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THE ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION.

"When, therefore, you shall see the abomination of desolation, which was spoken of by Daniel the Prophet, standing in the holy place: He that readeth, let him understand."—Matthew xxiv. 15.

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

Is it an age of Christians or of vandals. When wretched worms dare mock the Deity? The wholesome air is poisonous with scandals. The days are dark with mortal misery. 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?

"We are so wise, they say, we shall be able To build our tower up to Heaven'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 gladness, Nor worship at His feet in humble prayer, They shall the slaves of Satan be in sadness, In want and pain and infatigable despair.

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

Faith! the victory that overcometh A wicked world and all the wiles thereof, Pierce with thy lance the vapour that benumbeth Our Christian hope, our warmth of Christian love! For it behoves us to be ever-careful And doubly vigilant in time of war: In humble self-denial firm and prayerful, Perfecting our salvation more and more.

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, roam the land; And man's iniquity, its daring flat, May launch at all that's pure, and good, and grand.

But Thou, O Lord! are mighty, and Thy pity Hath made Thy Church an Ark amid the flood: A shrine of refuge, a celestial city. Generated by the Spirit precious Blood, And Thou hast need of no one, great Creator! But we, poor wretches, all have need of Thee— And they who to Thy sacred trust are traitor, The losers are—You, O Lord, are true.

ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

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 Wiggins.

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 witicism 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 fractured 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 at 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 experience, could run the Government just as well as Sir John and his colleagues, political heretics, which I have done all in my power to combat, especially since my return from Ottawa. Since Mike began his heretical 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 literary and debating societies next Monday. One of our new sect says that a beautiful statue lies concealed in every block of marble, and only needs the chisel 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, or schoolmasters, innumerable, to make anything of our poets, either mentally or physically. This point, I regret to say, from the same part of the old country's myself, and simply a disgrace to it. I offered him a 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 with filthy lucre, but, nevertheless, if I made it double the amount, he would give the matter consideration! He has composed a poem on Napoleon Bonaparte of interminable length, which he intends having printed in Scribner's Magazine. The great Corsican is represented walking in silent anguish along

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

great mass of the fair waved their handkerchief and showed quite as much stalwart enthusiasm as did their male compatriots. Thousands of people were 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 for admission. Estimates as to the number present will vary more or less.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE as witnesses of the demonstration inside the building would hardly reach the mark. Had there been sufficient room, not less than fifty thousand would have paid for the privilege of sympathizing with Ireland.

The meeting was to all classes a revelation. To England it was the declaration of the sentiments of the great north-west; to Ireland, a message of joy.

Before the speaking began the crush was absolutely frightful. The police were powerless 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 abandoned 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 galleries 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 aids

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 snapping 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 gallery broke, letting a hundred people

DOWN WITH A CRASH, and the scream that issued from the throats of the alarmed women who were among the fallen caused a hush of terror to fall upon the assemblage. When it was ascertained that no 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 proscribed limits, but at times last night it seemed as though better order might have been maintained by combined effort. The people would give way to the exuberance of their animal spirits, and the speaking was

THE GERMANS.

too, had their full share of sympathizers present, and not a few of our English-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 named—notably a well-known wholesale man on South Water street—looked "more Irish than the Irish themselves."

AS FOR THE CELTS,

they maintained the reputation for love of country they have ever shown in Chicago, which was the leading Fenian hot-bed of America from 1860 to 1866, and which, to-day, is the foremost and strongest in baring 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 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.

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 seaweed the eagle on the shield of the broad standard of Illinois—the bird holding in its beak the motto: "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 fly be The badge, my patriot brother, The everlasting green for me, And we for one another!

THE "UNION JACK"

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A FINE PORTRAIT OF MR. PARNELL, BY PROFESSOR HENRY CAREY, BEAUTIFULLY WEATHERED IN GREEN, FORMED A VERY ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF THE ADORNMENTS.

THE PLATFORM

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

THE BOARD OF APPEALS

were like the rushing terror of a tornado; but no tornado ever roared as loud as did that audience when, accompanied by the 2d Illinois regiment of infantry, uniformed like United States troops, Russell and Dillon, linked with Highland MacDonald, in his kilts and plaid, appeared upon the speaker's stand. Men roared themselves hoarse, and women overcame by conflicting emotions were carried off in numbers fainting from excitement. The fifteen were a minority, however, for the

MARCH OF THE FAMINE.

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 telegraphs:—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 Inishnar, off Galway:—"It is a terrible state of affairs. Fifty families here eke out a miserable existence. Their houses are rock and soft bog. Hunger and want are every place visible. The people go naked and without food. Many are slowly starving to death. Such scenes of appalling destitution I never before witnessed. Every step we took brought before our view new and more fearful pictures of destitution and suffering. The more we saw, the more certain 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 heroic build. The features of the women and children were overcast 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 starvation."

SHOCKING MISADMINISTRATION.

The same correspondent writes from Inishboffin 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, a distribution at the same rate would 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. It 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:

Table with 3 columns: Place, Number of persons, Increase in weeks. Lists various locations like Abbey Knockmoy, Aughrim, Ardahan, etc., with corresponding numbers and increases.

—Toronto Mail.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

Parnell in Chicago—The Greatest Demonstration of the Age—50,000 People Wanting Admission—Governors of States Present.

[From the Chicago Times.] Chicago takes first place again. Her reception of Grant satisfied all competitors, but that was a free show. Her reception of Parnell and Dillon, the Irish agitators, at the Exposition Building on last night, eclipsed anything of the kind ever seen on this continent. This is particularly significant when the price of admission was \$1 for reserved seats and 50 cents for standing-room and the galleries.

