can therefore only be based upon an aggressive policy."

Loxbox, February 24-A Berlin correspondent says be believes the article in the North German Gazette on the subject of Russia's intention to crect new fortifications, is merely part of an extra parliamentary agitation to secure the passage of the German Army Bill.

Loxoos, February 26 .- In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, moved the resolutions which have been prepared for the purpose of preventing the obstruction policy, pursued with such success last session by the Irish Home Rule members. These resolutions provide that after the Speaker shall have called any member to order on the ground of his obstructing the business of the House, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, he may rule that the member so offending shall not be permitted to speak on any subject during the remainder, although his right to vote shall not be interfered with. In moving these resolutions Sir Stafford referred to the high character which the House of Commons for a grest number of years has maintained as a deliberative and legislative | ceive a deputation of public-house keepers in bouy, and said it would be a great national ca-lamity if that character should be allowed to make to be submitted in writing. sink into contempt through the misguided action of any of its members.

Commons, on the resumption of the debate on the resolutions against obstruction, Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler), in a most temperate speech, criticised the resolutions, but declared himself opposed to obstruction. Ireland was | cess as a teacher and demonstrator. only to succeed in obtaining her legitimate demands by constitutional agitation.

Mr. Gladstone thought a case had arisen when it was desirable the House should take some measures in the direction proposed by the Government, but the proposal to exclude the obstructing member from voting would, in a large degree, be a punishment on the constituency for the offence of the member. He was of opinion that the whole decision as to who was obstructing the business of the House should rest on the Speaker.

After further debate, Sir Stafford Northcote said the object of the Government was not to propose a new rule but to prevent anseemly interruptions, and if the resolutions were carried and they did not make them a standing order, they would be neglecting their duty. Mr. Finnigan (National Liberal) denied the truth of the allegation that Parnell was obtaining money in the United States in the name of charity to be really for the electoral campaign in Ireland.

The debate in the House of Commons was

subdued. It would be imprudent to assume that all prospect of further resistance is at an

The Biddalph Affair.

The Biddalph Affair. The following letter, written by Rev. Faiher Connolly, of Biddulph, on the 19th inst., and ad-dressed to a Quebeo fournal, will be read with in-terest at this time:— "Sim.-Might I take the liberty of telling my friends in Quebec not to credit tono-hwit what is written of me by some viscious, vulgar corres-pondents from this place. Of course it will be at all times weet and agreeable to the morbid ap-petiles of bigots, and evil-doers, to see the name of a clergyman of any Church, but especially a Roman Catholic priest, connected in any way, no matter how remotely, with crime. That five of my parishioners have been murdered in cold blood, and that others of my parishioners are arcused of the murder, has given mea shock from which I can never sufficiently recover. In the meantime, my friends need feel no way alarmed in my regard. I trust I have never yet compromised my priestly character, and am sure there is no one in Biddulph can show me where I have compromised it here. That story of a Vieitant Counnitive is all booh. I never compromised iny priestly character, and am sure there is no one in Bidduiph can show me where I have compromised it here. That story of a Vigilant Committee is all bosh. I never formed a society in my life outside a Temperance Society, either here or anywhere else. What I did do, was to ask my people to sign a pledge to one another, that if anything stolen should be left on their premises, that they would endeavor to find out the owner, and if possible the thief, so that he might be proscuted according to haw; this step was not taken against the Donnellys in more than against any one else. However, it must be said that with the exception of the Donnellys, whose reputation was bud, I never net a more honest or more upright people in every line of life than my present broken-heart-ed parishioners. There is no man whatever in this place who believes the persons now accused would be guilty of the erime laid to their charge. I am yours, d.e., Joint CONSOLLY, Priest, "St. Patrick's Presbytery, Bidduiph, Ont."

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SCOTCH NEWS.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM .--Morrison Edmond, warehouseman, residing at Symmerfield, Leith, died from an overdose of laudanum which he had bought from a druggist and taken to alleviate pain.

IsLAY .- Wreck of a Large Schooner .- A large three-masted vessel went on the rocks at Coul-parish of Kilchoman, Islay, and immediately went to pieces. No person appeared to be on board of her, and nothing has come ashore as yet to show her name. She appeared to be only in ballast.

GRANGEMOUTH FRUS AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC .-A communication has been received from the Earl of Zcaland's commissioners, Messrs Dickson, law agents, Edinburg, stating that his Lordship would on no consideration re-

DEATH OF AN ABERDEEN PROFESSOR,-Profersor David Thompson, who for the last Loxbox, February 27 .- In the House of thirty-five years has held the chair of Natural Philosophy in Aberdeen University, died suddealy recently. He was the senior protessor in the University, and during his long period of office he gained distinguished suc-

ALLON.-Fatal accidentat the North British Railway Station. - A surfaceman named William Dewer was in the act of crossing the rails at Alloa Goods Station while some waggons were being shunted by an engine, when he was caught between the buffers of the engine and killed instantly. Deceased, who was a widower, and about sixty years of age, leaves a grown up family, and had been engaged as a surfaceman for about 13 vears.

KIRKWALL MAGISTRATES AND REPORTERS .- At senting almost every case in that Court. He said he was inclined to commit him for conthe burg Fiscal.

when it was customary for the young women to attend church bareheaded and barefooted, and dressed in a cotton printed shortgown. At that time Gaelic, though it is now nearly defunct, was the only language spoken in the district; and, as instances of the primitive

nature of the agriculture then prevailing, the manure was taken to the fields on the backs of horses in creels, the harness consisting of ropes made of flax. The ploughs were drawn by four horses, and the only iron about them was the coulter. But the cultivation of the land was neglected in consequence of the inhabitants preferring to engage in the illicit distillation of whiskey. The postal communication was so defective that it was often six weeks before a letter posted in Edinburgh was delivered, and the postage was 6d. The clothes worn by the men were all home-made. the wool being spun and dyed and woven by themselves.

At a meeting of Kilmarnock School Board, held on Monday night-Mr. James Brown presiding-a letter was read from Lord Oranmore and Browne, in which he wrote: "I send herewith a Protestant Cathechism. Believing it of the greatest importance that the Protestant youth of Scotland should know the reasons which induced their forefathers to throw off the errors of Rome, and that they should be aware that it is as necessary now as ever to support the principles of the Reformation as the only solid basis of religious and political liberty. I wish, with the sanction of your Board, to offer four prizes of \pounds^2 10s each for girls, and the same for boys, of the different Protestant denominations in Kilmarnock Academy, who gass the best examination in said Protestant Catechism. If your Board sanction this I will procure copies of the Catechism, and will get some gentleman to undertake the

examination at the same period as other examinations take place." The Rev. Mr. Power said that as a minister of the Catholic Church, consisting of 250,000,000 of souls, he deemed this communication altogether beneath his notice. But as an apostle of charity, he

looked upon it as throwing the apple of discord into the Board, where he had hitherto received the utmost courtesy. The members all expressed their disapprobation of the proposal, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Aitken, who, while not altegether approving of it, thought it worthy of consideration. It

was agreed to decline Lord Oranmore's proposal with thanks, some of the members suggesting that the prizes might be offered through a different channel.-Glasgow Herald.

On the 3rd February a conference of miners' delegates took place in Middleton Hall, Trongate. There was a numerous attendance, and Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., was present. Reports were given in from the various districts. Mr. Macdouald subsequently addressed the meeting, remarking that no doubt they had seen an account of the visitation of Mr. Ralph Moore to the Blantyre collieries, after which a prosecution took place, and two firemen were taken before Sherin' Birnie, the one fined in £1, and the other in £2. He had in his hand a full copy of the report that the two men made that morning, according to rule. This report stated that there was gas in no fewer than 17 places on the morning of 19th January. He was very loath to speak in any way that would tend to lower the confidence of the people in the Magistrates of the land, and he

had waited in the expectation, from the date

of the conviction till that day, in the hope

that some public newspaper would take up what he considered a gross and grievous Court held in Kirkwall recently, Mr. outrage, and a farce in the name John Coghill, senior police magistrate, charged of justice in the carrying out of of these communities, as they have been Mr. William Doherty, editor of the Caithness an Act of Parliament. Gas lighted in formed by colonies of monks from Germany. Courier, published in Thurso, with misrepreproduced a sacrifice of life proportionate to the terrible sacrifices that had taken place in tempt of Court, and that if he did not give that new colliery before. In consequence of correct reports of their proceedings, he would his calling attention to the matter, the Govhave no alternative but to hand him over to erament had sent down Mr. Dickenson to examine this colliery to see it kept right, but

LORD SANDON AND THE SEAMEN .- Lord still, in face of that, on this particular occa-

gratulations and hand-shakings between audience and students before parting, on the success of the entertainment. Thus was celebrated Washington's Birthday in a Canadian College.

Religious Mecord.

Bishop Marty's episcopal residence will be at Bismarck, Dakota.

Rt. Rev. John Walsh, of London, Canada, is going to build a grand Cathedral in his episcopal city.

Bishops.

monises to recome a second Father Matthew in the cause of Temperance. Ho has given the pledge to over 31,000 persons during thelast two years, and, as a rule, it has been faithfully kept. May the good missionary be long spared to his labors, and may they be blessed a thou-sand-fold!

We spoke last week, says the Catholic Telgraph, of the consecration of Bishop Marty, as the Vicar Apostolic of Dakota, up to that time Abbot of St. Meinrad's, Indiana. At an election held on the 4th ultimo, Father Fintan Mundweiler was chosen Abbot to fill the vacancy caused by the former Abbot's elevation to the episcopate. Father Fintan is a native of Switzerland, and was born July 12, 1835; was ordained to the priesthood September 11, 1859, and came to this country along with Father Martin Marty, in 1860. He was made Prior of St. Meinrad's Abbey in 1870, and has held that office ever since, administering the affairs of the Abbey during the absence of Abbot Martin in the Indian missions of the northwest. The new abbot is a man of piety, learning and ability, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his Benedictine brethren and of the neighbors of the Abbey. The illustrious Order of St. Benedict is in a flourishing condition in the United States. It has four mitred abbots-their abbeys are St. Vincent's near Latrobe, Pa.; St. Meinrad's, in Spencer county, Indiana ; St. Louis of the Lake, in Minnesota; and St. Benedict's at Atchison, Kansas : each abbey having monasteries or stations under 's jurisdiction. German is so far the language commonly used in most lished at Creston, Iowa, whose community consists altogether of English speaking monks.

Fighting Fitzgerald.

He was under the middle height; " his person very slight and juvenile; his counmuu nsinnating

Mr. James C. Flood, the well-known banker, has, on Feb. 10, contributed \$25,000 to the Irish Relief Fund.

Rt. Rev. John Quinan, Bishop of Mobile, Als., has ordered a Diocean collection for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

Monsignor Hassonn, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople; Monsignor Ricci-Paracelani, Majordomo to his Holmess; and Monsignor Lasugni, Secretary of the Congregation of the Consistory, are the three persons mentioned as likely to be created Cardinals in the next Con-sistory.

Cardinal De Luca, Bishop of Palestrina, has conferred, honorary canonries in the Cathesiral of Palestrina on Dr. Witt, President of the Cecilian Society at Ratisbon; Herr Haberl, Choirmaster of Ratisbon Cathedral; and Herr Konen, Choirmaster of Cologne Cathedral.

The Archbishop of Bordeaux, in forwarding 500 francs to the Archbishop of Dublin, on Feb. 22, says : France and Ireland are inseparable names, recalling community of faith and long-standing exchange of sympathy." The pro-prietors of the Paris Univers have remitted 18,000 france for relief purposes to Irich Catholic Bishops.

Bishops. Mr. Timothy M. Haley, London correspondent of the Dublin Nation, arrived at New York fist Wednesday, and started for the West last affaut to join Mr. Parnell, for whom he will act as secretary. Mr. Haley reports that there is general gratification in Ireland, and among the Irish in England and Scotland, at the success of Mr. Parnell, and at the multicence of the American people.

Mr. John Wanamaker, chairman of the Irish Relief Committee at Philadelphia, having tele-graphed to Dublin that doubts were expressed on this side as to further need of help, and asking for a statement of condition of famine in Ireland received a cable dispatch from Archibishop Methabe that the distress was increasing, and famine extending in some districts, and that money was urgently required for food and of seed.

That distinguished missionary, Rev. Father Henneberry, who for the past two years, has been giving missions in the Australian colonies, promises to become a second Father Matthow

John Callaghan
John Byrne
Bridget Gorman
Patrick Callshan

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

M. Mullin, lumberman	\$5	00
M. Fitzgibbon	5	00
Thomas Foy	1	00
Thomas O'Kcefe	5	00
John White	5	00
Montrealer, from Portland	4	00
Henry Sheehan	1	00
F. W	5	00
James Allen (second subscription).	5	00
An Ontario Priest	10	00
Another Ontario Priest	10	00

THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

Party Rioting in Armagh-Grangemen Attempt to Override Peaceful Tenants.

