

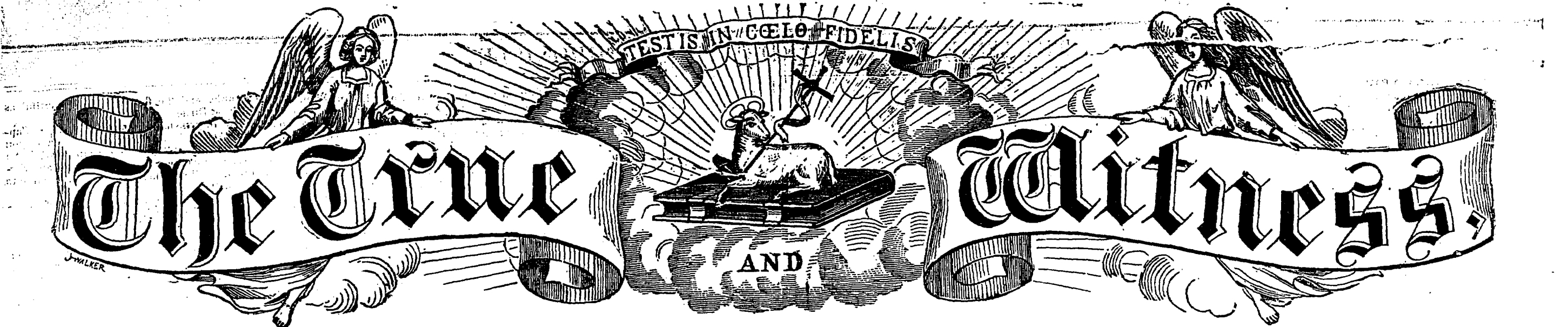
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1880.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

For the Post and True Witness.

Sun-Set at Quebec. Twas nigh the close of day, To long the hill; Lonely I took my way, Silent and still;

And a bright pencil ray Gilded each spire, As sunk the god of day; Higher and higher, Over old Lewis height,

And as I stood awhile, Fixed to my place a while, Bright o'er my face a smile And as I trod,

And I bethought me then How, like the Sun, That would thus shine for men When life is done;

And when the soul is pure, Like to the spire, Reflects the beatings sure, Celestial fire;

JOSEPH K. FORAN.

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

Personal Observation of Archbishop Lynch—A Practical View of the Situation—Urgent Need of Help.

Special to the Evening Post. Toronto, January 3.—The following letter from Archbishop Lynch appears in the morning papers:— Sir,—Permit me to assure the public that, from personal observation, there is a widespread distress in Ireland and in the counties mentioned in the letter of Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, starvation stares her people in the face if they are not relieved.

THE PEOPLE DIE OF STARVATION. There are at least a million of people in that unhappy country who do not get the nourishing food of peasants of their class in the other nations of Europe, and they are certainly worse clothed. I have seen more women and children barefooted in Ireland than in England, Germany, France, and Italy together.

They curtail their own means to share with them. One said: "Our children are very good, they always share their lunch with their poorer companions, but it shames us to see those poor little ones devour the little bread they get." This want is so general that in a fertile country it is a disgrace to a civilized nation.

HANGING THE AFGHANS.

Forty-nine Sepoys, who were in Cabul when the outbreak occurred, executed. [From the London Daily News.] CAMP CABUL, November 12.—On the 6th, seven men brought in by General Gongh's force from the Shuturgarden and immediate villages were hanged, one being a haiddar of a Herat regiment present in Cabul at the massacre.

minutes grace was allowed, and within this time thirty men came forward. The General had a roll-call, showing the names of sepoys known to live or be hidden in Indikee, and as many of these were missing the mullicks were asked to explain their absence.

Gen. Baker then visited smaller villages near and captured 18 more sepoy. There could be little doubt that most of them had been trained as soldiers. They fell into their places, shoulder to shoulder, when the order to start was given, and keeping time to the quick step of the Sikhs, marched along in good order to our camp.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Hangd, Released. Shows statistics for Nov. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Total.

Any men who could show by fair evidence that they were absent from Cabul, lying sick in their villages or otherwise engaged when the mutiny and after events took place, were released. Many did not attempt to deny their presence in the Dala Hissar or at Charasiab.