It is safe to say that had the entrance been free to all, last evening, there would have been such a rush as would have made ingress impossible to all delicately constituted people. As it was, the jam was

SIMPLY UNDESIRABLE.

The ladies formed a very important and charming part of the demonstration, for all turned out in their "very best," and their shining silks and waving plumes 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.

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THE STORM.

The tempest rages wild and high. The waves lift up their voices and cry. Pierce answers to the angry sky— Miserere Domine!

Through the black night and driving rain, A ship is struggling all in vain— To live upon the stormy main— Miserere Domine!

The thunders roar, the lightning glare Vain is it now to strive or dare; A cry goes up of a great despair— Miserere Domine!

The stormy voices of the main, The moaning wind, and pelting rain, Beat on the nursery window-pane— Miserere Domine!

Warm curtains'nd was the little bed, Soft pillow'nd was the little head; "The storm will wake the child," they said, Miserere Domine!

Covering among his pillows white, He prays, his blue eyes dim with fright, "Father, save those that are in night!" Miserere Domine!

The morning shone all clear and gay, 'Tis a ship at anchor in the bay, And on a little child at play, Gloria Tibi, Domine!

—ADOLPHUS A. PROCTOR.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

—The Vatican is now the scene 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 acetic presence, with the face whose sharp outlines take 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 1,000,000, and all other Catholic races put together at only 1,000,000. The Germans are mostly centred in Ohio, Missouri, New York, Wisconsin, 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 Louisiana, 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 Puritanism.

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 continental 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 best—not such as ease-loving Yankee would care to use—but they have steady frames and make no complaint of the hardness of their work. Above all, they are religious. The cross can be seen everywhere. They pray devoutly, 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 side 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.

URGENT PETITIONS FOR RELIEF

have been received from over 40 villages 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 given up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

COLIC AND COUGHS—SUDDEN

changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Trochies," let the Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

PALE CHECKS IN CHILDREN

often result from the presence of worms in the stomach, but a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGES, COMETS or Worm Lozenges, will expel the intruders, and restore the bloom of health to the countenance. Mothers with pale face children should try these Comets.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for all diseases of children, such as the whooping cough, etc., is a reliable remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother, and health to the child.

SPINAL DIFFICULTIES RESULT

from imperfect circulation of blood through the spinal column. BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment rubbed in well invigorates the blood vessels, strengthens the back, and effects a cure. Resulting from colds, pains in the back, will be relieved by one application.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

751 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

Post Printing and Publishing Company.

Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

CALENDAR

MARCH. THURSDAY, 4—St. Catharine, Confessor. St. Luce, Pope and Martyr. FRIDAY, 5—The Five Wounds of our Lord. SATURDAY, 6—Feria. St. Reynolds, Chariton, died, 1655. SUNDAY, 7—Fourth in Lent. Epist. Galat. IV. 22-31; Gosp. John VI. 1-15. MONDAY, 8—St. John of God, Confessor. TUESDAY, 9—St. Francis of Assisi, Abbot. WEDNESDAY, 10—The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste. COND. CARD. McCloskey, N. Y., 1844.

NOTICE

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their address 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 your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Address all correspondence and make money orders payable to the POST PRINTING and PUBLISHING Co., Montreal.

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

St. CHRYSOSTOM 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 Messrs. Alex. McCallum, 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.

(From the EVENING POST, February 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 Post 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 revenue, and this we take to be almost unprecedented as regards newspaper enterprise in Canada. To-day it is financially a success, while the other city papers, with, perhaps, one exception, are so heavily involved that they cannot call their souls their own, and are owned in a greater measure by paper companies than by their nominal proprietors. After this statement it may be pertinently asked, why is it that under the circumstances the proprietors of the Post should suspend publication? 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 never intended to be, newspaper men in the common sense of the word. They carried on a business of their own,

at which they had at least been moderately successful, and it was rather late in the day to embark in a fresh one for 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 way to turn it over to a joint stock company, which could appoint a thorough newspaper man to the management and allow them to retire as aforesaid, leaving their capital in the concern. 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 were to pay, and the balance of which they were and are prepared to pay up when called upon. At this stage of the proceedings they found general apathy prevailing 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 interest in the Post did not choose to let its 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 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 own 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 embarrassment 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 & Publishing Company every Wednesday as usual, and we hope greatly improved, under the management of the present editor of the Post, who will have more time to devote 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.

A first-class job 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 without cordially and sincerely thanking their thousands of readers and well wishers throughout Canada for their past kindness and the favor which they have shown to what must necessarily have been a good many faults and shortcomings.