DUBLIN, February 25 .- A very outrageous affair occurred to-day near Portadown, a town in the county of Armagh, about ten miles from the city of Armagh, at the point where the Ulster Railroad crosses the River Bann. The county Armagh has a population of about 180,000 persons, of whom more than half are Orangemen of English and Scottish descent. The Orangemen are violent opponents of the other tenantry. To-day a Tenant Right meeting was convened near Portadown, and while it was in progress it was attacked by a mob of several thousand, armed with bludgeons and accompanied by a band of music. The attacking party had been collected from Armagh, Lurgan, Newry, and other towns, and had been called together by a circular from the County Orange Lodge, appealing to them to come out and squelch sedition by force. The Orangemen, who greatly outnumbered the attendants of the Tenant Right meeting, stormed the meeting, and afterwards assailed the Tenant-Righters. A number of these were severely wounded. While the fight was going on a great crowd accumulated on Armagh Bridge, across the River Bann, enjoying the sensation of witnessing in safety the spectacle. The agitation caused by this affair at Portadown and throughout the country is unabated.

DUBLIN, February 25 -All is gulet at Porta. down to-night. During the riotirg to-day many persons were seriously wounded. The police were powerless during the riot.

LONDON, March 1. - The House of Lords this evening read the Irish Relief Bill a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for the War Department, in introducing the Army Estimates, said the Government intended to make no change so far as regarded the number of men. He moved a vote of 131,859 men for the army, which passed. The remaining votes also passed. The Irish Volunteer Bill was rejected.

-The school trustees of the Missouri distested in the courts.

1 00 Gorman 2, William Seever 1, Mrs Wm Gre-1 00 gory 1, John O'Sullivan 1, Richard Toynton 1, Edward Baker 1, Daniel Cross 1, Michael Cross 2, Mrs Murphy 1, N Pillotte 25c, Robert Stringer 1, Jos Santoire 2, Mrs Jane Derome G Racicot 25c, Henry Stacy 1, Mrs Me-Mahon 25c, Richard Baker 2, J Provost 40c, Denis Cross 2, Friends 8.20, Olivier Chalony 50c, Charles Consigny 50c, John Sylvain 25c, 1 00 Narcisse Lamarre 50c, Altred Jadoin 2, Joseph 5 00 Maheny 2, Jeremie Laplante 15c, Louis 6 00 Beaudin 50c, Olivier Beaudry 25c, Geofroy 4 00 Brossard 20c, Celestine Rose 5c, Margarite 1 00 Rose 5c, Benjamin Macabe 35c, Joseph David 25c, J Bte Barre 10c, John McKenzie 1.50, Israel Foisy 1, Moise Dupuls 50c, Cyrille Consigny 50c, Patrick Powers 25c, Mrs Jane Grannell 25c, Peter Rooney 10, Alex McCollam 4, James Hunratty 2, Thomas Fitzsimons 1, John Mc-

Farlan 1, William Gruer 1, Patrick Farmer 1, Thos Farmer 1, Richard Wilson 35c, Robert Elliot 25c, James Bulger 2, Thos Bulger 1, William McCarty 50c, James Bullion 50c, John McCollam 1, William Wiley 1, John Hanratty 1, Mrs Thos O'Grady 1, Miss Mary F Wilder 1, Thos Allan 50c, Thos Stewart 50c, Mrs Matthew Orr 50c, John Gordon 25c, Mrs W Stewart 25c, Arthur Smith 1, Jas Kerr 50c, Mrs Robert Elliot 25c, Wm Morrison 50c. John Ritchie I, John Craig 50c, Thomas Reid 50c, A Friend 50c, Luke Bulger 4, John Mc-Carty 1, James Moore 2, J Lelevbre 3, Daniel Currie 2, Mrs Denis McGuire 1, Jas McNulty 1, John Lett 1, Mrs James Atkinson 1, Robert Orr 1, William Carson 1, A Friend 25c, Willlam Orr 1, Robert Carson 1, David Stewart 1, Robert McKell 1, James Gounrey 1, A Friend 25c, William Gaynor 1, John Gaynor 1, John Peddio 1, John Rutherford 1, Joseph Newland , Thos Gibbie 4, Robert Mow 1, Daniel Mc-Farlane 1. Stephen Patterson 1, A Friend 50c, Henry Bennie, sr, 1, Wm Long 50c, John Peddie 50c, James Elliot 1, Patrick Booney 1, Arch Craig 1, Wm Moore 1, Wm Allen 50c, Mrs James Power 1, Patrick Bulger 1, Martin Conners 1, Mrs Michael Leavy 1, Denis Dwyer 1, Miss Jane McGill 1, Mrs Jas P Lett 2, Wm Cross 1, Mrs Patrick Sullivan 50c, Patrick Leavy 50c, Patrick Sullivan 1.

More Deaths from Starvation.

The following is an extract from a report from Dr. Laffan, district medical officer, which was considered at the meeting of the Cashel board of guardians on Thursday, the 5th inst. :- ' I beg to report to you that two cases presenting all the symptoms of starvation have been admitted to the hospital, one of them from Ballysheehan side, the other was picked up in a fainting condition in the streets of Cashel. . . . Fince writing the above one of the parties has died."

A correspondent of the Nation writes :-A man named Thomas Martin died on the 3rd inst, at Fennor, Tramore, county Waterford, from absolute starvation. . . It is alleged that the deceased was four days without using a morsel of food whatsoever, and the medical doctor of the district, who saw him a few minutes after his death, reports that his stomach contained no traces of food. He was trict made a rule that no pupil should attend a soldier in her Majesty's service, but during school on the day after spending a night at a bis time in the Australian colonies he became ball. The legality of the measure is to be partly blind, owing to which he was discharged without a pension."

Charles South 1, George Winless 1, Daniel adjourned until to-morrow.

LONDON, February 28 .- A St. Petersburg despatch says :- It may be unintelligible to persons abroad how Nihilists succeeded in doing their work in the very residence of the Imperial tamily. Probably no other building in St. Petersburg is less safe than the Winter Palace. It always has been a refuge for numberless vagabonds, workmen, friends of servants and others, many without passports, who could not live with impunity anywhere else. The Imperial ukase last April gave full power to General Gourko to search the buildings of the Palace, but even that severe Governor-General could hardly venture, such is the Russian administration, to interfere with the special authorities of the Imperial residence. There is an old Russian law which gives the right of

SANCTUARY TO CRIMINALS

taking refuge within the buildings of the Imperial Palace, so far as concerns the ordinary police. No fewer than five thousand persons have been living in the Winter Palace, and nobody has ever known the precise duties of one-half of them.

LANORE, February 29 .- The English envoy to Ghuznee has been unsuccessful in his negotiations with Mahommed Jan. Abdul Rahman Khan is communicating from Balkh with Mahommed Jan and Ayoob Khan. The latter is reported to have received an offer from the Shah of a large bribe for the surrender of Herat, but declined it at the instigation of Abdul Rahman Khan.

PARIS, February 28 .- In the debate on Ferry's education bill in the Senate yesterday, Jules Simon maintained article seven, which prohibits the members of unauthorized societies from teaching in schools, was an onslaught upon the freedom of education, and concluded by saying :- "In the name of my Republican faith, I declare that to restrict the liberty of parents is to attack the principle of iberty, and is dangerous to the Republic."

LAHORE, February 28 .- Following is the programme the new Indian Government will enforce :-- One, Herat and Afghanistan to be placed under Persian rule. Two, Southern Afghanistan with Candahar as capital to be a dependency under British protection. Three, Eastern Afghanistan to be a dependency under British protection, with the capital at Cabul. These two dependencies to be garrisoned by native levies under English officers. Four-Portions of Afghan territory to be annexed to Khelat and Kashmere. Five, India retains Kurum, Khost and Khyber to Jelallabad. Finally-There is a strong in-clination to form Merv into a State under an Anglo-Persian guarantee.

NEW YORK, February 29 .--- Some of the Irish Societies have decided, after all, that they must march on St. Patrick's Day, or forfeit their charter. They will, therefore, organize and have a short parade in the morning from Union Square to the halls.

LONDON, March 1 .- Several moulders employed by the contractors of the Tay Bridge testified that the quality of the iron used for the castings was very inferior. The columns were frequently defective and of unequal thickness. The cracked, and scabbed cracks and holes were filled with putty or coment painted over.

The Times says: It is premature at present to consider what future settlement with At- the battle of Culloden, and he remembered

Sandon, before leaving Liverpool on Saturday, was waited on by a deputation of seamen, who pressed on his consideration, as President of the Board of Trade, certain grievances. They asked that certificates should be granted to able seamen, boatswains, stewards, &c., to distinguish competent men from others; also, that lodging-house keepers should be licensed, that accounts between captains and seamen should be regulated, and that vessels on long voyages should carry water condensers. Lord Sandon asked the deputation to submit to him the form of the proposed certificate and promised serious consideration to the other points named .- Glasyow Herald.

DISESTABLISHMENT MEETING AT PAISLEY .--- A public meeting was held on Monday at Paisley in favor of disestablishment. Resolutions were unanimously carried pledging the meeting to that policy, after being spoken to by several gentlemen, the majority of whom explained that the platform on which they proceeded was liberal unity first, and dises tablishment next. Dr. Hutton, however, protested that while desirous for liberal unity, he did not intend to be silent on the question which is so dear to his heart, and maintained that if there is to be silence on that question there should also be silence on the other questions which are now regarded by some as in the fore-front of the next liberal programme.-Scotch paper.

Deputations from the various lodges in the city of Glasgow district of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds (Ashton Unity) met in the Unitarian Church Hall, Great Hamilton street, on Monday, to open a new lodge. Brother Walter Gough, Provincial Chief Shepherd, presided, supported by Brothers Councillor Jackson, J. Napier, P. P. C. S., and others. The following note was read from the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in reply to a request to allow the lodge to be called after him :-" I am much honored by your request, and I can only reply to it by asking that the lodge will kindly use its own discretion in the matter to which you refer .--- Yours faithfully, W. E. Gladstone.-January 30th, 1880. Brother Councillor Jackson moved a vote of thanks to the right hon. gentleman.

A boy named John Waterson, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, who resided at Viaduct Row, near Fergushill, Ayrshire, has just died from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog on the 17th December last. The wound bled freely, and was cauterised with nitrate of silver, and was subsequently poulticed for a week. At the end of the month the wound was completely healed, and the lad returned to his usual employment. After being a fortnight at work, and 44 days from the time he was bitten, he was seized with purging and vomiting during the night, and again on the following night. When Dr. Milroy saw him for the first time, the dog bite was slightly painful and red. Two days afterwards symptoms of hydrophobia were unmistakeable, and the poor boy suffered a great deal up to the time of his death .- Glasgou Herald, 13th Feb.

DEATH OF AN AGED MAN .- There has just died in the parish of Glenisls, Forfarshire, at an age verging on 100, Alexander M'Intosh. a farmer, who had seen many changes during his life. When he was a young man he was acquainted with several who had fought at

sion, seventeen places were found, everyone | tenance extremely containing gas. At the present moment in | The existing taste for splendid attire he carthe sister isle there was a great amount of suffering in many districts. It was not too much to say that the people in many disbeen caused and aggravated by the want of a good harvest for three years in succession. Last year a greater calamity overtook them, for owing to the wet weather they were unable to procure their usual supply of turf, and the consequence was that the people in large and extensive districts were in great

misery through not having any fire, and he suggested that it would be a generous act to send half a ton of coal each across to Ireland.

Anniversary of Washington's Birthday at La Salle Institute, Toronso.

The aniversary of Washington's birth was this year, as usual, a day of rejoicing and gayety, of mirth and pleasure, among the Canadians as well as the Americans of La Salle College, Toronto. During the day the students enjoyed themselves exceedingly at the skating rinks, and other numerous amusements which the Queen City of the West presents.

In the evening the concert given by the Literary Association of the Institute was a grand success. The invitations were cordially responded to, and when the entertainment opened, with an overture from the orchestra, the spacious hall was filled to the door, by the elite of the fair city of Toronto. On the curtain rising Mr. J. F. Healy stepped forward and delivered finely the opening address.

Mr. Dunne's voice was next heard, sweetly undulating through the hall in that pretty song, "A Hundred Fathoms Deep." A pleasing dialogue followed, in which the fine clocutionary powers of W. Holowel and J. Culkin were advantageously displayed.

The next piece was a piano solo by Mr. J. E. Smith; the elegance, brilliancy and masterly style of this young gentleman's playing fairly delighted the audience, who gave vent to their pleasure in the enthusiastic applause which followed.