The men executed belonged to the Herat regiments. They were either at Cabul when the outbreak occurred, or returned later to fight against us, the muster rolls now in our hands enabling us to identify them without much trouble.

Their seeming carelessness as to their fate never varied, whether the sentence was death or acquittal. Their fanaticism is equal to all fortunes. Our great regret is, that, while we are sending the rank and file to the gallows, the ringleaders are still at large.

—In the third quarter of 1878, 174,803 persons passed to France via Dover and Calais. In the corresponding quarter of 1879 there were only 79,889, showing what expositions do for railroad companies.

WE WOULD BY NO MEANS RECOMMEND any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NOTHING EQUALS BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and may be used internally or externally with perfect confidence.

AFGHANISTAN.

Relief felt from Gen. Roberts' Brilliant Achievement—Reinforcements for Cabul—Reoccupation of the Lost Ground—The Cabulites Besieged by Famine.

New York, January 4.—London despatches say that the relief arising from Gen. Roberts' unexpected victory leaves the political complications untouched. Every Government speaker denies that annexation was intended, but nobody offers the solution of the problem without a permanent military surveillance over Afghanistan.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 4.—Abdul Rahman Khan, the Afghan Pretender, has arrived at Balkh and joined his friends. He will probably raise a force disciplined on the system of the Russian army.

LONDON, January 3.—The India Office has been at last persuaded that if England wishes to retain her hold on Afghanistan she must send more men to the front.

Mahomoud Jans sued for peace. Among his stipulations are that the British should evacuate Cabul, and that a promise should be given to send back the Amer, and that two British officers should remain at Cabul as hostages for the fulfilment of the promises.

General Roberts reports, on December 30, that the force under command of General Baker, which left Cabul on the 27th of December, in returning from Kohistan, have destroyed unopposed the fort of the rebel Chief Mirbalcha, which was found abandoned.

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now impassable. The Gorge of the Lion's Mouth, sixteen miles from Ghaznee, is completely blocked up by snow. The defensive works on the Behmaroo Heights have been temporarily deserted, and many of the sentries who suffered intensely from the cold have been called in from the sheltering watch tower newly erected there.

PARNELL IN AMERICA.

Arrival of the Scythia—A Hearty Welcome Accorded the Patriot—He Replies, Regretting the Object of His Mission.

New York, January 2.—The Scythia arrived in port this morning, having on board Parnell and Dillon, both of whom were received by a large delegation of prominent citizens of New York and other citizens, and heartily welcomed to America.

On approaching the Scythia a mass of bunting was unfurled to the breeze, and with booming of cannon and fluttering of flags, the renowned agitator was warmly welcomed to the free soil of Columbia's land.

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New York, January 2.—After the delivery of Mr. Parnell's response, Mr. Dillon also spoke, referring in complimentary terms to the generosity of America to the brethren at home. He said, in Ireland we shall have 250,000 people without food for four to five months.

Mr. Parnell to-morrow receives a delegation of former residents of the County of Meath, Ireland, and will be presented with an address by them. He dined with his mother this evening, and returned to his hotel at an early hour.

A grand mass meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden next Sunday evening, when Mr. Parnell will present Ireland's case in its true colors. Gilmore's band will be in attendance, and repeat the new National Anthem.

A Monster Reception in Madison Square Garden.

New York, January 4.—Six thousand people assembled in Madison Square Garden to-night. Only a few of those invited to occupy seats on the platform were present.

THE ARBITRATOR IN THIS GREAT STRUGGLE.

I say to the people of this country, if you wish to rescue us from the position, help us in destroying the system which brings it on. America subscribed liberally in past years.

A MOST FRIENDLY AND INGENUOUS SYSTEM, which we received from England for the purpose of slowly torturing our country to death. The Irish tenant will die in the ditch rather than enter the poor house.

would have been the same as ever. The heart of our people would have been broken by physical suffering. They would have become

DISORGANIZED AND EXHAUSTED, but instead have become united. The Irish people are firm and self-reliant, with death staring them in the face. We have saved the lives of landlords and saved the lives of the people.