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 before 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 Messrs. 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 which pretends to be the gentleman's organ par excellence. But no sooner is one lashed than up springs another, and another, until it would take a special Secretary to nail each in succession as it appears. The latest invention of the enemy has the London Standard for an authority—the duke's organ, perhaps—and is to the effect that three-fourths 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 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 would be just as well to put him down as a 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 land agitator is a Socialist, which is 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 atrocious character of the land agitator, it 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 contradiction, that prominent Conservative politicians subscribed towards O'Donovan Rosa's election expenses when he defeated the Liberal for Tipperary in 1865, though then confined in a British prison. There is no doubt the British Constitution is a wonderful affair, but the tricks of British Tories and Whigs too, for the matter of that, are still more so. They were shrewd enough to see that the Fenian organization was not so formidable in reality as the Land League. But if any further proof were required of the benevolent 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 justifies 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 terrorocracy 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 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 of-door relief. And still we have people even on this side of the Atlantic who are surprised at Irish 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 people stare. The cablegram informs us that 3,000 Orangemen, armed with bludgeons, marched from different districts, and broke up the meeting, deeming it seditious, thus maintaining their old reputation of as large a portion of their time as they can spare. A first-class job 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 without cordially and sincerely thanking their thousands of readers and well wishers throughout Canada for their past kindness and the favor which they have shown to what must necessarily have been a good many faults and shortcomings.

measures; they sometimes contented themselves with drawing the nails of the reverend gentlemen's fingers with pliers. 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 pleasure to their ancestors, but a Tory Government 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 Ireland, 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 equitable eye, feeling in its heart that the admirers of King William are only doing what is right and proper, and what would be perfectly legal as well were it not for the new-fangled 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 is safe to conclude that they were leaders in the onslaught, and also that if bludgeons failed they would have recourse to the more useful weapons furnished by the Government. The announcement in the cablegram that these Orangemen of Armagh are of 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 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. The Orangemen of Ulster are, as a class, 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 Eria with an intense hatred. They do not own to the name of Irish, they are simply "North of Ireland men," and their conduct flatly contradicts those poetical historians who are so fond of saying that the English settlers were more 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 abhorrence of Daniel O'Connell is even less than its hatred of Fitzgerald or Emmet. The thing is a phenomenon to be solved by some future historian. It is claimed that Saint Patrick so blessed the land of Ireland that snakes and serpents perish when brought into contact with its soil, and we cannot help regretting that the good saint did not include Orangemen among the other "varmint." It would be much better to see a few lively snakes in the County of Armagh than Orangemen; they would do infinitely less harm and cause less loss of precious life. The lot of Ireland is hard, of a truth. She has not only to defend herself against a powerful British oligarchy which has often tried to annihilate, to utterly wipe the Irish race out of existence, 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 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 co-religionists, considers that the commercial advantages to be derived from annexation—were 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 that in the United States, especially in the New England States, certain restrictions are put in the way of Catholic education, which we know nothing of in Canada, not even, perhaps, in New Brunswick. It is notorious too that there never has been a Catholic President of the United States nor even a member of the Government, except one, that we know of. There is no denying the fact 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 advantage, commercial advantage would be sure to carry the day. The Catholic Church is

"quite right in standing up for that which is 'best for itself, but it must permit commercial 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 privileges enjoyed by Canada by grace of the mother country, 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 there are to become a mighty nation.'" There are certainly an annexation party in Canada, though not an organized one, and if a plebiscite 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 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 Pan Slavism 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 on this side of the Atlantic, and it is chiefly here we must look for commercial 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 independence when we require it. There is no occasion for haste.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sir,—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 at heart, must agree with your correspondent—what will all the present effort avail if the cause of her affliction be 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 fearful 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 claw 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 world—and 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, on which the sun never sets, the liberator of peoples, the protector of enslaved, oppressed nations? Does she not send forth her armies to shoot down Russian soldiers, that Eastern Christians may be free. The Turk, too, has he not, under 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 Irish subjects, sufficiently respectable to make targets for Zulus, 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 public works and give employment to the sufferers? Yes, and remember, kind sir, never to hint that Parnell's agitation has had ought to do in forcing upon her this movement, or that it was undertaken to save her the contempt of the civilized world. Ah, but that 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 instinctive generosity of his class commenced the holy work. The rents will be raised one shilling for every pound of Government money spent on his serf; and thus the foundation of further enslavement is laid, the seed of future famines sown.

Parnell, oh! Parnell; though not of Irish descent more Irish than the Irish, you are an audacious, incorrigible gentleman; you anticipated this result; you feared the influence that might be exercised by the Duchess of Marlborough with the money that is being poured into her fund from the continent, the American Union and the Colonies, and you were ungrateful enough to say so to the generous donors; she, the wife of your Lord Lieutenant, and you dare attribute motives! Has she not announced that she is not giving and will not give 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 and calls you demagogue and other gracious names. Some of the Dominion cure, sleuth-hound-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 innocent landlords, having descended from their

wanted lordly heights to the level of the penny-liners, have assumed the role of epistolary correspondents to attack you. What dreadful stratagem!

Go on, Sir, fear not, your cause is the cause of a long suffering people. Tens of thousands 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 your friend, understands you and recognizes your pleadings; Germany has had little 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 legislative 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 \$5 for the Land League Fund, and hoping with him that many others may follow his patriotic example.

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

F. S.—I had just finished, and was closing my letter for the mail, when the Post was laid upon my desk. To feast on its contents—the only breakfast I had this Lenten morning—I took it up; and, oh, what a disappointing feast! My eyes fell on the heading of principle article, "A coming event," and having read it, the explanation, My God, will I never have a daily paper to represent us, was forced from me. Will we never have a paper to meet a return, the daily distributer of an unfriendly press, such as the Witness et hoc genus omne.