Mr. Dunne, in his personation of " Starving to Death," did justice to that fine declamation. La Salle Glee Club then gave a choice selection, after which John Lee ably recited the "Battle of Fontenoy.

The second part of the programme opened by a "Schottische," from the orchestra.

The oration on Washington, by Mr. M. A. Moran, did justice to the great qualities and brilliant genius of the First President of the great American Republic.

A vocal duct, "The Minute Gun at Sea," by the McCreary Bros., called forth a wellmerited encore.

Mr. Brown gave a very acceptable declama-tion, after which the College Glee Club gave

another pretty chorus, from Bellini's Opera, I Puritani. Then came the piece of the evening, a comic dialogue, which kept the house in roars of laughter from beginning to end. "Hail Columbia," by the orchestra, then ended one of the most enjoyable of enjoyed concerts, and many and cordial were the con- | apparatus stamps the date on each egg.

ried to the utmost. The button and loop of his hat, his sword-knot, and his shoe-buckles were brilliant with diamonds. His coat and tricts in Ireland were to a large extent vest were as rich as French brocade and velwithout food; they are to a large vet could make them. He wore a mult on extent shoeless, and their clothes were his left arm, and two enamelled watches, of a very poor description. This had with a multitude of seals dangling from either fob." Another writer describes the mufi as "drawing the eye of the public by its uncom-mon size; it fell from his chin to his toes!" Indeed, his foudness for glittering baubles and ultra-finery amounted to a passion. At a later date, when his house at Torlough was sacked by the mob of Castlebar, he estimated his loss, in jewels and embroidered robes, at upwards of £20,000. Among the articles purloined on that occasion he mentions-" A casquet convining a complete set of diamond vest buttons, two large enteraids, a hat band with five or six rows of Oriental pearls worth £1,500, a large engraved amethyst, a gold watch and chain studded with diamonds, several other gold watches and seals, a great number of antique and modern rings, gold shoe and knee buckles, silver shaving apparatue, several pairs of silver shoe and knee buckles, with £6,300 worth of other jewels." This diminutive, youthful-looking and ornate Fitzgeraid was pro-nounced "an effeminate little being" by those of his own sex who did not know him. As to those who did-"He was so light, foppish and distinguished none could think he was the man who had fought more duels than any other of his time." The dames, with-out exception, pronounced him "a fascinating creature." Nor was the opinion confined to them. One who owed him no good will, Sir Jonah Barrington, allows that " a more polished and elegant gentleman was not to he met with." And the renowned "Dick" Martin, who met him pistol to pistol and go the worst of the encounter, confessed the strong impression made upon him by "the elegant and gentleman-like appearance" of his antagonist. Even polished Peris admitted itself surpassed in all that was graceful and splendid by this extraordinary young Irishman. "Qui est ce seigneur?" asked the Parisians of one another, on seeing him for the first time, "D'ou vient-il? Il n'est pas Francais. Quelle magnificence! Quelle politesse! Est-il possible qu'il soit etranger!" Let us now conceive this dazzling outside as covering the best and boldest rider, the deftest swordsman, the surest shot, and the most reckless gambler of the day ; let us conceive him with literary tastes, an author and a patron of authors; with as much subtlety as daring; with intensest pride of race and in. tensest contempt for all that was vulgar; and with a repugnance that was absolutely passionate for the gross vices and casualties and the coarse amusements of his era-and we shall have some idea of what "Fighting Fitzgerald" really was .- From " Fighting Fitzgerald," in the Cornhill Magazine.

> A hen always kicks backward after laying an egg. A Bridgeport Yankee is reported to have turned this fact to account in inventing a device to prevent the sale of stale eggs. When the hen kicks she hits an electric disk to which is attached a rubber stamp, and the

Friendsbips.

The glowing wreaths that 'mid curled locks re pose Through night of pleasure worn, dyrtle and jasmine, orange flower and rose, Fail shrivelled by the morn.

The simple immortelles for loved ones twined With many a tear and sigh. Hung 'round the cross-the rain-compelling wind.

And winters snow defy.

Thus glided friendships, knit by pleasure brief, Fade when joy's scenes have passed; But duller links, annealed by burning grief Through obequered years shall pass lost. Ottawa, Feb. 16th 1880.

AGRIOULTURE.

How to Plow.

In cutting farrows nine inches wide, the time required to plow an acreat the following rates would be-

Going at the rate of 1; miles per hour	our	s 20 m	inutes
Going at the rate of 14 miles per hour		30	
Going at the rate of 21 miles per hour	41	3 0	"
Going at the rate of S} miles per hour	44	8	**
In this table no allowance is:	mad	e for	turn"

ing. The distance traveled in plowing an acre is as

Width of furrow Sin-	Distance, 12; miles.
Width of furrow 9 in-	Distance, 11 miles.
Width of furrow 10 in-	Distance, 99-10 miles.
Width of furrow 11 in- ches.	
Width of furrow 11 in-	Distance, 81 miles.

Subsoiling.

Subset of the subset is the subset of the subset is subset in the subset is produced by following it to the surface. In spade work, it is done by throwing the fop spit forward, and loosening without pringing it to the surface is produced by following in the furrow of the surface plow with a subset plow. In plowing, the is not passes like a wedge, or like a mole, it hough the subset is produced by following it to fail back, in a loosened condition, into its original place. There are several forms of this implement. That which is best known being a casi-iron plate shaped very nuch like the land side and projecting point of the common plow. On the right-hand side, in the place of the mouid board, there is a rising flange, or inclined plane, which raises the earth on that side about four inches, (with a slight side thrust). As the plow passes through the ground, the loosened subsoil fails off behind. The tool does good work, but requires a heavy team. On land that needs draining, subsoiling is of no use, at least its effect is uot permanent enough to make it pay; but in a soli that is effect. A well-drained subsoil, that has been once well broken up with a subsoil plow. It effect. A well-drained subsoil, that has been once well broken up with a subsoil plow, it here say in the lower soli for the deeper entrance of roots, and these changes, together with the subsoil, entirely changing its character. The more ready admission that is given to the water of rains and to the circulation of air, hastens the chemical changes in the composition of the surface are avery few years, a subsoil, and these changes, together with the condition of the wind. When the crop is ready in the bear with the subsoil, which has been turned by the surface prote, there toos ends to deal of a trans and to the circulation of air, hastens the chemical changes in the composition of the subsoil, which as the subsoil water are subsoil, and these changes, together with the deep of the roots, will in time bring the solit of the deep of the subsoil

The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following in the furrow of the surface plow. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following the furrow of next to the cuffit inclust size, running six or eight inclust the steel and drawn by one horse, is a capital cuffit. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following the furrow of the surface plow. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following the furrow of the surface plow. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following the furrow of size, running six or eight inclust the surface plow. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following the furrow of the surface plow. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following the furrow of the surface plow. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following the furrow of the surface plow. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that of following the furrow of the surface plow. The steel subsolier has other uses besides that deep and drawn by one horse, is a capital cufti-thoroughly than any other implement. It should not, however, be run so near to the rows as to cut off the spreading roots, nor should it be rever th. The larger sizes, running a foot or more deep. growth. The larger sizes, running a foot or more deep, at intervais of two feet in width, will loosen up a run-down or hide-bound meadow or pasture, a run-down or hide-bound meadow or pasture, so that a top-dressing and subsequent rolling will often restore its fertility, and postpone the necessity of bringing it into cultivation. Land that has been plowed in autumn may be better prepared for the planting of the next spring by the use of this tool-crossing the field first in one direction and then in the other-than by the use of the common plow. Of course, the harrow would be as necessary in the one case as in the other.

As the draining away of the water in which the particles of the soil are immersed allow roots to travel over while pasturage, and allows the changing air to do its work of chemical pre-paration, so the finer pulverization of the pas-ticles is conductive to the increasing richness of the land, to the beiter supply of food, and to the easier seeking of food by the plant. The grest pulverizer in our northern latitudes is frost, to the action of which sufficient refer-ence has been made in the preceding chapter. The tools which we use for the work of pulveri-zation, after the plow and the subsoller, are the roller, the harrow, the cultivator, the horse-hoe, etc.

The Roller.

The Boller. The best roller (and the most costly) is made of cast-iron wheels, from twenly to thirty-six inches in diameter, and twelve wide, set close together op an iron axle, on which they revolve independently. From four to six wheels (or sections) are used together, and they are pro-vided with a pole and doable-trees, and with a box in which stones may be placed if extra weight is desired. This roller has the great ad-vantage of turning around without disturbing the surface of the soil, as it would if all in one place.

the surface of the soil, as it would if all in one plece. A cheaper roller, and one answering a toler-ably good purpose, is made by setting a smooth-ly shaven log so as to revolve in a frame simi-lar to the one referred to above. The roller has several important uses. By passing over the land after plowing, it settles the furrows so that they will not be turned over by the harrow, and it gives the best possible crushing to the top of the slice, grinding it to dust. After the harrow has cut the ground (which the plow has inverted in a lumpy condi-tion) into smaller lumps, the roller passes over it again and crushes there still smaller. The more frequently the two operations succeed each other, the finer the soil will become, expecially at the top, while each rolling presses down to the general level of the surface such stones as the harrow may have thrown up.

presestiones as the harrow may have thrown up. Used in the spring, on winter grain, or on mow-ing land or pastures, the roller corrects the "heaving" effects of the winter's frosts, settles the plants back into their places, and compresses fine soil closely around their roots. It, at the same time, presses loose stones into the ground, and prepares a smooth surface for the mowing machine, or reaper. Of course this implement, like all others which are intended to make the soil smoother or finer, should be carefully kept off from the land when it is so wet that, instead of crumb-ling under the treatment it becomes only more closely compacted. There is, however, no ob-jection to its use, but almost always an advan-tage in the dryest weather of summer. As the rolier is used only during a very small part of the year, it is far more likely to rust out than to wear out. It should, therefore, be carefully housed when not needed in the field, and it will be much easier to work if occasionally greased. greased.

The Harrow.

This ancient, time-honored, and unsatisfac-

This ancient, time-honored, and unsatisfac-tory tool-only a better-than-nothing affair, at best-must retain its hold on the affections of those who like it, and command the toleration of those who use it without liking it-on the principle that (to reverse an old saw) handsome does that handsome is. A harrow tooth. (especially if made of iron and well sharpened.) if furnished with a suitable handle, would be the best sort of tool with which to pack the eath around newly set fence-bosts. It is impossible to drop it into the ground or to drag if in a vertical position over the ground without packing the earth below its point. The earth in a fance hole that has been packed in with a sharp crowbar may be made solid to within two inches of the surface, too is solid for any plant to thrive in, although the immediate surface may be time and soft as a flower-bed. Of course, it would take a good many harrow-logs to pack the lower soli to any thing like this decree but every time a sharp-nothed iron.

leave it less fortile than they found it, they, at same time, in America at least, leave it tamed, peopled, and better for habitation. What they destroy on the one hand, they more than build up on the other. The farmers of the West deal with wide areas and large herds. Their pioneer life has its hard-ships, and its compensations; and I very much doubt the justness of most of the criticiams, which we, who have different necessities, are so free to bestow upon them. Assuredly, our intense system of cultivation, which is neces-sarily confined to small farms, would fail if at-tempted on the frontier. We may well afford to let them follow the path that their circum-stances have marked out for them, for, after all, it is but the thin surface of the land that they in-jure, and while they will destroy it for the sort of farming that they pursue, they will hardly touch the stores from which a better system of and more permanent fertility. (To be Continated.)

(To be Continued.)

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake 11-G of larger profits.