After a brief address by Mr. Dillon, and a long preamble, reciting the grievances of the agricultural classes of Ireland, claiming that the landlord rights of Ireland are an anomaly in any State pretending freedom.

Resolved—That Charles Stewart Parnell and Mr. John Dillon are deserving of our earnest gratitude and most unqualified confidence; that the sacrifices they have made and the perils they have encountered in coming to this prosperous land to plead the cause of a suffering nation are entitled to a generous and patriotic recognition and response.

Second, That we give to our suffering brethren in Ireland our heart-whole sympathies in these days of their deep distress, and, while giving sympathy, we would counsel hope for a better day, which, in God's good time, will assuredly come.

Fourth, That subscription lists be at once opened, a finance committee, secretaries and treasurers appointed, and that a formal and earnest appeal be made to aid in the grand achievement of giving an ancient people—living in their own land, realizing the idea given utterance to by Mr. Parnell on his arrival, of giving Ireland a place among the nations of the earth—in other words, "Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland."

January 5.—Parnell to-day received a deputation from Albany representing the Irish Societies of that city. The deputation requested him to name an early day for a visit there, and presented him with an address.

A fine collection of the original drawings of Thackeray's old schoolfellow, John Leech, are now to be seen in the library of their old school, Charter House, having been purchased by that institution to which they were both so much attached.

WHO SHALL GO FIRST.

Who shall go first to the shadowy land, My love or I? Whose will it be in grief to stand...

HENRIETTA TEMPLE BY THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI.

Yes! it was this mighty passion that now raged in the heart of Ferdinand Armine, as pale and trembling he withdrew a few paces from the overwhelming spectacle...

I hope there is a portrait of him, said the lady; 'there is nothing I long so much to see. I rather think there is a portrait; replied her companion, somewhat drily...

and; but at this moment the horses appeared. 'You are well mounted, said Mr. Temple to Ferdinand. 'This is a beautiful creature, said Miss Temple...

'I, too, have had a fine morning of it. You must come to-morrow and see my grand embroidery of the Batcliff and Armine coats; I mean it for the gallery. With these words they entered the Place...

before his recel from his mission. Few women in so short a period had received so much homage; but she listened to compliments with a careless though courteous ear, and received more ardent aspirations with a smile...

Temple, and the flowers are as beautiful as those at Ducie. 'Well, you shall see my conservatory, Captain Armine, said Miss Temple, 'and you shall go and kill partridges afterwards. So saying, she entered the conservatory, and Ferdinand followed her, leaving Mr. Temple to his party...

THE PROPOSED BRITISH FEDERATION.

How It Strikes an Able American Journal.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) The Westminster Review has recently been discussing the feasibility of a federation of the British Empire, and the views presented by it are stated to be in consonance with those of the advanced English statesmen. There are not wanting indications of this change, so strong and suggestive that federation may be looked upon as the British policy in the not distant future. Substantially, the proposition is to create an Imperial Parliament, in which representatives from the colonies are to have seats, and to form local Parliaments for the consideration of local measures, leaving those which affect the interests of the whole Empire to the Imperial. As to the gain in Parliamentary legislation, the Westminster says—

"The local House would be of manageable and compact proportions; its members would be able to devote their time and energies to the proper treatment and consideration of various local questions; the dissatisfaction caused at present throughout the country by the constant burking of local measures would be allayed; and we might even hope that the Irish difficulty would be set at rest, perhaps by the formation of an Irish local Parliament, but, in any case, by reason of the House being able to devote proper time and attention to the consideration of Irish grievances. In a similar manner, the Imperial House would be much reduced in bulk and proportionately increased in activity and vitality. Its time would be occupied in the consideration of Imperial questions; its energy would not then be frittered away upon petty local matters; nor would the business of the House be obstructed by members anxious to force the consideration of some local grievance."