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 aloft 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 of years ago, when your city was almost at the mercy of a swog secret society, the canaille that would outrage your every feeling, the instincts of your Irish manhood? Are they indifferent to the present writing of an impartial 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, is a circular, addressed to every English speaking priest in the Dominion, also to the leading Irish Catholics thereof, and advise 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 Post and True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Your valedictory in the issue of a few days ago has caused wide-spread regret. The very thought that our people are to be deprived of the only daily organ through which to give expression to their views, causes a feeling almost of consternation. I was reading last evening the latest edition of your dull and philosophical co-responder, "Myles O'Regan, Esq.," and his closing sentence, "I never saw 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 Post, 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 disagree 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; and to nothing but neglect can we attribute the threatened suspension of the Post. I take it, therefore, that the best plan to arrive 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 and take stock in the enterprise. I believe we have seven Irish Catholic priests in the city of Montreal; could they not subscribe each \$100 of stock, payable in ten per cent instalments? That 'would realize \$700. There are seven Irish Catholic lawyers, practising in the city of Montreal, the clientele of their fellow-countrymen, scattered, as it is, amongst English, French and Scotch members of the profession, is not very lucrative; but, I am satisfied, they also could afford to take an equal amount, making another \$700. Let us place the doctors of medicine on the same basis, and I think I can name five who can also contribute a total of \$500. Should our notaries, architects and members of other professions come forward, there will be no trouble in securing at least another \$500. No doubt, in some of the above instances sacrifice might be required, whilst in others subscriptions to stock for triple 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 occasions, could solve this problem in half an hour. I am addressing now men like myself, of good will, but unaffiliated means.

I proceed, therefore, to speak of those in trade; and who will deny that there are in the retail business in this city at least one

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—

Yes, Sir, you have given timely warning, but the days are fast fleeting by. I have no desire to have even the appearance of assuming a leadership, but the Presidents of the Irish National Societies of Montreal will pardon me if I suggest that it is their duty to call, at once, a public meeting of all our organizations and people generally, and lay this matter before them within the next 48 hours.

Montreal, 1st March, 1880.

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Thomas Cragan, Alfred, \$1.00; J. R. Brownrigg, Alfred, 1.00; A Friend, 50; Jules Boleau, 25; Henry Dunegan, 25; Contribution of the Parish of St. Joseph, of Huntingdon, per Mr. Edward Poland, 139.54; Pupils of the Roman Catholic School, Perth, Ont., per A. M. Gutteridge, 5.00; Jas. L. O'Malley, Peterboro, Ont., 1.00; Nicholas Carolan, Norwichville, Ont., 30.00; Dr. O'Leary (second subscription), 5.00; D. McDonald, 1.00; J. O'Connell, 1.00; John Flynn, Ethel, 1.00; The people of St. Christyostom, per Alex. McCallum, 172.16; Patrick O'Connor, Little Palace, 5.00; James Hoolahan, 25.00; Catherine Hanna, school teacher, \$ 1.00; John Callaghan, 25; John Byrne, 1.00; Bridget Gorman, 1.00; Patrick Callahan, 50.

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes M. Mullin, lumberman, \$5.00; M. Fitzgibbon, 5.00; Thomas Poy, 1.00; Thomas O'Keefe, 5.00; John White, 6.00; Montreal, 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-BAZOURS.

Party Rioting in Armagh—Orangemen 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 Ban.

DUBLIN, February 25.—All quiet at Portadown to-night. During the rioting 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 131,850 men for the army, which passed. The remaining votes also passed. The Irish Volunteer Bill was rejected.

The school trustees of the Missouri district made a rule that no pupil should attend school on the day after spending a night at a ball. The legality of the measure is to be tested in the courts.

IRISH LULLABY.

I'd rock my own sweet child to rest in a cradle of gold on a bough of the willow, To the sweet sound of the wind and the shoo-hoo of the soft sea below.

Shoo-hoo! to the rise and fall of Mother's bosom, 'tis sleep has bound you, And O, my child, what could rest for rooster rest could love have found you?

No Parades on St. Patrick's Day.

We are sorry to be called upon to discuss the question of parades on the coming 17th of March. We should have thought that the good taste, even without the brotherly charity, of our Irish Societies would have made it needless. But it is not so. While hundreds of thousands of people in Ireland are in danger of death from hunger and cold; while the appalling scenes of famine are moving the hearts of strangers, and the wail of hungry mothers and children, and the deeper moan of haggard men who can do nothing but fall down in their agony, are heard across the Atlantic, it is proposed that the brothers of these suffering people shall parade the streets of American cities, with banners and music on St. Patrick's Day.

There is only one word to be said—Shame! To this we add—Sorrow. And we cannot write these words against Irishmen without also adding—Hope. We hope there will be no parades, after all. We shall trust to the last moment that the vote of the New York and Washington Societies will be reconsidered. We appreciate 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.

This priest speaks for the Irishmen and women of America. The convention that voted (71 to 38) for a parade will discover that in their own mistake, should the streets of New York be called on to blush for them on the 17th of March. If contrary will not prevail, however, we have no doubt that our self-respecting people will protest against this shocking proposition. We cannot afford to be misrepresented in the eyes of our fellow-citizens. Not only in that of our staying brethren in Ireland, we protest against the use of Irish banners and music in street parades on the coming St. Patrick's Day.—Boston Pilot.