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cared. An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows, Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad-dressing with stamp, naming this papee, W. W. SITERAR, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y. 9-G-eow

Hower-bed.
Hower-bed.
Of course, it would take a good many harrow-ligs to pack the lower soil to any thing like this the gree, but every time a sharp-toothed iron harrow is drawn across it, it exercises a ten-thar dency in this direction, and although I use it insystem of a substitute and know no-thar some efficient substitute may yet be found, and I should have much faith in the success of the steam grubber, which have square, case-hardened, chisel-like ends
The sorts of harrowsin use are numerous, and are generally familiar to all. A very good onc thas a single square frame, with about twenty teeth. This, in a rather heavy soil, is enough for a single light team.
In using the pointed-tooth harrow, where it is considerable outay of power on the part of the feet wide apart on the harrow, throwing the weight first on one side and then on the other. This gives a swaying movement to the im-plement, which tears up the soil very thorough-iy.
In considerable outay of power on the part of the steam out of the soil very thorough-iy.
In using the pointed-tooth harrow, throwing the weight first on one side and then on the other. This gives a swaying movement to the im-plement, which tears up the soil very thorough-iy.
In considerable outay of power on the part of the steam supplement, which tears up the soil very thorough-iy.
In the harrow, throwing the weight first on one side and then on the other. This gives a swaying movement to the im-plement, which tears up the soil very thorough-iy.
In the throes of a railway excite-ment. Last year the Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway secured a chatter for the

not in a sufficient degree to make the operation advisable. The depth of the working of the subsoil plow is regulated by means of a clevis, in the same manner as that of the surface plow, and it may be made to run from six inchesto eighteen in-ches below, necording to the character of the subsoil and the strength of the team. As many as eight oxen are sometimes used, and eften a single pair will do good work. The "trick" of the work is to set the plow as deep as it will work without getting beyond the condict of the plowman. It has a wonderfuil tendency to take two deep a hold, as soon as it in the field, one projecting a road by way of St. Johns, and the other desiring to run midway through the counties, under the name of the Montreal Frontier Railway. The County Council met to-day to discuss the matter, Mr. Macfarlane, Warden, in the chair. An animated discussion took place as to the merits of the different schemes. The Frontier Company is said to be a project of the Rome & Watertown road for the extension of its line. Mr. Cameron, M.P.P., and Mr. Johnston, reported the results of the late interviews with Mr. Hickson, Vice-President of the Champlain Company. Mr. Johnston thought the terms offered unreasonable, favored the American project, and desired to support its application for a charter. Messrs. Edwards, Oliver, Barr, Long and others thought that the Council should be cautious in committing itself at the moment to any one scheme. Mr. Cameron said Mr. S. W. Foster and C. P. Davidson were present on behalf of the Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway, and moved that they be heard. This was carried unanimously, and both gentlemen spoke at length, urging the advantages of the line they represented and the desirability of further interviews with the Directors of their Company. After a long consultation a motion fo this effect was carried, and the meeting adjourned. Maine News. Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities .- Portland Argus.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Persia is preparing to march on Herat. Trickett will meet Hanlan in England. The Czar is reported to be unconscious. An English squadron has arrived at Salo-

nica. Moscow suggests the appointment of a

Dictator. Humbert, of Italy, has entertained Nordenskiold.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt last

night in Havana. M. de Lesseps arrived in New York yester

day from Panama. The French Government has declined to

extradite Hartmann. King John, of Abyssinia, has left Debara

Lahor to suppress a revolt. Five thousand ties for the Grund Trunk Railway have lately been purchased in Madoc. An engineer proposes to drain Lake Ainslie, C.B., and thus reclaim 18 square miles of good land.

Turkey has resumed negotiations with Greece on the new basis proposed by Great Britain.

Sixty-five French-Canadians, bound for the Western States, have passed through Toronto.

The Imperial Parliament has appointed a select committee to investigate the loading of grain ships in bulk. The Belleville Gas Co. have reduced the

price of gas to \$2.50 per 1,000 feet to consumers of 5,000 feet and upwards. The Irish Catholics of Picton propose to

build a church, and, with a view of raising funds, have opened a grand bazaar.

The Emperor of Germany has urged on the President of the Reichstag the absolute necessity of passing the Army Bill. A vote of \$20,000 for the the Irish relief

fund will be brought down in the supplementary estimates of the Ontario Legislature this afternoon. Some of St. Catharines' people are arranging to load a vessel, at Kingston, with ice, the crops in Burlington Bay being almost a com-

plete failure. The Belleville City Council have appointed a Board of Health consisting of a medical health officer, an alderman, and the Inspector

of the Poor. THUBSDAY.

Bismarck will not visit Rome. Shuka, a Russian poet, is dead. Fighting has been resumed at Herat. Grevy has been elected a life Senator. Hartmann will be surrendered to Russia. Diphtheria prevails around St. John, N.B. Fredericton is negotiating for water works. Kingston vessels are loading ice for the Vest.

St. Petersburg students are threatened with lynching.

Germany will not resume negotiations with the Vatican.

Ontario refineries want an increase in the tax on petroleum.

Dr. Rowland, of Quebec, is suffering from the bite of an epileptic patient. Cardinal Newman is suffering from the ef-

fects of a fall, by which one of his ribs was broken. Mahomed Jan will not meet General Roberts at Cabul, but will do so on neutral territory.

San Francisco bas added 400 men to her police force for the purpose of employing indigent men. A Greek has been arrested in Constanti-

onle for having an infernal machine destined

COATED PILLS, which are entirely safe in their operations and have become the most popular medicament upon the continent in imparting relief and a speedy restoration to RESULTS TELL health of the native body. They work as a charm without debilitating the system.

Dry Goods.

SPECIAL SALE.

Special sale of White Cottons all this week; also, of all kinds of Linen Goods, such as Dam-acks. Napkins, Toweis, Huckaback and Glass Cloth.

GRASS LINENS.

EMBROIDERIES AT S. CARSLEY'S.

\$1.500 worth of Embroidery on view at Cars-

189's. £390 sterling worth of Embroidery for sale at

LADIES' I PLY CUFFS.

LADIES' FANCY SCARES.

GOSSAMER FOR VEILS.

2c. FRILLS. 2c.

Frilling, Frilling by the piecs, Frilling, by the yard, useful Frillings, pretty Frillings, elegant Frillings, Frillings to sult all people and for all

Frills at 2c each. Frillings at \$1.50 per yard.

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MONTREAL.

For Sale.

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Soap, Candles, &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

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20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush, per scre. No Manuro needed. Good climate, pure water,

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GOLDEN BELT.

83 to 87 per acre. 11 years credit. When

Kansas.

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information FREE.

Carsley's.

each.

A Discontented Baby's Diary.

1. January-Just born. Here's a lark! Papa does not seem very pleased, though.

1. February—Every night pa walks up and down the bedroom with me when I squeal. 1 must do something.

1. March-Nurse is a spiteful thing; she sticks pins into a fellow on purpose.

As the results of the effort of the Mercantile Agency system and the working of the Insol. vency Act business, failures are increasing faster than ever. By the use of the Agences, unscru-pulous, incompetent and insolvent persons or firms can operate upon the banks and borrow money from them up to the very day of failures, and by the use of the Insolvency Act can get whitewashed and GO ON AGAIN. Bank share-holders should, at any cost, stop this Agency system of operating upon the banks to unmerci-fully. Almost every dollar lost by the banks is by men who lend themselves to subscribe to one or more of the Agencies. We challenge any bank manager or director to contradict this statement. SPECIAL SALE. 1. April-After all one may even weary of the bottle.

1. May-I wish 1 could cut a tooth; I'd bite nurse.

1. June-What a nuisance it is to have relations who keep on saying "Ketchetty, ketchetty," and dig in your ribs with their forefingers. When I grow up I'll do it to them,

and see how they'll like it. 1. July-There are three babies next door

Special sale of Grass Linens and Brown Hol-lands all this week. got the measles. I get nothing. It's awfully dull.

1. August-One of the babies from next door came in to see us to-day; and I heard ma say, "He hasn't got the measles now ?" " No," said the babe's ma. There's a greedy sneak

for you. Left 'em at home. 1. September-Nurse drinks something

Ladies' Linen Cuffs, 17c, 25c, 30c, 35c per pair. Ladies' 4-ply Linen Collars-our own make. out of a black bottle. I've caught her at it. It isn't the same that is in my bottle either. If I were a bit bigger I'd change 'em. Ladies' China, India, Japanese, Corded, Twilled and Plain Silk Scarfs at S. Carsley's, Ladies' Rich Embroidered Scarfs, He and Ive

1. October-Blessed if this ain't a nice go, neither. Some one called to-day to see ma and pa, and they said it was uncle, and gave me to him to kiss. He didn't kiss me though, with what you might call a good

Gossamer for vells, in all shades. Good assortment of Spotted Vellings and Plain Brussels Net Veilings. will. Then they asked him again, and then they gave me to him to nurse, and he pinched me.

1. November-This is worse than ever. Why, here's another baby now, and they say he belongs to our house: and they're not going to send him away. Don't even know how to feed himself out of the bottle. Well of all—never mind.

1. December-Got to sleep in the same Special inducement to persons buying whole pleces of Embroidery. See prices—31c, 4c, 41c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, Fringes, Underwear, Corsets, Kids and Hu-slery can be bought to advantagent S. Careley's, crib with him now! Wait till he goes to sleep; I'll give him such a oner. Here is a beast of a baby! He won't go to sleep, and not a soul in the same crib can get a blessed wink. - Lon lon Judy.

Saying Mass Seated.

Two singular instances of saying Holy Mass n a sitting posture are upon record. Pope A wo sugular instances of saying Holy Mass in a sitting posture are upon record. Pope Benedict XIV. did so in his declining years, when, through great feebleness of health, he could neither stand nor kneel, and the same is recorded of the saintly and ever-memorabl Pou-tiff, Pope Plus VII.—Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.

The Golden Rose.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. lately conferred the Golden Rose on the new queen of Spain, a mark of distinction which has highly gratified the Court of Madrid. Queen Christine Imme-diately wrote to the Pope a very warm letter of thanks, in which her Majosty declared that she would do her utnost to deserve the hopor paid her, and the Court of Vienna manifested equal pleasure at the Pontiff's act.

A Scene at the Arion Ball.

Among the gay maskers that crowded the floor at the Arion Ball on Thursday evening was one lady who apparently defied all efforts at detection. She seemed familiar with many notable people, and her frequent mention of their names and associations fairly puzzled them to locate her identity. When masks were taken off, and recognition followed recognition many good jokes were laughed over when discoveries were made as to personality. PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, But amid all this scene no one seemed to Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. recognize the strange lady masker; her face

Trenching.

Trenching. In the Island of Jersey, (in the English Chan-nel,) which has always been noted for its great there grown, which are extensively used in cat-ile-feeding, and which require a very deep soll, —there has been used for a hundred years what is known as the Great Jersey Trenct Plow, which, drawn by six or eight horses, turns the soll to a depth of from one and a half to two feet, the surface soil and the manure being first urned into the bottom of the deep farrow by an ordinary plow drawn by two horses. Neighbors "Join teams" for the operation, which is called "The Great Digging." For the deep cultivation of gardens and small tracts, it is customary to do the work of trench-about two feet wide, and of the desired depth, throwing the soil all out on one side, then to dig down to the same depth for another two leet, putting the top soil in the bottom of the first completely inverting the soil. The manure is either put at the bottom of the trench or mix a department here has been dug out, the earth thrown in the first trench is wheeled around and used is the to the third time, that no benefit at ani educate to the outay can be hoped for from either trenching or subsoiling, unless the sub-soil is either naturally or artificially) well drained.

Plowing With Three Horses Abreast

It is generally considered that three borses working abreast exert as much force on a plow working abreast exert as much force on a plow as four horses working in pairs, and such ex-perience as I have had in the matter indicates that the opinion is a correct one. There are several methods for gearing such teams. The simplest, and, I think, the best, is by the use of an evener, with a set of double-trees and a sin-gle-tree. The reins may be arranged in a triple set, or, with a tractable team I have meaning found if

The relax may be arranged in a triple set, or, with a tractable team, I have usually found it sufficient to the three bits together, and to rass a single rein to the outside rings of the bits of the two outside horses. It is especially desira-ble that one horse should walk in the furrow and the other two on the unplowed land where they have the best footing. This requires the plow to be set far to the furrow.

Pulverizing.

Reduce the soil to a powder, or bring it as near-ly to that condition as you can. The roots of plants absorb only such matters as are present-ed to them on the outsides of the particles of the soil, and the air, water, and manure which pre-pare the plantfood to be taken up, can only act on such surfaces. A soil may contain enough nineral food for twenty cross, and yet be prac-tically barren, if its food is locked up within im-penetrable c ods.

and that it is less popular that when its into-duced. For the simple purpose of cultivating the ground between rows of plants, without refer-ence to the killing of weeds, there is no imple-ment to be compared to the smallest size sub-soil plow, which may easily be drawn by one horse to a depth of from five to eigh. inches, and which leaves the soil lighter and more exposed horse to a depth of from live to eigh. inches, and which leaves the soil lighter and more exposed to the air than any of the se-named cultivators. If the rows are more than two feet apart, the subsoiler should be run twice in each space, but not so close to the plants as to disturb them in their position, as this would cause the breaking off of important feeding roots, while the tool it-self might cut off some of the more important

self might out off some of the more important side roots. In fact, in cultivating hoed crops, it is prudent to act on the theory that, after they have at-talaed one-half their growth, their roots occupy the whole space between the rows, and after this to confine the cultivator to the most shallow work that will break the crust of the ground, and kill such weeds as may still be growing. In the early stages of growth, cultivate as deeply as possible-late in the season, only an inch or two.

The Horse-Hoe.