The immediate details of the scheme are set forth as follows:

"It is proposed that the Imperial House should consist of 500 members—185 for England, 25 for Scotland, 40 for Ireland, 50 for the colonies. This is about the proportion of the present population. The distribution of the present population, at present at least, would be as follows:—Twenty for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, fifteen for Australia, five for New Zealand, five for the Cape settlements, five for the West Indies. The Ministry of the Imperial House and the House of Lords, and these, as at present, would be the immediate and responsible advisers of the Crown. The Parliament would sit at London, and its term of duration would be five years. Assuming that there would be local Parliaments in London, in Edinburgh and in Dublin, there would be Viceroys in each of these three capitals, whose advisers would be drawn from the members of the Local House, and would sustain to him the same relations as those sustained by her Ministers to the Queen. All measures passed by the Local House would require the assent of the Viceroy before they could become law. Any measure of doubtful constitutionality could be reviewed by the Viceroy and remitted for the consideration of the Queen in Council. Any measure passed by the Local House and assented to by the Viceroy could be annulled, vetoed by the Queen within two years from the time it received the Viceroy's assent. Copies of all bills assented to by the Viceroy would, of course, be sent to the Secretary of State for Imperial consultation. The local Colonial Legislatures would remain such as they are, at least for the present."

The extracts printed above contain the salient features of the federation scheme. The practical question remains—Of what value will the scheme be to the English colonies? It is evident that it cannot be carried out until the local Parliaments of England, Ireland and Scotland adopt the American system of federation, as it has been copied in Canada in a large measure. This would involve, first of all, a written Constitution—which Great Britain does not possess—drawing a boundary line between the rights of the Empire and those of the colonies, and designating, so that there can be no conflict, the jurisdiction of the Imperial and Colonial Parliaments. This is a question which will severely tax English statesmanship. It has taxed the minds of our statesmen for years, and the problem is not yet fully settled. It has been the issue of our fiercest partisan fights, and it has plunged the country into a long and terrible war. It is not likely that the English statesmen will find it any easier to draw such a line than our own have done, though it is not impossible that it could be wrought out by them.

In the second place, the question of customs will be one of extreme difficulty to solve, and were the Imperial Government to suddenly resort to a revenue tariff, it could not but arouse opposition in colonies like Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which are in favor of protection, because it is easier for them to raise revenue in that way than by free trade and direct taxation. If, after federation, every Province can levy any kind of tariff, their federation would be as much a farce as if we had thirty-eight systems of tariffs, each State protecting itself against every other State by taxing their products. The principal gain to England, Ireland and Scotland would be in the establishment of free trade, for without it federation would be good for nothing; but would the colonies adopt it without hesitation and give up their present revenue system?

A third difficulty besets this scheme. It will be in the power of the Imperial Parliament in time of war not only to call upon the colonies for their quota of troops, but to call upon them by conscription. If not, what would be the benefit of federation? As a fair instance, how would this operate in Canada? Suppose that a quarrel should arise between Great Britain and the United States; Canada would inevitably be dragged into it, and the sure result would be her conquest. Great Britain could not hold her through a single campaign. The United States in ninety days' time could march an army of a million of men across the border, and as against such a force, Great Britain would be powerless. She might send her fleets into our harbors to be sunk by our torpedo boats, or she might land 50,000 or 100,000 men at Halifax or Quebec, but what would they avail against a Republic that has more than five million men? In case of any imbroglio in the future, and such an imbroglio may come at any time and upon very slight provocation, and Canada wants to keep out of it, the better plan would be to declare her independence as soon as possible. Standing alone she would be safe from any interference, but as a part of Great Britain, in the case of trouble, she would be a menace to this country that could not be disregarded.

The federation proposition is a dangerous one. It undoubtedly is desirable to the Mother Country to secure more perfect cohesion among her widely-scattered territories and to bring them into closer relations to her, instead of ruling them upon a basis that only irritates and exacerbates them; but so long as it is very questionable whether it would improve their industrial or political condition, and whether the sacrifice would not be

all on their part, it looks more feasible to allow both to drift along until they become prosperous and powerful enough to drop out from the Home Government and set up for themselves, as the United States did.

THE "SIEVENAMON" FUND.