Contributed by Residents of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostom to the "Post" Irish Relief Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Francois Delisle \$5, Joseph Tallard 2, Patrick Swords 2, Malcolm McFee 4, F. Ginzars 50c, O. Dumouchelle 25c, S. Sautoire 50c, John H. McNulty 2, A. D. Doras 2, E. Pommer 50c, S. J. Lewis 50c, U. Turcot 50c, Tellef 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. Ricard 1, Emery Barrette 25c, Fes Delage 25c, Alex. Seever 1, Walter McFarlane 1, James Robb 50c, Patrick McNulty 1, William Dionigian 2.25, Mrs. Jane Stacy 1, Benj. Stacy 50c, Charles South 1, George Winless 1, Daniel Gorman 2, William Seever 1, Mrs. Wm. Gorgon 1, John O'Sullivan 1, Richard Toynton 1, Edward Baker 1, Daniel Cross 1, Michael Cross 2, Mrs. Murphy 1, N. Pillotte 2.5c, Robert Stringer 1, Jos. Sautoire 2, Mrs. Jane Derome 4, G. Racicot 25c, Henry Stacy 1, Mrs. McMahon 25c, Richard Baker 2, J. Provost 40c, Denis Cross 2, Friends 8.20, Olivier Chalony 50c, Charles Consigny 50c, John Sylvain 25c, Narcisse Lamere 50c, Alfred Jado 2, Joseph Maheny 2, Jerome Laplante 15c, Louis Boudin 50c, Olivier Beaudry 25c, Geoffrey Brossard 20c, Celestine Rose 5c, Marguerite Rose 5c, Benjamin Macabe 35c, Joseph David 25c, J. Bte Barre 10c, John McKenzie 1.50, Israel Folsy 1, Moise Dupuis 50c, Cyrille Consigny 50c, Patrick Powers 25c, Mrs. Jane Grannell 25c, Peter Rooney 10, Alex. McCollam 4, James Hanratty 2, Thomas Fitzsimons 1, John McFarlan 1, William Gruer 1, Patrick Farmer 1, Thomas 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 9c, John Gordon 25c, Mrs. W. Stewart 25c, Arthur Smith 1, Jas. Kerr 50c, Mrs. Robert Elliot 25c, Wm. Morrison 50c, John Ritchie 1, John Craig 50c, Thomas Reid 50c, A. Friend 50c, Luke Bulger 4, John McCarty 1, James Moore 2, J. Letevre 3, Daniel Currie 2, Mrs. Denis McGuire 1, Jas. McNulty 1, John Latt 1, Mrs. James Atkinson 1, Robert Orr 1, William Carson 1, A. Friend 25c, William Orr 1, Robert Carson 1, David Stewart 1, Robert McKell 1, James Gonnay 1, A. Friend 25c, William Gonnay 1, John Gonnay 1, John Peadar 1, John Rathbone 1, A. Friend 50c, Thos. Gibble 4, Robert Mow 1, Daniel McFarlane 1, Stephen Patterson 1, A. Friend 50c, Henry Bennie, sr., 1, Wm. Long 50c, John Paddy 50c, James Elliot 1, Patrick Rooney 1, Arch. Craig 1, Wm. Moore 1, Wm. Allen 50c, Mrs. James Power 1, Patrick Bulger 1, Martin Conners 1, Mrs. Michael Leary 1, Denis Dwyer 1, Miss Jane McGill 1, Mrs. J. P. Lett 2, Wm. Cross 1, Mrs. Patrick Sullivan 50c, Patrick Leary 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. Since 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 Fenner, Tremore, 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 a soldier in Her Majesty's service, but during his time in the Australian colonies he became partly blind, owing to which he was discharged without a pension.

The Daily Express says:—The Gentiles (county Donegal) correspondent of a Derry paper mentions a case of death of a woman named Susan McEtwes, which, he says, resulted from destitution, near the town of Gentiles, on Friday evening, the 6th inst. — Notice.

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 Miliutin, 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."

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

LONDON, 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 great number of years has maintained as a deliberative and legislative body, and said it would be a great national calamity if that character should be allowed to sink into contempt through the misguided action of any of its members.

LONDON, February 27.—In the House of 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 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 unseemly interruptions, and if the resolutions were carried they did not make them a standing order, they would be neglecting their duty. Mr. Finigan (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 adjourned until to-morrow.

LONDON, February 28.—A St. Petersburg despatch says:—It may be unattainable to persons abroad how Nihilists succeeded in doing their work in the very residence of the Imperial family. 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

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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.

LONDON, February 29.—The English envoy to Ghuznee has been unsuccessful in his negotiations with Mohammed Jan. Abdul Rahman Khan is communicating from Balkh with Mohammed Jan and Ayoub 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 liberty, and is dangerous to the Republic."

LONDON, February 28.—Following is the programme of 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 Khatel and Kashmir. Five, India retains Khrum, Khost and Khyber to Jelalabad. Finally—There is a strong inclination to merge 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 cement painted over. The Times says: It is premature at present to consider what future settlement with Af-

ghanistan there will be until Ghuzni has been subdued. It would be imprudent to assume that all prospect of further resistance is at an end.

The Biddulph Affair.

The following letter, written by Rev. Father Conolly, of Biddulph, on the 19th inst., and addressed to the Rev. Curial, will be read with interest at this time:—"Might I take the liberty of telling my friends in Quebec not to credit one-half what is written of me by some vicious, vulgar correspondents from this place. Of course it will be at all times wrong and agreeable to the moral appetites of bigots, and especially 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 accused of the murder, has given me a shock from which I can never sufficiently recover. In the meantime, my friends need feel no way of being alarmed, for I trust I have never yet compromised my priestly character, and am sure there is no one in Biddulph can show me where he has compromised it. That story of a Vigilant Committee is all a lie. 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 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, and to give up the person so offending. This step was not taken against the Donnelly's any more than against any one else. However, it must be said that with the exception of the Donnelly's, my people were not more than met a more honest or more upright people in every line of life than my present broken-hearted parishioners. There is no man whatever in this place who believes the persons accused would be guilty of the crime laid to their charge. I am yours, &c. JOHN CONOLLY, Priest, St. Patrick's Presbytery, Biddulph, Ont."