The Horse-Hoe. A modification of the cultivator, and, for most uses, an improvement on it, is the horse-hoe, which has a sharp tooth in front for a steering pivot; a small plow-shaped tooth at each side, which may be made torun very close to the row, as it throws the earth from it; and a broad V-shaped, knifelike blade at the rear, ending in a rising comb. The knife edge cuts off all weeds about an inch below the surface, and has suffi-cient bend to throw back, toward the row, the earth that the wing plow draws from it—leaving it very loose and fine. The intention of the rising comh at the back

earth that the whip provide a state of the back it very loose and fine. The intention of the rising comb at the back is to leave the weeds on the surface, allowing the earth to fail through the spaces. I never could see that this part of the programme was carried out; but, notwithstanding this, it is a capital tool, and, with the small subsolier for the earlier root is all that could be desired for small-sized

tool, and, with the small subsoller for the earlier work, is all that could be desired for small-sized fields. Whatever kind of horse-hoe or cultivator we may use, they will usually be found profitable, in proportion to the trequency and the depth of their use :—the only qualification of this state-ment being, that their vigorous use should cease after the side roots of the crop have spread so as to occupy all or nearly all of the ground between the rows,

Manures.

Manarcs. So long as men are cultivating a soil whose virgin fartility responds to their demands with unfailing generosity, so long as the tickling hoe brings the brightest harvest smille, it is useless to talk to them about manure. Indeed, it would not pay under such circumstance to use manure, and we have no right to expect any thing to be done in farming that does not pay. The East has been, and the West now is (very largely) in the hands of farmers who found, or who find, that their fields produce large crops, year after year, without the cost and labor of manuring. Manure would not increase their yield at all in proportion to the outlay. That the soil is being made less valuable for posterity its occupants cunnot be convinced. Their parti-cular locality is an exception to the contrary. After all, why need they be convinced? It wou'd be better for posterity that they should prevent the soil from growing poor; but posterity, when its time shall come, will be amply repaid for making it rich again, and will have, by reason of a more dense population, better facilities for doing so. In the abstract, it is a sad thing to soe the lower of production diminishing under cul-tivation; but we have no just visit to barme those who are the cause of the decrease. They are cultiled to their use of the land and if they are entitled to their use of the land and if they when she needs such succour.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Plunket.

(Central News Telegram,)

At an early hour on Saturday week Mr. Parnell was cabled to by two of his personal friends, who summarised the language used with reference to him in the House of Commons by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Plunket. I understand a reply was received yesterday afternoon from the hon, member for Meath. announcing that he would start immediately on his return home, and expressing a hope that Mr. Plunket would not take chelter behind his Parliamentary privileges, but would accept outdoor responsibility for the language he had used.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The re-markable remodies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most timid invalids may use both the Oint-ment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing

to blow up the Sultan. The French Ambassador to Constantinople

is to be recalled, on account of repeated disagreements with Sir Austin Layard. Emperor William censures the Czar on his

narrow escape for not having accepted an intimation of the plot when offered by the Berlin police.

FRIDAY.

Navigation was opened at Toronto yesterday

H. R. H. Princess Louise is still suffering,

A Mussulman rising has occurred in Roumelia.

Brisbois, the Gatineau murderer, is still at large.

Mgr. Cazeau has received the title of Canon of Aquin.

Laborers on Section 15, Canada Pacific, are on strike.

Mr. James P. Wells, Sheriff of Prescott and Russel, is dead. Hartmann confesses complicity with the

Czar's assassins. Small-pox of a most virulent type prevails

in Markham Township.

Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, the Irish agitators, will plead to their indictments tomorrow.

The Home Bulers do not intend to propose any direct negative motion to Sir Stafford Northcote's obstruction resolutions.

A Montreal firm is seeking to purchase the products of the woollen manufacturers, at Belleville, Ont., and to engage them to work on goods for the fall, for which patterns will be furnished.

APHONIA CURED .- FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. - Aphonia or Loss of Voice is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflammation of leading stores where ladies trade that they the lining membrane, from cold, or from nervous derangement.

LITTLE BEGINNINGS. - The steam which raised the lid off the kettle led a philosophic mind to utilize it for man's benefit. No one dreamed that we should now be dragged along by it at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When Perry Davis made a miles an hour. When Perry Davis made a preparation for the medicinal use of his family, thirty years ago, neither he nor any man imagined that it would now be sold in every land, and prove to be the PAIN-KILLER of the

People never get bilious until they eat more than is necessary to supply the natural waste of their bodies and more than their stomachs are capable of digesting and converting into healthy flesh and blood. Biliousness is the result of indigestion, and no one is over bilious that is not dyspeptic. Regularity in eating, abstinence from food a sufficient length of time between meals to enable the stomach to rest and recuperate, will, in many cases, restore the impaired digestion. The speediest plan; however, to effect a change in the system, is to dislodge the strength by helping exhausted nature just superabundant matter collected in the stomach by the use of DR. HENRICK'S SUGAR

was devoid of all disguise, and while she still Nos. 298 & SO1 William Street persisted in calling many by name, none July 22. seemed to know her, until at last a gentleman with whom she was in conversation exclaimeu : "Why, you are Mrs. ---- (mentioning the name of a lady well-known to our theatrygoers for the past thirty years.) What have you been doing to yourself? You look-well, certainly not over twenty-five. (She is double that.) This is, without exception, the most wonderful transformation scene I have ever witnessed." "Well," replied the lady, acknowledging her identity, "I don't mind telling you, or anybody else for that matter, for I do not believe in keeping so important a matter secret, particularly when my own sex can receive so much benefit. You know very well how wrinkled my tace had become, and how many great horrid red freckles I had, and in fact I was becoming generally passe. I had used, in old times, various cosmetics in my professional capacity, which while being of momentary benefit only aided in proclaiming my advancing years, so that I had almost lost confidence in preparations of this kind. Quite recently I have been reading about Gouraud's Oriental Cream, and though of little faith determined to try it. Having the Arion Ball in view, I commenced its use about three weeks ago, satisfied that, as Dr. Sayre had given it his indorsement and the Board of Health had exempted it from condemnation where so many other preparations had been forbidden to be sold, and the proprietor actually did not hesitate to place it in his mouth, that no very great harm could come from its use. I went to the principal office, No. 48 Bond street, and, atter a conversation with the lady in charge, purchased a package. You see the result. I am not ashamed of it, and while the world at large knows my age, they cannot say I am not a handcome woman. Since I have commenced its use, its merits haev led me to enquire, and I find it is sold by all first-class Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe, and have noticed on visiting Macy's, Ebrichs', Bloom's, Stern's and all the

have it for sale on their counters, and, from

the inquiries I have made at those places,

find it has outsold all competitors. You are

safe in recommending it to your lady friends,

for here you see its good results"-and, taking

the arm of her escort, who came up at that

moment, she was whirled off in the dance, the

observed of all observers .- New York Evening

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Reauty of Polish, Saving, Labor, Cleanliness, ility and Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

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Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

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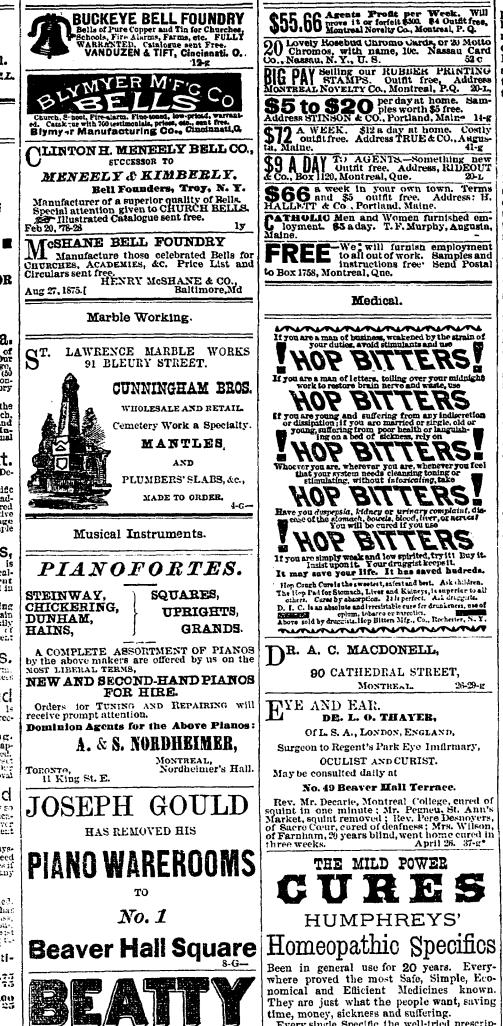
tions, its effect is simply wonderful. Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. Files, It is the greatest known remedy : rap-idly curing when other medicares have failed. Fond's Extract Medicated Paper for close: use, is a preventive arainst Chaims and Itles. Our Outment is no great pervice where the removal of clothing is inconvenient. For Broken Breast and

Sore Nipples. The Extract is so clous that mothers who have once used it will merce the without it. Our **Olutament** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No phys-be called in for the majority of femalo disease if the National December 2019 Full directions accompany CAUTION.

CAUTION. Pond's Extract Has been initated. the words "Pond's Extract The genuine has and our picture trademark on surrounding bas wrapper. None other is genuine. Always Tests on having Pond's Extract. Take no other pic-paration. It's never sold in bulk, or by measure Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Arti-cles and Specialties, POND'S EXTRACT. 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.75 Toilet Cream. 100 Chatarth Curc. 25 Dentifrice. 50 Numai Syringe. 25 Online Soap (3 Cks) 50 Namai Syringe. 25 Online Mark Strader Co.,

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Bells, &c.

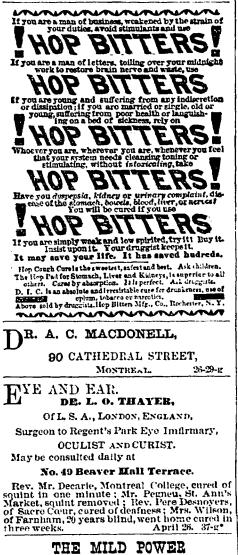
Miscellaneous.

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Medical.



Shrewduces and Ability." Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation .- Examiner and Chronicle.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS FORE-FATHERS.

We have previously intimated that Mr. Parnell had little or no experience in public speaking. From native modesty, or a diffidence in his own powers, he shrank from ob-truding himself on audiences accusto being addressed by orators, tomed rhetoricians, and practised debaters. But to carry out the scheme of tactics which was slowly maturing in his mind it was absolutely needful to gain such experience, and to the task he began to set himself at the beginning of the Parliamentary session of 1876. The strength of his purpose impelled him to surmount every obstacle that lay in his path; to he made use of the House of Commons as a debating society in which he might acquire ease and fluency of public address. The first opportunity of which he took

advantage was of a kind peculiarly grateful to him. It was supplied by the very first of the resolute struggles to which some members of the Irish Parliamentary party have since very often treated the assembled Commons of Westminster, and which have received from the newspapers the expressive designation of "Scenes in the House."

The "scene" to which reference is , now made arose in this way :--Early in each session the Commons elect members to sit on various committees having certain duties to discharge in connection with the business of the House. The Whig and Tory party leaders usually agreed beforehand on a list of members for each committee, taken impartially from the ranks of both parties in fair proportion to their respective numbers, with the result that when the elections came on each name was passed simply as a matter of course, such a thing as taking a division against anyone being almost unheard of. The formation of a third party—the Home Rule one—disturbed the little arrangement mentioned, and at the beginning of 1876 both Whigs and Tories combined totally to ignore the existence of that third party by drawing no members of committees from its ranks. Some of the Irish representatives made up their minds to resent this grossly unfair course of the English party managers by indiscriminately challenging every name put up for election.