The Trustees' Views on Using it to Relieve the Suffering Poor. The announcement published exclusively in the Star yesterday morning that the "Sievenamon Fund," being the unexpended balance of the money collected for the relief of the suffering Irish during the great famine of 1848, and which has lain in the hands of the Trustees, among whom were the late Robert Emmet and Horace Greeley, was about to be disbursed to aid in the present relief movement, has awakened a lively interest among thousands of Irish and American sympathizers in this city. Yesterday the surviving Trustees, John McKean, Charles O'Connor, Richard O'Gorman and the son of Mr. Emmet, were visited by a reporter for the purpose of gathering further information on the subject. Mr. Emmet was found by the reporter in his office, at No. 52 Wall Street. "I cannot at this time give you any information about the Irish fund," he said. "In the immediate future Messrs. McKean and O'Gorman and myself will meet and decide what to do in the premises. The fund has grown; but one thing is certain, it has been well taken care of, and will be duly accounted for."

Mr. Emmet declined to say when the meeting would take place, or whether the facts would be given to the public, but it is altogether probable the committee will wait till the arrival of Mr. Parnell, when they will consult with that gentleman. Hon. Richard O'Gorman was found in his office, deeply immersed in business. He declined firmly, yet pleasantly, to converse upon the subject of the fund.

"Why don't you call upon Mr. Emmet or Mr. McKean?" he asked. "I am positively too busy to be interviewed."

Mr. John McKean was found in his private office. A copy of the Star lay in a chair alongside of him. "I can give no information at present," he said, when the reporter made known the object of the interview.

Mr. McKean mused for a minute, smiled pleasantly and said further: "The information as printed in The Star is correct in some respects, but it is materially wrong in the figures. The present amount does not approximate the original sum. Many dollars of it have been judiciously expended for the purposes for which it was intended."

"More complete information would be very timely now," suggested the reporter. "No doubt, no doubt; but I assure you that I can say nothing more upon the subject."

As the reporter was about leaving, Mr. McKean said: "Mr. Robert Emmet, who now lies in his grave, was some years ago accused of misappropriating, or mispaying, certain moneys of the fund. He promptly and honestly accused himself by the Grand Jury, and nothing was ever heard of it since. You may depend upon it that the money is in responsible hands."

The history of the fund was obtained last evening from a business gentleman well known in Irish circles in this city. "I can remember," said he, "the events of '48 distinctly. A number of the most prominent patriots in Ireland banded together to ask aid from America. Among them were John B. Dillon, Richard O'Gorman, Thomas Francis Meagher, Charles Gavan Duffy, Francis O'Brien and others. The call was promptly responded to on this side of the water, and public opinion was strongly in favor of the movement. Our most respected citizens held several meetings, and eventually was organized a body of representative men known as the Irish Directory. The leading spirits in this were Charles O'Connor, Horace Greeley, Robert Emmet and John McKean."

"The headquarters of the enterprise were in Vauxhall Garden, Astor place; but subscription depots were located all over the city. Merchants and well-reputed people sympathized with the cause, and went on collecting tours to add to the receipts. It was no uncommon sight to see Horace Greeley, whose whole heart and soul were with the sufferers, visit the various subscription offices, make a tour of the audience, and come up to the Treasurer's desk with his old white hat filled with money. Additional interest was given to the movement when, in the winter of '48, Messrs. John B. Dillon and Richard O'Gorman arrived in New York."

"Have you any idea as to the amount collected?"

"I should think between \$45,000 and \$50,000."

"It has been alleged that the amount now on hand is many thousands below those figures?"

"There was a great deal of it spent; I forget how much."

"How was it expended?"

"A large portion was sent to relieve the distress in Ireland, and—said slowly, after mature deliberation—"a number of implements of war were purchased."

"Was any expended for other purposes?"

"I believe that money was advanced to bring out Meagher and Mitchell."

"Who was the treasurer of the fund?"

"Robert Emmet; and an honest or more conscientious gentleman never lived."

"Were these amounts paid out before or after the death of Mr. Emmet?"

"Both before and since his demise."

"At what figures do you place the amount of the fund now on hand?"

"Probably at \$15,000. The present Trustees are O'Connor, McKean and Emmet."

"Why was it called the Sievegammon Fund?"

"The troubles first arose near Tipperary under the shadow of a mountain called Sievenamon. The older Bonnett who opposed the scheme from its inception, and who tried to prevent its growth, paraphrased the name, and always alluded to it in the Herald as the 'Sievegammon.'"

"Did the expenditures meet with the approval of the subscribers?"