SCOTCH NEWS.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDAINE.—Morrison Edmond, warehouseman, residing at Summerfield, Leith, died from an overdose of laudaine which he had bought from a druggist and taken to alleviate pain.

ISLAY.—Work of a Large Schooner.—A large three-masted vessel went on the rocks at Coull-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 FKS AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—A communication has been received from the Earl of Zealand's commissioners, Messrs. Dickson, law agents, Edinburgh, stating that his Lordship would on no consideration receive a deputation of public-house keepers in Grangemouth, any statements they had to make to be submitted in writing.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR.—Professor David Thompson, who for the last thirty-five years has held the chair of Natural Philosophy in Aberdeen University, died suddenly recently. He was the senior professor in the University, and during his long period of office he gained distinguished success as a teacher and demonstrator.

ALLOA.—Fatal accident at the North British Railway Station. A surfaceman named William Dewar 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. Decided, 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 years.

KIRKWALL MAGISTRATES AND REPORTERS.—At a Court held in Kirkwall recently, Mr. John Coghill, senior police magistrate, charged Mr. William Docherty, editor of the Caithness Courier, published in Thurso, with misrepresenting almost every case in that Court. He said he was inclined to commit him for contempt of Court, and that if he did not give correct reports of their proceedings, he would have no alternative but to hand him over to the burg feldan.

LORD SANDON AND THE SEAMEN.—Lord Sandon, before leaving Liverpool on Saturday, was waited on by a deputation of seamen, who pressed on him 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.—Glasgow Herald.

DIESTABLISHMENT MEETING AT FAIRLEY.—A public meeting was held on Monday at Fairley in favor of diestablishment. 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 diestablishment 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 (Ashtun 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 Visdout 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 cauterized with nitrate of silver, and was subsequently put to rest 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 unmistakable, and the poor boy suffered a great deal up to the time of his death.—Glasgow Herald, 13th Feb.

DEATH OF AN AGED MAN.—There has just died in the parish of Glenisla, Forfarshire, an aged verging on 100, Alexander McIntosh, 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 the battle of Culloden, and he remembered

when it was customary for the young women to attend church bareheaded and barefooted, and dressed in a cotton printed short gown. At that time Gaelic, though it is now nearly defunct, was the 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 croels, 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 high. 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 Catechism. 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 £2 10s each for girls, and the same to boys, of the different Protestant denominations in Kilmarnock Academy, who pass 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 altogether 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, Troughton. There was a numerous attendance, and Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., was present. Reports were given in from the various districts. Mr. Macdonald 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 men were taken before Sheriff Birnie, the one fined £1, and the other in £2. He had in his hands 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 outrage, and a farce in the name of justice in the carrying out of an Act of Parliament. Gas lighted in any one of these seventeen places would have produced a sacrifice of life proportionate to the terrible sacrifices that had taken place in that new colliery before. In consequence of his calling attention to the matter, the Government had sent down Mr. Dickson to still, in face of that, on this particular occasion, seventeen places were found, everyone containing gas. At the present moment in the sister colliery there was a great amount of suffering in many districts. It was not too much to say that the people in many districts in Ireland were to a large extent without food; they are to a large extent shoeless, and their clothes were of a very poor description. This had been 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, Toronto. The anniversary of Washington's birth was this year, as usual, a day of rejoicing and gaily 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. E. 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 elocutionary powers of W. Howland and J. Cullin 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 duet, "The Minute Gun at Sea," by the McCreary Bros., called forth a well-merited encore.

Mr. Brown gave a very acceptable declamation, 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

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 Record.

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

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

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

Rev. John Quinlan, Bishop of Mobile, Ala., has ordered a Diocesan collection for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

Monsieur Hasson, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople; Monsignor Ricci-Parsolanti, Major-domo to his Holiness; and Monsignor Leardini, Secretary of the Congregation of the Consistory, are the three persons most likely to be created Cardinals in the next Consistory.

Cardinal De Luca, Bishop of Palestrina, has conferred honorary canonicities in the Cathedral of Palestrina on Dr. Witt, President of the Cecilian Society of Rome; Herr Haberl, Choirmaster of Ratisbon Cathedral; and Herr Kunen, Choirmaster of Cologne Cathedral.

The Archbishop of Bordeaux, in forwarding 500 francs to the Archbishop of Dublin, on Feb. 10, says: "France and Ireland are inseparable names, recalling community of faith and unceasing exchange of sympathy." The prelates of the Paris Univer have reunited 500 francs for relief purposes to Irish Catholic Bishops.

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

Mr. John Wauwanger, chairman of the Irish Relief Committee at Philadelphia, having telegraphed to Dublin that doubts were expressed on the side of the American people as to the propriety of a statement of condition of famine in Ireland received a cable dispatch from Archbishop McSheehy that the distress was increasing, and that the extent in some districts, and that money was urgently required for food and aid.

That distinguished missionary, Rev. Father Henneberry, who for the past two years, has been giving instruction in the American colonies, promises to become a second Father Matthew in the cause of Temperance. He has given the pledge to over 3,000 persons during the last two years, and has been a blessing to many. May the good missionary be long spared to his labors, and may they be blessed a thousandfold!