brought them all under the operation of the half-past twelve rule, and so checkmated those who had framed it. The cry of "ob-struction" was at once raised by those in-jured innocents: vagne but dreadful punish-ments on the offending pair were darkly menaced in the British prints; cold looki from the majority of their own colleagnes, and angry ones from the great mass of British members, met Messrs. Purnell and Biggar for their spirited but most nutural action : every-their gwas done by friend and foe alike to make their position most unpleasant; yet, though they did not revel, as Mark Tapley might have done, in the annoyance that in-cessantly met them—indeed, if the plain truth is to be told, they felt the bolts keenly they had entered, and dug a deep grave for that "rule of the House" which had been so craftily devised to hamper Irish bills alone. Man English Plot. It would be setting a poor estimate on the intelligence of our readers to imagine they have not discovered for themselves the princi-tal accovered for themselves the princi-tal fatures of the plot at present under high-mentered to come where the fire was dist dis-covered. A great number had, however, been interesting a poor estimate on the interesting and the prince of the volumes have received any injury. It is thought that all the library injury. It is thought Late on the night of Monday, the 6th cf March, there being at the time but six members of the Irish party present-of whom, as might be expected, the ever-diligent Charles Stewart Parnell was one-a motion was made That the select committee on referees on private bills do consist of twenty-one members." Absurdly tew as were the Home Rulers on the spot, they determined to fight the matter out with resolution, and to teach the Whig and Tory conspirators a lesson they would not soon forget. Mr. A. M. Sullivan though they did not revel, as Mark Tapley promptly rose to his feet, and moved that the might have done, in the annoyance that innumber of the committee should be twenty- cessantly met them-indeed, if the plain three instead of twenty-one, with the object truth is to be told, they felt the bolts keenly of adding on two of his own party. The gage of battle thus thrown down was quickly taken up by the overwhelming majority furnished from the ranks of the two British par. that + rule of the House" which had been so ties, united for the occasion, as usual, in doing an injustice to the Irish. They won in the nomical and Efficient Medicines known. division, of course, although on the Irish side there voted several fair-minded Englishmentime, money, sickness and suitering. Every single Specific the well-tried prescrip-tion of an emineut physician. Solution of an emineut physician. The Humphreys' Book on Treatment and Cure of Disease (141 pp.), also Illustrated Catalogue, sent free on application to Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, N. Y. there are fair-minded Englishmen even in the London House of Commons-whose aid brought the Irish muster up to twenty-one. pal features of the plot at present under high-pressure performance in London and New Immediately "the scene" began. Every name put up was challenged in turn, and a York. The conspiracy against Mr. Parnell is division taken on it. What that meant, and too shameless in its extravagance, too glaring how great was the loss of time it involved, in its malignity, to escape the notice of the will be understood when we say that previous observant; but we doubt if the full force of to each division two minutes are allowed bethe organised hatred employed in its support fore the closing of the entrance door of the is fully understood by the public. Certain it House, to allow of members rushing in from is that never since O'Connell lashed to fury the bar, the dining-room, the smoking-room, the bigots of Ascendancy, and stung to madthe library, and so forth, to take part in the ness the partisans of misgoternment and division, although they may not have faintest corruption, has so venomous an attempt been idea of what it is about. The members are warned of each division by the ringing of made to destroy the reputation of an Irish bells set up for the purpose. When the door political leader; and never, at any time, havo is closed, the Commons file slowly into two envy and malevolence so conspicuously failed envy and malevolence so conspicuously failed in their purpose. That Charles Stewart great corridors known as "the division lobbies," one devoted fo the "ayes" and the other to the "noes." In the entrance to these since Washington has been honored, that lobbies stand the respective "tellers," who his progress through the States is a triumphal march in which the whole population are stop each member as he passes, and take down his name. When the names are all united, that his doctrines are enthusiastically received and almost universally adopted entered, they are very carefully counted, all throughout the great republic, and that his return to the chamber where sits Mr. Speaker, mission of mercy has been a magnificent and and the numbers for and against are anunexampled success, we know beyond the possibility of doubt. But we know it despite nounced. There is usually some cheering after each announcment; and when that is the most extraordinary effort of defamation over the House proceeds again to business. and falsehood, the most unscrupulous exhibi-Each division ordinarily takes about fifteen tion of malice and detraction that ever disminutes. graced human nature. Barren of influence From the above it will easily be seen that as of respectability, these braves of the press if a number of divisions be taken in a night, would attract little observation if they were not only is "the time of the House" connot subsidized and supported by the New sumed, but a good deal of enforced pedestrianism falls to the lot of members, many of whom from one cause or other may not be itself, not for the first time, in its part of fawning slave and willing tool of the English very well able to walk, especially in the small Government. The Herald never had a repuhours of the morning. And it was precisely to such consumption of time and such entation for veracity in its own country. It has always been notoriously unscrupulous, menforced pedestrianism the resolute Irish six condemned their unscrupulous Whig and dacious and corrupt. But the persistent Tory opponents. Naturally these latter became annoyed under the punishment they were receiving, and a good deal of temper in all its references to Mr. Parnell and his mission have an explanation quite distinct was displayed. It is in the midst of one of from the general anti-Irish tendency and the short but warm discussions of the night | habitual untruthfulness of that journal. The that we find the first record of Mr. Parnell innate and irrepressible flunkeyism of its addressing his fellow-Commoners. The hour proprietor affords the solution. Mr. Gordon Bennett holds a brief from Downing street; was one at which Parliamentary reporters do hois en rapport with the Times; and he not trouble themselves to take down the sayplunges into the task set him with an ardor ings of members in full, therefore the record intended to charm his aristocratic acquaintis extremely brief; but one phrase of it is so ances. To traduce, vilify and decry Mr. characteristic of Mr. Parnell that there is Parnell, to misrepresent his language, and to hardly room for doubt that it was reported in caricature his proceedings, is the present obthe exact words which fell from his lips. The ject of the Herald's frantic efforts ; and to aid report goes :-it in the work of slander the New York toady "Mr. Parnell said they had deliberately calls in the services of the crowd of venal adopted this course, and they would stick ournalists who drag out obscure existences to it in various corners of the Union. True it is Significant words indeed if his hearers but that its conduct has provoked the disgust and knew their full meaning when coming from indignation of all respectable Americans. So him. And stick to it they did. Respect for intense is the resentment excited by the not a name on the list was shown. Division Verald that its proprietor has found it necesfollowed division with a regularity beyond sary to advertise a subscription of £20,000 in all praise. The weary Britishers walked in and out of their lobby muttering executions aid of Irish distress to check the feeling aroused by his misconduct. But the money, on the heads of those obstinate Irish, who if ever it is given at all, can be easily re-placed, and meanwhile Mr. Bennett exstill kept up the battle, and would not acknowledge themselves vanquished. The changes compliments with Lord Beaconsfield, counting of British noses was a toilsome proand telegrams with the Times, and continues cess, there was so many of them. On the Irish side the counting was easy indeed, for to declare Mr. Parnell an impostor, and his mission in America a downright failure. their English allies fell away after the first In America this does little harm. In America it is all understood. But the real division, and the Home Rule tellers had only five names to put down; after the twelfth the object of the plot is seen in the uses made in number fell to three. England and in this country of the utterances A compromise was suggested, but the Britishers, who would have been glad to agree of the *Herald* and its satellites. Day after day to it an hour earlier, were now thoroughly the *Herald* collects into columns the slander-irate; in defence of Dr. Watts, they had "let ous falsehoods of the journalistic "ring." Day THE NEW HAT MAN, order at short notice. There in delence of DL. water, they had not here after day this accumulation of falsehood is Russia.

mendous majority they were resolved not to "cabled" to England and Ireland as a sumgive way an inch. Appeals were made to mary of real American opinion. Our readers the Irish to cease a hopeless struggle : and must have marvelled at the torrent of depreciathen, we read in the report :

A second second

refased and the right should go on." And on it went steadily ; the Irish cool but determined, the Britishers wild with rage, and fourteenth followed, and then the fifteenth : and when, at a quarter past four in the morning, the result of the sixteenth was announced,]

struggled was achieved—the exclusion of able to have it foisted on the Irish puplic as members of their party had to be given up— a faithful picture of the position of the man the attempt to ignore the existence of a distinct third party in the House was defeatedand in that sense, the true one, victory was with the Irish, their operations had been successful, and they had conquered all along the line.

During the winter of 1866-7 Mr. Parnell reflected much on Joe Ronayne's pithy saying and gradually improved his plan of operations against the anti-Irish majority in the London House of Commons. While still adhering to his intention to take an active interest in purely English affairs, he saw his way also to working successfully for the benefit of Irish ones. Since the formation of the Irish party a sessional "rule of the House" had been framed to prevent measures from going forward a stage after half-past twelve at night if notice of opposition of any kind had been formally given. It seemed to be a most innocent rule-a rule devised to let members go off home to bed at an approach to reputable hours-a rule, in fact, with which no respectable man, member of Parliament or not, could quarrel. As a matter of fact, however, it was designed to stay the passage of the various bills brought in by the Irish party, notice of opposition having been promptly given to every one of them, while other bills of all kinds remained unopposed. The rule had been found to work so well in the way intended that it was again triumphantly passed at the opening of the session of 1877

Forthwith Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar indiscriminately gave formal notice of opposition to a score of English and Imperial bills, by which simple tactical proceeding they brought them all under the operation of the

half-past twelve rule, and so checkmated

tion and censure levelled at Mr. Parnell and " Mr. Parnell said the compromise had been his actions which is found every day figuring in big type as the latest and greatest news from America. The real history of that gentleman's progress—the unexampled now and again giving angry vent to their ex- bonours-the monster ovations-the great cited feelings. The gallant Major O'Gorman demonstrations of affection and confidence led his division of three into the lobby, having that spring up everywhere around him—the called on the honorable member for Meath to wild enthusiasm and frantic plaudits that be his co-teller. The honorable member for greet his utterances-and the deep, romantic Menth gladly obliged his honorable and gal- devotion displayed to him personally-of all lant friend. The thirteenth division was this the English, or, for that matter, the Irish taken, and still the fight was not an end. The reader is permitted to learn nothing. In its stead he is told, in leaded telegrams how the Missouri Bludgeon declares Mr. Parnell's visit "a dead failure," how the Prairie Blackmail the angriest Whig or Tory of them all had | "considers Mr. Parnell a fraud," and how the been brought to his senses. Though the Loajers' Journal "counsels him to return to names proposed were every one carried, and Ireland at once." It is bad enough that this in that sense the Britishers might congratu- burlesque of American opinion should be dislate themselves on winning several petty seminated in England, where, of course, it is victories, yet the end for which the few Irish received with gratification, but it is intolerwho is striving so heroically to avert suffering and want from the door of the Irish peasantry.

Trouble at the Drummond Colliery.

HALIFAN, N. S., February 24 .- There has been no further trouble at the Drummond colliery to-day. Matters are said by a local paper to be in a bad state there. The strike has continued nearly three months. The miners are orderly, and no violence is now anticipated. Nevertheless there is much sup-pressed ill-feeling, and great bitterness. The miners have vacated the company's houses, and are now living in the many vacant houses abounding in Westville. Unless their demands are now acceded to they threaten to ask increased pay in the spring. The head officers of the Company express their determination not to be dictated to in any way. A miner's house in Westville was burned yesterday, and it was reported the fire was the work of an incendiary, but this was altogether incorrect, the fire being purely accidental. About 150 men are now idle at the Londonderry mines, conducted by the Steel Company of Canada, owing to the pudlers having struck. Very little sympathy is ex-pressed for the latter, as they have been making good wages, and have been granted two advances lately. As a matter of course their action closes the rolling mill and throws all the hands out of employment. The blast furnace is in brisk operation, and a ready sale is found for all the pig iron manufactured at paying figures. It is contemplated to light another furnace in the spring.

Destruction of the Legislative Halls of Fredericton.

Committee Room have been distroyed, as it was in that room where the fire was list dis-covered. A great number had, however, been injured. At the time of sending lifts despatch, the wing of the building has been completely destroyed, and the main building is on fire and will probably follow. The firemen are working hard, and private citizens, headed by the mem-bers of the Government and officials, are ren-dering all possible assistance. Only one of the engines was brought out at first, but the other one and the hand engines are now on the ground. Nothing with certainty can be said with regard to the origin of the fire, but, as people were at work to-day clearing up for the opening, it is probable they left a fire on when they went, away, and that, through some defect in the pipe, this caused the fire. When discovered the fire had been some time under way. The library is insured for \$1,000, North British & Morcantile \$4,000, and Western \$1,000. The building was in-sured for \$4,000 in the Queen, and the law library for \$2,000. \$2.000. $107 \pm 2,000$. LATER.—The fire is now about out, but the main building has been very much damaged, especially by water.

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Approved of by the Medical Faculty

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

They are Purely Vegetable,

They are Agreeable to the Taste, They are Pleasing to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure aud Certain in their Effect.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS."

To Mothers.-Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS TILLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on ceipt of 25 cents.

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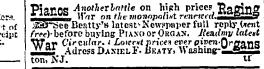
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TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK, and radically cure any and ev-ery case of Ner-vous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or over-work of the brain and nervous sys-Before Taking tem; is perfectly After Taking. Ilke magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. Zer Full particulars in our pamplet, which we desire to send free by mall to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggistant \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by address-ing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all Druggists. or Provin Druggists,



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Aug. 28. 1-tf. COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

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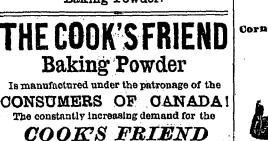
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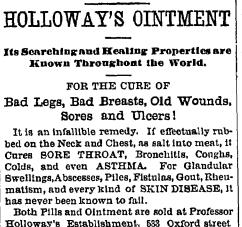
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This Great Household Medicine Eanks Amougst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.



Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine endors throughout the civilized world.

N. B .- Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 183 wf g

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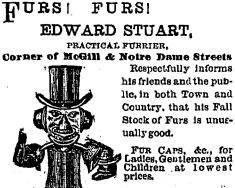
A Lecture by Wendell Phillips to be Substituted for the St. Patrick's Day Parade.