"Every penny was spent in such a satisfactory way that even the most exacting could not find fault. Not a dollar left the institution wherein it was deposited without the unanimous consent of the Directory."—N. Y. Star.

Free Masonry Assailed.

The St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church of this city is said to be the oldest Lutheran society in this country. It was organized in the last part of the seventeenth century by some of the descendants of those Hollanders who were virtually expelled from Holland by the action of the Calvinistic Synod of Dort. Like the Puritans, the Lutherans sought in the New World that freedom for religious worship which had been denied them in the Old.

The present church stands on the northeast corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. It is a massive, rather imposing structure, built of stone. On the front near the main entrance, is an inscription showing that this edifice was erected in the year 1841. Another inscription informs the reader that the church was founded in 1752, but this refers to the date of its legal incorporation as a church society by a grant from the British Crown.

St. Matthew's is the largest, wealthiest and most influential Lutheran church in New York. It has no church debt, and no financial embarrassments of any kind; indeed, one of the members remarked that they "hardly know what to do with their money." The Rev. J. H. Sicker, the present pastor, took charge of this society some three years ago. He came from Minnesota, where he enjoyed the reputation of being an able, conscientious preacher and a man of the strictest integrity, and the members of St. Matthew's regarded themselves peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of so eminent a clergyman. For some time after Pastor Sicker's installation everything went on harmoniously until after he had preached a certain sermon. Mr. Sicker belongs to the Missouri Synod, which not only opposes secret societies but has openly declared war against them all, and so, in the sermon referred to, he said, among other things, that:

"At the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the anti-Christians of Germany did not dare to appear publicly with their skeptical views, Free Masons from England planted the lodge in Germany for the purpose of fighting Christianity." Among the members of St. Matthew's, at the time the sermon was delivered, there were a large number of Free Masons. These were astounded, and said that the plain inference of the pastor's words was that a Mason could not consistently be a Christian. Their position in the church was a painful one, for, if their pastor's views were correct, they were virtually hypocrites. One of these gentlemen had been a member of St. Matthew's for more than twenty years, and latterly a very prominent one. He is a well-known business man in this city. He felt keenly the words he had heard, and resolved to call upon the pastor and inform him how they had affected him. Just before a meeting of the church society, some weeks later, he saw Mr. Sicker, told him in what position his recent sermon had placed him, and desired to have the matter brought before the meeting for discussion. The pastor declined, but said he would consider it at some future time.

But notwithstanding the most strenuous endeavors of the member referred to, no action was taken by the church until a long time after, when at a meeting at which there were present but 39 out of 250 voting members, a resolution was adopted condemning secret societies as inconsistent with Christian duty. One person who voted for this resolution was not entitled, it is said, to a vote, and nine voted against it, so that 29 of the 250 members of St. Matthew's Church adopted a resolution which has resulted in driving from the church many of its oldest and most prominent members. It is understood that sixty or seventy persons at least have retired from St. Matthew's and joined other Lutheran churches in the city. The Trinity Lutheran has taken many of them, and the pastor, Dr. Krotel, has been, it is said, severely criticised by his brother of St. Matthew's for receiving the seceding brethren.—N. Y. Sun.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

The correspondent of the Freeman at Rome writes: The channel of communication between the Pope and the Irish Bishops is the Propaganda, not the Secretary of State's office, and I am able to assure you that on the subject of the land agitation in Ireland no representations have been made to any Irish prelate. It is perfectly true that the present distress in Ireland has deeply engaged the sympathies of the Holy Father, who will at his own time and in his own way give expression to his sentiments of sorrow for the sufferings of the Irish Catholics. But the idea of interfering in the land agitation by prescribing to the bishops any particular line of conduct has not yet crossed the mind of the Holy Father. The idea is yet more absurd of supposing that Leo XIII. volunteered to champion the cause of the British Government, by representing that Government as anxious, by means of State aid, to diminish Irish distress, and to open the purse of the British nation to relieve Irish misery. The feeling entertained in higher clerical orders in Rome is one of amazement at the apathy of the British Ministry, and at the hard, unfeeling manner in which the misery of the Irish people was treated. That many of the Irish ecclesiastics should have displayed vehemence and excitement in advocating the cause of the suffering poor is considered nothing extraordinary, and is far from deserving severe censure from the Vatican. If any Catholic ecclesiastic of Ireland, in their zeal for the interest of their flock, are outstepping the bounds of prudence, it is not the Vatican which must condemn or approve them. The priests are amenable to the laws. If they have transgressed those laws, let the civil authorities persecute them. If they have not transgressed those laws, no more need be said.