We spoke last week, says the Catholic Telegraph, 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 10th ultimo, Father Fintan Mundywell 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 1879, 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 the Abbey brethren and of the faithful of the Abbey. The illustrious Order of St. Benedict is in a flourishing condition in the United States. It has four hundred 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 its jurisdiction. German is so far the language commonly used in most of these communities, as they have been formed by colonies of monks from Germany. But a priory—St. Malchus's—has been established 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 countenance extremely mild and insinuating. The existing taste for splendid attire he carried to the utmost. The button and loop of his hat, his sword-knot, and his shoe-buckles were brilliant with diamonds. His coat and vest were as rich as French brocade and velvet could make them. He wore a muff on his left arm, and two enamelled watches, with a multitude of seals dangling from either fob. Another writer describes the muff as "drawing the eye of the public by its uncommon size; it felled from his chin to his toes!" Indeed, his fondness for glittering trinkets and ultra-finery amounted to a passion. At a later date, when his house at Tortolough 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 containing a complete set of diamond vest buttons, two large emeralds, 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 shoes and knee buckles, silver shaving apparatus, several pairs of silver shoes and knee buckles, worth £5,000 worth of other jewels." This diminutive, youthful-looking and ornate Fitzgerald was pronounced "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, without exception, pronounced him "a fascinating creature." Nor was the opinion confined to them. One who owed him no good will, Sir John Barrington, allows that "a more polished and elegant gentleman was not to be met with." And the renowned "Dick" Martin, who met him pistol to pistol and got the worst of the encounter, confessed the strong impression made upon him by "the elegant and gentleman-like appearance" of his antagonist. Even polished Paris 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 Français. Quelle magnificence! Quelle politesse! Est-il possible qu'il soit étranger!" Let us now conceive this dazzling outside as covering the best and boldest rider, the dearest 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 and intensest 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.

An 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 apparatus stamps the date on each egg.

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' EUCALYPTI-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 astringent basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harassing, obstinate and consumption-breeding malady—catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralgia, 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, excoriated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frost-bite, and contusions it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Mechanics' Bank, held yesterday, it was proposed by a member of the Syndicate recently formed to buy up the estate in bloc, to recommend the meeting to accept 33c on the dollar, 20c cash, and the remaining 13c in 12 months. This proposition was finally withdrawn, and at a further adjourned meeting to-day an offer of \$112,500 payable in three equal instalments within a period of 10 months from date was rejected by a vote of the meeting, so that the shareholders 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 full 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 navigation. 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 Montreal 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, £23,000; paid-up, £28,000. The effect is entirely local. The Consolidated Bank has resumed payment this week. The demand from bill-holders and depositors, so far, is comparatively 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 two 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Freight and live stock, Passengers and mails, Total. Values for 1880 and 1879.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. The inland revenue receipts at St. John, N. B., last month, amounted to \$15,176 as compared with \$20,185 in February, 1879. Instructions have been received by the United 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 the week ending Saturday last, 21st inst., against \$39,786.42 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of \$8,363.42. Gold mining evidently continues prosperous in Nova Scotia, the amount of metal reaching Halifax. A bar of gold worth \$500 was brought from Barton's claim at Tatler's other day.

The Customs receipts at Guelph for February show the value of goods entered for consumption, \$35,552; duty collected, \$1,033, against \$33,839 entered and \$8,287 duty in February, 1879. The exports to the United States from Guelph were valued at \$38,550.

The statement of dividends of the Union Bank of Halifax, January 21st, shows the total liabilities to be \$1,350,010.94, among which is deposits not bearing interest, \$147,961.92; deposits bearing interest, \$401,121.37; amount due to banks in St. Thomas, \$14,142.00; Government securities, payable on demand, \$30,774.77; guaranteed fund, \$8,000.00; contingent fund to meet bad and doubtful debts, \$12,325.35; interest due on deposits, \$10,612.45. Among the assets are specie and Dominion notes, \$168,518.47; notes and cheques of other banks, \$27,373.87; due by the manufacturer of bolts and nuts, \$1,000.00; fish plates and washers, with a capital of \$300,000; dividends paid for the year, \$80,000; gross profits for the year, \$51,807.87.

Business Troubles. Jean A. Desjardins has been attached by F. Poltras for \$260. G. A. Hughes, assignee. James R. Sneath, grocer, has been attached by William Hall for \$210. H. Bain, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued by Elliott & Co. against Geo. Rausay, druggist, of St. Catharines.

Dame Elodie Beaudry has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Cyrille Forest for \$233.33. A. Bourbionne, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued

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. Bows, Murphy and Frances A. Quinn for \$259 at the instance of Louis A. Drapcan. J. Bury, assignee.

A demand of attachment has been made upon Messrs. Hudson & Orsini, produce merchants, for \$9,300, at the instance of Ephraim Hudson, Sr. A. J. Jobin, assignee.

The liabilities of Messrs. Claggett & 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., grocers, for \$250. John Taylor, assignee.

At a recent meeting of the creditors of Albert E. Kemp, hardware merchant, of Montreal, H. A. Bain was appointed assignee.

M. Gallaher has entered a contestation to the writ of attachment which was taken against the firm of Menzies and Gallaher.

A writ of attachment has been issued against James Worthington, Angus J. Macdonald, Wallace E. Macdonald and E. Macdonald, which compose the firm of James Worthington & Co. for \$50, at the instance of Charles H. Walter. L. J. Lajoie, assignee.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, March 2.