The officers of the convention of Irish solesies, together with the committee appointed with full powers to make arrangements for a lecture, which is to be substituted instead of St. Patrick's day parade, in aid of the suifering poor of Ireland, met again yesterday afternoon at Bell's Hotel. Mr. John A. Duggan presided. The lecture will be de-livered in Music Hall by Wendell Phillips, on Sunday evening, March 21, and 18, of course, to be under the auspices of the Irish societies of Boston and vicinity. Mr. Phillips' subject is announced as "The present state of the Irish question." There is no doubt but what this lecture will be one of the ablest efforts of the great American orator's life. So much is comprehended in the title that for nearly half a century has occupied the powers of his active and massive mind the occasion will call forth from him an unanswerable oration in review of Ireland's terrible wrongs under the closer domination of England since the act of union was passed. The tickets are being disposed of at a rapid rate. The floor and front rows of the balcony are reserved. The chairman has received letters from a gentleman in Montreal extending the talented services of Miss Annie Osborne Davis, the niece of the illustrious poet-author and Irish patriot, Thomas Davis, who it is expected will come on here for the occasion soon and give a reading during the course of the evening. Mr. Carpenter, the organist of St. Mary's church, had been invited to play selections on the organ, as the introductory of the evening's entertainment, and that gentleman has accepted, and gives his services as an offering to the cause .- Boston Post.

Eogland.

England. The Catbolic Church has been strengthened by two converts from the English communion. The Rev. Arthur Wagner was a minister of goodly parts and of distinction in the Brighton fold, and his conversion seems to have thrown his late parishioners into a condition of uncon-trollable frenzy. Nothing that has occurred for yaars in Brighton has so greatly disturbed the fashionable worsbippers of that emotional town. The Rev. T. H. Tydd has been received at the London Oratory into the Church.—London Uni-verse.

BERLIN, February 26 .- Telegrams from St. Petersburg deny the truth of the rumors of fresh revolutionary attempts at St. Petersburg, and incendiarism in various parts of



One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which TROMAS' ECLECTRIC On is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, ramedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harrassing, obstinate and consumption-breeding malady-catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralagia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be effected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, excortated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For nicers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions ft is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents

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8

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Norz.-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

THUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, March 2

Pinanalal.

At a meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Meehanics' Bank, held yesterday, it was proposed by a member of the Syndicate recently formed to buy up the estate en bloc, to recommend the meeting to accept 33c on the dollar, 20c cash, and the from \$3.60 to \$3.70 for pots, which is now remaining 13c in 12 months. This proposition was finally withdrawn, and at a further Receipts during the past week have been adjourned meeting to-day an offer of \$112,800 | light. payable in three equal instalments within a period of 10 months from date was rejected by a' vote of the meeting, so that the share-holders seem determined to allow the assignee to realize upon the assets, in preference to selling out, and all things considered, we are inclined to think they are about right.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the People's Bank, held yesterday, a fall statement of its affairs was submitted which was accepted as most satisfactory.

The local money market remains inactive, with rates easy. As trade continues inactive, we do not look for any activity in the demand from the commercial borrowers, or material change in the present cheap rates for money until about the opening of mavigation. Commercial paper is still discounted by the banks at 6 to 7 per cent., and loans are discounted at 5 per cent, on call and 6 on short dates. The Bank of England rate of discount now is 3 per cent.

The Molsons' Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the current half-year.

A London cable announces the suspension of payment by the Hull District Bank yesterday. Nominal capital, £93,000; paid-up, £28,000. The effect is entirely local.

The Consolidated Bank has resumed pay. ment this week. The demand from billtively small; and it would appear that the creditors have confidence in the statement that the claims have all been provided for. The work of redemption will continue until all the demands of creditors have been met.

A five per cent dividend, payable on and after the 15th March next, for the half-year, making ten per cent per annum, has been declared by the City Gas Company.

-The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Saturday last, 21st inst., and for the corresponding week of 1879 were :---

Pa-sengers and mails......\$ 42,871 Freight and live stock...... 152,196

against John A. Short, of Short Bros., for \$250, at the instance of William H. Short. John Taylor, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against T. Bowes, Murphy and Frances A. Quinn for \$259 at the instance of Louis A. Drapeau. J. Bury, assignee.

A demand of attachment has been made upon Measrs. Hudon & Orsali, produce merchants, for \$8,300, at the instance of Ephirin Hudon, Sr. A. J. Jobin, assignee.

The Habilities of Messrs. Clagget & Tait are estimated to be about \$20,000, which amount the assets is thought to fully cover. The firm continues business as usual and expect an immediate settlement.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Charles Clifton Claggett and Robert Tait, composing the firm of Claggett and Tait, for the sum of \$400, at the instance of Edward N. Beuthner. Alexander Moffatt, assignee.

Wm. H. Short has attached Short Bros., gro-cers, for \$250. John Tuylor, assigned. At a recent meeting of the creditors of Albert E. Kemp, hardware merchant, of Montreal. H. A. Bain was appointed assigned. —Mr. Gallagher has entered a contestation to the writ of attachment which was taken against

-Mr. Galiagher has entered a contestation to the writ of attachment which was taken against the firm of Menzies and Galiagher. A writ of attachment has been issued against James Worthington, Angus 1[°]. Macdonald, Waliace E. Macdonaid and H. Macdonaid, which compose the firm of James Worthington & Co., for \$500, at the instance of Charles H. Walter. L. J. Lajole, assignce.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE. TUESDAY, March 2.

ASHES. - The market continues very dull, and prices are still lower than when we last wrote; sales have been made here to-day at

<text><text><text><text><text>

Bolders and depositors, so far, is compara- and unscasonable weather. The city retail

orders there is but little business doing here orders there is but little business doing here in pig iron; some dealers report the proba-bility of another rush, with still higher prices, at an early date, while others, with light stocks, predict the very opposite state of affairs. In New York the market is in much the same condition. English mail ad-vices have not reached the city yet this wook, the waveal having hean delayed. the vessel having been delayed.

	Sole, No. 1, B. A., per 1b 0 26	••	0
1	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 24	••	0
• 1	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 23	•••	â
	Do. do. No 2 0 22		Ó
. 1	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26	•••	0
1	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38		- C
-	Do. do. heavy 0 36		Ō
1	Grained Upper, light 0 36		Č
τĺ	Splits, large 0 29		Ō
•	Do. small		ē
1	Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per ib 0 55		Ō
ļ	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per 1b 0 45		Č
	Sheepskin Linings 0 30		- č
•	Harness 6 28		Ì
3	Buff Cow per foot. 0 14		ì
	Enamelled Cow do 0 16		ò
١.	Patent Cow do 0 16		ì
5	Pebbled Cow do 0 18	::	ì
	Rough Leather do 0 27	•••	- 7
•	ANUTH TOURDOL	••	

into the States at Brockville and vicinity. In New York the latest calce of Canada abesp and lambs are as follows:--Si abesp, averaging 100 ibs each, 5/e per lb; 130 iambs, 77 lbs each, at 7/e per lb; 130 iambs, averaging 52 lbs, at 7e; 50 sheep, 102 lbs each, at 6c. 21c per 1b; lobaters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 40c per banch; rock bass, 15c per banch; smoked sels. Me to 40c per couple; iresh salmon, Me; tommycods, 20c per peck, or 65c to 70c per bush.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

St. Gabriel.

St. Gabriel. Montan', March. The total receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles for the week ending yesterday com-prised Bearloads, 3 do ot hogs and 2 of horses. At st. Gabriel market this morning the offer-ings: included about half-a-dosen carloads, as follows:-Thomas Peart, Whitby, 1 car catile and hogs; A Elliot I car catile from Newcastle: D Coughin 1 car hogs from St. Thomas; R Winter, Seaforth, 1 car catile; T Robinson, Toronto, 3 cars catile, and R Jones, Mitchell, 1 car catile. The market was deserted by both shippers and locar butchers, consequently the bulk of the offerings for the local trade was driven down to Viger market. There were very lew sales re-ported at the Point, and prices, so far as could be judged, ranged from 3c to fe per 1b, live weight. A Killott sold part of his load at 4e per 10 the weight, and R Winter disposed of a buil for 515. Live hogs ranged from 54.50 to 4.75 per 100 ibs; Thomas Peart nold a small lot to W Head at these prices. Only two cars of hogs were offered on the markets, the other load being brought from Waterloo by W Morgan for his own factory. AT VIGER MARKET Index the market of the and of homan

AT VIGER MARKET

AT VIGER MARKET to-day the supply of live stock, and of boeves especially, was not half as large as on last Mon-day, but notwithstanding it was more than suf-ficient for the demand, which, owing doubles to local butchers being preity well supplied was light, and prices low. There were but fow sales reported, and the sverage range of prices paid for cattle was from Bio to about Sie, while a few head chargel hands at Sie and ic per Ib, live weight. The arrivals comprised only S5 head, nearly all from the SL Gabriel market; Scaives offering were sold and a lot of cattle belonging to Nessers. Thompson and Flanigan, Torouto, were driven away, unsold. It J Hopper sold 11 head out of 20 cattle for \$50 or from \$18 to 37 50 each. M Laports, of Mikimay, Ont, had 20 head under offer; he sold 6 head at \$20 to 20 each, and one at \$35. M Benoit, trader, sold only 2 head in fair demand, but those offering were small and of only medium quality; they sold at \$2 to 5 each. M Laports, of Mikimay, Ont, had 20 head in fair demand, but those offering were small and of only medium quality; they sold at \$2 to 5 each. M Laports, of Mikimay, Ont, had 20 head in fair demand, but those offering were small and of only medium quality; they sold at \$2 to 5 each. M head in the yards, and succeeded in selling 12 at \$26 seach. Mr. Nicholson reported in fair demand, but those offering were small and of only medium quality; they sold at \$2 to 5 each. M head in the yards, and succeeded in selling 12 at \$26 seach. Mr. Nicholson reported in fair demand, but those offering were small and of only medium quality; they sold at \$2 to 6 each. M head in the yards, and succeeded in selling 12 at \$26 seach. Mr. Nicholson reported in fair demand, but those offering were small and of only medium quality; they sold at \$2 to 6 each. M head in the yards, and succeeded in fair demand, but those offering were small and of only medium quality; they sold at \$2 to 10 c per 100 lbs, and from Chicago to Liverpool are 35c. to

Both have vigorous appetitos, and take kindy to the feeding bottle, are extremely lively and appear good-tempered. The pulses beat in unison; they generally fall adcoptor keep awak-together, and their actions are almultancom though sometimes one would ory while the other was quietly drawing at the mouthplex of its bottle. The strangely united pair was born at Dapooli, in the Huinagherry Collecto rate, the faiher being a Mohammedan and a sea fering man, while the mother had beside a pretty little daughter about ten. The infant and draw vigorously at their nourishmen This same doctor also declared it would b im-possible to separate them without extinguish-ing life. The twins have, up to this time, here grown ill and to every appaarance are likely to grow up. London Greecery Harket. London Greecery Harket. Lottow, February Z.-In Mineing Lane the markets continue unsettled. thesin are con-siderably larger than at the same time law year, owing to the small deliverise during the recent income time in the same time law year. And the supplies. Urystallised Demerara was of-fered freely, but the demand was inactive. Home sales of low brown were effected at a reduction. Refined was more active on Thursday, and best was a shade firmer. There was a further rise in Plantation taylon coffee, but it has not been supported. East India new crop is chosper. In consequence of advices of higher rates from like Janeiro and larger shipments thence to A me-rice, importers require an advance to A me-rice, interior and sarch a spains thous the Nother-iands Trading Cumpany annoance 57,300 bags of Java for sale on March a spainst 57,000 at the same time last year. Toe is exceedingly dull and unchanged. New Burnah rice is in better is rather weaker in consequence of the con-stion of speculations. New crop Cochin gin-ger is lower. Clinnamon sold at 1d to id under the November rates.

-The mission of the Marquis of Ripon to this country, when he negotiated the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the dia bama claims, is the most prominent include: in his caroor as a statesman. It required no amall courage to own, as he then did, that his country has committed a wrong and should make reparation for it, and he was flercely at tacked by Disraeli and the Jingoos, but his own party gave him a step in the peerage. His change to the Roman Catholic Church from heing the Grand Wester of the it. from being the Grand Master of the Free. masons at first injured him politically, but he is even more liberal than before, and goes to the full length on the now great issue-the land question.

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NEW BOOKS AND PICTUR	ES
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The Royal Canadian Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

-The Inland Revenue receipts at St. John, N. B. last mouth, amounted to \$15,176 as com-pared with \$25,405 in February, 1879.

-Instructions have been received by the Inited States Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, New York, to admit the importation of cattle from Canada.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for week ending February 20th, amounted to \$83,218, against \$85,786.42 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of \$3,563,42

-Gold mining evidently continues prosperous in Nova Scotia from the number of claims being worked and the amount of metal reaching Hali-fax. A bar of gold worth \$500 was brought from Barton's claim at Tangler the other day.

-it has been decided to continue the coast line of steamers running cast and west of Hall fax, owned by the late F. W. Fishwick, under an offer made to the creditors by the executors. The line gives every promise of success.

-The Customs returns at Guelph for February show the value of goods entered for consump-tion, \$35,552; duty collected, \$4,903, against \$55,653 entered and \$5,837 duty in February, 1879. The exports to the United States from Guelph were valued at \$36,350.

-Return of traffic for week ending February 24th, 1880, and the corresponding week of 1879, 50r the Midland Railway:-Passengers, 31,-138.11; freight, S1,387.64; muils and subsidies, S211.76; total, \$3,265.57. Corresponding week, 1870:-\$2,816 60: increase, \$452.02.

-The Customs receipts at Hamilton for Feb-ruary amount to \$56,794.33; for the correspond-ing month last year, \$167,037.03, a decrease of \$10,242.70. The exports to the United States for the last month were \$114,548 40; corresponding month last year, \$51,499.25, an increase of \$61,949.15.

-poi,945, 10. -The following are the Customs receipts at London, Ont., for February of the past three years: rebruary, 1578, \$13,057.01; less outport of SL. Thomas, \$1,274.27; tota', \$11,812.77, February, 1879, \$75,630 96; less outport of SL. Thomas, \$1,114,91; total, \$74,435.05. February, 1880, total, \$14,535.71.

-A company of clitzens of St John, N.B., have filed a menorandum of association for the incorporation of the "St. John Bolt and Nut Company." The object of the Company is the manufacture of all kinds of bolts and nuts, fish plates and washers, with a capital of \$40,00, to be divided into 60s shares of \$100 each.

The stament of affairs of the Union Bank of Hullfax, January 21st, show the total liabilities to be \$1,350,010.91; amount generate to banks in terest, \$431,121.17; amount due to banks in terest, \$431,121.17; amount due to banks in terest, \$431,121.17; amount due to banks in stream and \$30,775,77; guarantee fund, founder dots, \$14,972.35; interest due on de-posits, \$10,612.45. Among the nesels are speci-banks in Canada, \$0,635.80; bills of exchange up to sequently prices have declined 4 and we now quote green hides for bunks in Canada, \$0,635.80; bills of exchange up the sequently prices have declined 4 and we now quote green hides for bunks in Canada, \$0,635.80; bills of exchange up the sequently prices have declined 4 and we now quote green hides for bunks in Canada, \$0,635.80; bills of exchange up the sequently prices have declined 4 and we now quote green hides for bunks in Canada, \$0,635.80; bills of exchange up the sequently prices have declined 4 and we now quote green hides for bunks in Canada, \$0,635.80; bills of exchange up the sequently prices have declined 4 and we now quote green hides for bunks in Canada, \$0,635.80; bills of exchange up the sequently prices in the demand is al tively light. For inspected hi pay an advance of \$1 per cwt or named prices. Sheepskins—Ven ing; prices unchanged, quoted

Poitras for \$260. G. A. Hughes, assignee.

by William Hall for \$210. H. Bain, 88-

of St. Catharines.

here.

FISH-The Lepten season now being pretty well advanced, prices are a trifle easier. Stocks to remain over will not be large. We quote Labrador herrings at \$5.87] to 6.50; dry cod at S4 to 4.25; green do in brls, at \$6 to 6.25 in small lots, and \$7.25 to \$7.50 in drums; mackerel, \$4 to 4.25. GROCERIES.—Business continues quiet;

travellers are returded in their work and trade generally is affected by the condition of the roads, which all over the Province are reported bad. Sugars have somewhat advanced in the U.S., owing chiefly to Cuban advices, which report the outcoming of the crop as less than was previously expected. There is some indication of an advance in this market but no changes have taken place in prices yet. There are no large sales reported ; we quote granulated at 9½c to 10c; yellow refined at 7½c to 8½c; and raw at 7½c to 8½c. Teas-The market is reported dull, and prices re-main nominally unchanged. No round lots of consequence changing hands. Advices irom New York indicate a brighter market, though there is no foundation for a change in values yet. Fruit—Except for Valencia raisins, which are very firm, at 7% to 8% to per lb., the demand for fruits is only moderate. In Malaga fruit, layers are quoted at \$2.15 to 2.35 per box. Currents are steady and unchanged at 6 3c to 8 {c. Spices-Pepper is steady, quoted at 101c to 115c. Other kinds remain herely nominal. Rice quiet and unchanged, quoted at \$4.25 to 4.50. Syrups-A light business is being done at previously quoted prices, for all kinds. Re-

HIDES AND SKINS .- A poorer quality Statistical Tr. Simolari date to main the lamb and control to the state beam coming forward during the pass week show and the state mean show and the show of hides has been coming forward during the past week, the majority being "grubby," conof St. Catharines. Dame Eloise Beaudry has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Cyrille Forest for \$333.3. A. Bourbouniere, assignce.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Sleighs, etc.

TUESDAY, March 2.

TUESDAY, March 2. There was a fair average attendance of far-mers at the city markets to-day, and the offer-ings of produce, especially of gran and potatoes, wore large. The turn-out of buyers, however, was not nearly so good as on last market day, and asles were rather slow. Prices are generally unchanged. Oats were offered on Jacques Cartler Square at 70c to 75c per bag by the load; soup peas at MC per bush, and white beans at \$1 to 1.50 dr. Dressed hogs sold in very small lots at \$0.25 per cwt, and for the best qualities \$5.60 mignt have been paid. Beef was plentiful, at about 3c to 5c per lb. as to cut and quality. Poultry is not much in demand now; dressed turkeys were offering at sleighs at \$2 to 2.25 per pair; gees at \$1.40 do, and chickens at 60c do. Fish steady and unchanged; Tommycods were nuther cheaper selling at 20c per peck, 50c per bushel and 90c per bag. Fresh butter and new-laid eggs were in very limited supply; the for-mer brought 25c to 28c, and the latter 20c to 25c. Tub utter was offering by farmers freely at 20c, and eggs, said to be fresh, 17c to 18c. Vegetables unchanged. To full there are no changes to note in prices.

The following are the prices, corrected up to

date:--VEGETABLES.--Potatoes, 45c to 5% per bag; VEGETABLES.--Potatoes, 45c to 5% per bag; VEGETABLES.--Potatoes, 45c to 5% per bag; carrots, 2ic to 40c per bushel; cholce onions \$2.00 to 2.50 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; beets, 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 3bc to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 3bc to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 3bc to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 3bc to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 3bc to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 3bc to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 3bc to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per dozen, casen; cabage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 50c to 70c per br1; Ameri-can lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel. FRUIT.-Apples. \$2.00 to \$3.50 per barrel; lemonn, 25c to 30c per dozen, or \$7.50 to \$8.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$6 to \$3.50 per barrel, or 10c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25. There is really no new or interesting features to note concerning the coal and wood trade in this city. Since the date of our last weekly re-port the weather has been rather more favor-able to dealers, and this, together with the fact that many citizens are running short of supplies procured last Fall. has caused what may be called a steady demand, but business is by no means active. On enquiry to-day we find one or two dealers doing a fairly active trade in small orders, at unchanged prices, while the ma-jority have to report a very quiet state of affinirs. Dealers in soft coals report signs of improve-ment, as there is some little enquiry just now from manufacturers, and all speak hopefully of heconing busy next month. Cordwood continues to arrive in considerable quantities at Mile End and Hoohelaga, and there is a fair demand for good maple and birch. There is not much doing in firewood at in some instances our figures have been shaded. (AL--Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Elove, \$7 25 to \$7 50; chestant, \$0 75 to \$7 25; egg, \$7 to \$7 50; Sirmane, \$7 to \$7 55; cocked grate soft), \$5 50; Ecctch steam, \$5 00 to \$5 25; Sydney steam, \$5; Pleton do, \$4 50 to \$5; coked perchaldron, \$5; chort beech, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-zrae, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$1

SATURDAY, F 60. 28. The offerings of hay on the College street mar-ket during this week have been remarkably large, and much in excess of all requirements. It is estimated that over 2,000 sleigh hoads, of which not over 200 wore straw, have been offered for sale here this week. The market has become so demoralized with the excessive supply that it is almost in vain to attempt to give definite quotations. Hay is a drug, as well as straw, and last night, over 100 londs had to be held over unifi this moraling for want of buyers; furmers seem willing to accept the very low prices offered rather than remain over with no prospect of an advance. We quote common hay at \$4106 per 100 bundles, while red clover has sold down to \$3.50 do, for inferior quality. Good timothy readily commands \$6 to 7 per 160 bundles, and a single load of very choice would bring \$7.50, but it is seldom that this figure is obtained; all the first-class hay usandly brought to this market from St. Remi, St. Johns and St. Phillip in previous years is being sold to the Americane this winter at botter prices, it is stated, than can be obtained here. Several carloads have arrived during the week per the Q. M. O & O. Kailway. Pressed hay seels at \$7.50 to 8 per ton, by the carload, and \$8 to 10 in small lots. Straw is cheaper, being slow of sale at even \$2 to 3 per 10.0 bles; pressed straw is worth \$5 to 6 per ton. The otherings of hay on the College street mar-

Following is the official statement of the re-celpts and deliveries of ashes at Montreal dur-ing February, compared with the same month last year:-

 Inst year: Pots. Pearls. Total.

 Remaining over Jan 1st,
 462
 104
 508

 Remaining over Jan. 1st.
 1879
 1879
 508

 INFO
 1879
 181
 238
 1,361

 RECEIPTN-From 1st Jan.
 1,123
 238
 1,361

 To 1st March, 1880
 1,407
 286
 1,693

 From 1st Jan.
 1 183
 75
 1,258
 75 1,25

Increase in deliveries 1st Mar., 1880..., 503 bris IN STORE-/st March, 1880..., 743 297 1,040 Do, 1879..1,736 167 1,903 Less in store 1st Mar.,



Mr. John T. McGinty, or better known among

Joba McGinty, the Roving Printer. Mr. John T. McGinty, or better known among his fellow craftsmen as "Texas Jack," the cele-brated travelling typo, was in Pittsburgh, Pa., the other day, and at night sot type on the Pitts-burg Post. "Jack" is a first class printer, but cannot endure to emonotooous life of one point for any great length of time. In his travels he has not only "done this hemisphere, but has "salled theseas over" and 'set 'em up'' in foreign lands. He was originally an Irish Bostonion, and at the age of sixteen years be enlisted in the Forty-ninth Massachus-eits Regiment, a drum-mer-boy. Was with General Banks at the cap-ture of Port Hudson, and took part in many other of the notable conflicts of the late way. After the war he started on his extended tramp, which he says is by no means ended yet. First taking in his own country from ocean to ocean three times, and traversing the Canadas and the colder countries of the North, he struck out for the baimy breezes of South America. He has been in the wids of Afteca and all the larger cities of Europe, and stood upon the famous Mt. Arant. In the course of his wanderings he has joined wild fandango of Mexico; has waltzed with Ger-man frauleins in the hails of Vienna, and has seen the Highland filog on its nalive health. I'ruly can it be stil of him that he has seen life in all its aspects. "Jack" is a man of good in-teligence, and keen perceptive abilities, and during extensive wandering has acquired a fund ofinformation possessed by lew men of his age, and a full history of his roaming career would be entertaining. The cause which impelled him on the wand ring jife ho has led has point which be add a full history of his roaming career would be entertaining. The cause which impelled him on the wand, ring jife ho has led has point which be all destory of his roaming career would be entertaining. The cause which impelled him

NEW CHROMOS (Size, 24 x 30 inches.)

4 1		
2	Sacred Heart of Jesus	ω
5	Sacred Heart of Mary	Û)
, r	Pope Leo XIII	14
	Pope Plus IX	60
1	St. Joseph	60
:	Last Supper	(4)
1	Crucifixion	60
	Lakes of Killarney	8 0
8	Meeting of the Waters	60
1	Coast of Ireland	ۯ
-	Mary Queen of Scots	U)
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Marie Desautels, of the City and District of Montreal. wife commune en biens of Joseph G. Lamon-tague, of the same place, Trader, formerly ci-devant carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, Plaintiff, and the said Joseph G. Lamontague, Plaintiff, and the rader, and (formerly) carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, De-fendaut. An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1880.

February, 1880. Montreal, 25th February, 1880. L. FORGET

29.5 Attorney 'or the Plaintiff.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—In April or first become in the position of working house-secper; fore-woman in a drug-store [thoroughly understands the business]. Will furnish firsi-class references. Apply to Miss Neville, 51 Bonaventure street.

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Montreal Hay Market. SATURDAY, Feb. 28.