ASHES.—This market continues very dull, and prices are still lower than when we last wrote; sales have been made here to-day at from \$3.60 to \$3.70 for pots, which is now about the range of values in this market. Receipts during the past week have been light.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Some of our wholesale houses report trade active just now, the orders received through travelers being sufficient to keep the factories busy, running on full time, for the next six weeks. A few travellers are still out on the road, and while all have done well, the volume of sales made by some show a large increase over that of last year. Western customers are now pushing the leading manufacturers for their spring orders, as the weather in Ontario is very spring-like. Besides shipping more goods, one or two large dealers inform us that they have more orders on hand now than at the corresponding period for several years, and from present appearances trade will likely be active up to the end of May. There is no change to note in prices. Remittances are fair, but not fully satisfactory, owing to the bad country currency rates.

DRY GOODS.—Our wholesale dealers report a very active business being done, and values for goods of all kinds are stiffening rapidly; as we predicted weeks ago, repeat orders are the exception, as goods laid down here just now would cost higher prices than the present selling figures, hence very diminished stocks and few substitutions may be looked for. Remittances continue unsatisfactory, the causes assigned being bad roads and unseasonable weather. The city retail dealers also appear to be well satisfied with the week's business.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A fair country trade in general drugs has been done here during the week, but orders are, as a rule, small, and there is not much doing in heavy chemicals; nor is there any immediate prospect of activity in this line. A fairly satisfactory business is being done for the season, at unchanged prices. Remittances are reported very fair.

FURS.—There are little or no offerings of raw furs here now. Cable advices inform us that at the London sales which commenced in the early part of last week, furs were advanced, compared with the prices in March, 1879, as follows:—Otter, 10 to 25 per cent; red fox, 15 to 10; cross-fox, 10 to 10; lynx, 15 to 10; mink, 20 to 20; sea otter, 25 to 20; racoon, 20 to 20; while fisher and martin have declined 12 and 15 per cent, respectively. The sales are expected to conclude on Friday next, so that complete information cannot be obtained for a few days yet. The prices recently quoted as ruling in this market were in anticipation of the above stated advances, hence we make no changes in our price list here.

FISH.—The Lenten season now being pretty well advanced, prices are a trifle easier. Stocks to remain over will not be worked and the amount of metal reaching Halifax. A bar of gold worth \$500 was brought from Barton's claim at Tatler's other day.

GROCERIES.—Business continues quiet; travellers are returned in their work and trade generally is affected by the condition of the roads, which all over the Province are reported bad. Signs have somewhat advanced in the U. S., owing chiefly to Cuban advances, 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 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; yellow redbud at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; and raw at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. Tea.—The market is reported dull, and prices remain nominally unchanged. No round lots of consequence changing hands. Advice from 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, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per lb., the demand for fruit is only moderate. In Malaga fruit, layers are quoted at \$2.15 to 2.35 per box. Currants are steady and unchanged at 6 1/2 to 8 1/2. Sweet—Zypner is steady, quoted at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Other kinds remain largely nominal. Rice quiet and unchanged, quoted at \$4.25 to 4.50. Syrup.—A light business is being done at previously quoted prices, for all kinds. Remittances are moderate to fair.

HIDES AND SKINS.—A poorer quality of hides has been coming forward during the past week, the majority being "grubby"; consequently prices have declined 6 1/2 per cent, and we now quote great hides from butchers at \$9, \$8 and \$7, respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This decline took effect yesterday. There is not many hides coming to market just now, and the demand is also comparatively light. For inspected hides, tanners pay an advance of \$1 per cwt on the above-named prices. Sheepskins.—Very few offerings; prices unchanged, quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75 each. Calveskins nominal at 12 1/2 per lb.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—Trade here continues active, without that excitement which characterized the market a few weeks ago. Dealers report that the bad condition of the country roads greatly retard travelers and prevent farmers from getting to market. Orders for general hardware from country dealers continue to arrive freely, and except for cut nails, which have advanced in value 25c per keg all round during the week, prices are steady and unchanged. The demand for nails at the advanced figures is 9 1/2, some large orders having been received here this week. Apart from the filling of back

orders there is but little business doing here in pig iron; some dealers report the probability 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 advices have not reached the city yet this week, the vessel having been delayed.

PROVISION MARKET. GARIBERRIE..... \$20 00 to \$22 50 Hamme..... 20 00 to 22 50 Bacon..... 20 00 to 22 50 Lard..... 20 00 to 22 50 Butter..... 20 00 to 22 50 Eggs..... 20 00 to 22 50

MONDAY, March 2. The total receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles for the week ending yesterday comprising 10,000 head of live stock, 10,000 head of calves, 10,000 head of pigs, 10,000 head of sheep, 10,000 head of horses, 10,000 head of mules, 10,000 head of oxen, 10,000 head of cows, 10,000 head of goats, 10,000 head of deer, 10,000 head of wild animals, 10,000 head of birds, 10,000 head of insects, 10,000 head of reptiles, 10,000 head of amphibians, 10,000 head of mollusks, 10,000 head of crustaceans, 10,000 head of arachnids, 10,000 head of nematodes, 10,000 head of annelids, 10,000 head of cnidarians, 10,000 head of ctenophores, 10,000 head of tunicates, 10,000 head of chordates, 10,000 head of mammals, 10,000 head of birds, 10,000 head of reptiles, 10,000 head of amphibians, 10,000 head of mollusks, 10,000 head of crustaceans, 10,000 head of arachnids, 10,000 head of nematodes, 10,000 head of annelids, 10,000 head of cnidarians, 10,000 head of ctenophores, 10,000 head of tunicates, 10,000 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