BIGOTRY NOT PROTESTANTISM.

Vice-Chancellor Blake is charged with saying at a recent meeting "that the Protestant emigrants add strength to our country; but the Roman Catholic comes as an element of weakness, of discord and of strife." The learned gentleman seems to be a diligent imitator of the Globe in its worst anti-Pope days, and it is a pity that he does not change his mental diet to something more worthy of a gentleman, and which would store his mind with sentiments more worthy of that religion for which he professes to be so zealous. It is not necessary that we should denounce our Catholic friends against the coarse brutality of every pharisaical fanatic who chooses to belch forth his puerile indecencies against them, in the silly belief—sprung of overweening conceit—that he is frightening the Pope and shaking the foundation of the church of Rome. For if defence were needed Catholics have in the Irish Canadian and Montreal Post organs quite able to deal effectually with much abler men than their present pigmy assailant. Besides Catholics can point to a long list of Catholics who have come to Canada and have left their names embalmed in the grateful memories of Canadians, and they can name scores of names of Catholics which will be held in grateful remembrance when the name of Vice-Chancellor Blake shall have been relegated to that oblivion which is decreed for all narrow minded bigots. It is not our Catholic friends who need defence in this instance, but we would put in a plea for the ninety-nine hundredths of our Protestant population in whose hearts the vile bigotry of such men as the Vice-Chancellor finds no answering echo, unless it awakes a feeling of disgust; and causes a regret that one so intolerant and ill-bred should be placed in a position where litigants of all creeds must come before him for justice (?) We ask that our Catholic

Irish Relief Fund.

The following letter from His Grace Archbishop Lynch has been received by the Mayor of Toronto:—

St. MICHAEL'S PALACE, Toronto, Dec. 23, 1879.

To His Worship the Mayor of Toronto:—

AFGHANISTAN.

FLEEING FROM CABUL.

CALCUTTA, December 29.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs that on the 26th instant the Butkack has been re-occupied, and that a force will start for Kohistan to-morrow to punish those who participated in the recent movement there. Gen. Roberts' total loss to date is 77 killed and 220 wounded.

LONDON, December 29.—A telegram from General Roberts on the 26th instant says:—"There was a heavy snow fall on the 25th, which prevented the pursuit of the enemy. The country about Cabul and the line of communication is now clear. The Bala-Hissar magazine was emptied. There were several explosions in the Bala-Hissar during the occupation by the insurgents. One explosion is said to have killed a hundred persons. The telegraph was for a good part destroyed, but it is being rapidly repaired."

CALCUTTA, December 30.—A dispatch from Cabul states that the acaclawars which were thrown up around Shahpura, east of the city, have been driven to occupy it as the base of operations, have been levelled by order of General Roberts, being no longer required for the purpose of defence, and the general position of Cabul and establishment of outposts. The country as a whole is declared to be quieting down, notwithstanding the increase in the number of their dispersion on the evening of the 27th. General Baker, at the head of a detachment of 1700 men with four guns, is reported to be marching upon Kohistan. None of the principal insurgent leaders have yet been captured.

CALCUTTA, December 30.—A dispatch from Shahpura states that Chief Amirullah, with a considerable force, attacked Colonel Norman at Gundamak yesterday, but that after a short engagement the Afghans were repulsed with some loss. Colonel Norman is said to be marching to the relief of Shahpura and Gandamak. The road to the latter place is the most available for military movements of any in the vicinity of Cabul, running due east in a straight line from Bahakel, and terminating at Gandamak, 5 miles further on. On this account the value of Bahakel and Gandamak is appreciated by General Roberts, who is declared to intend to hold it by an adequate garrison.

CABUL, December 26.—The Mohammedans are abandoning Cabul, fearing some retribution will be exercised on them, as they all sympathize with the Bostli Hindoos who remain in Cabul. The report is that a reign of terror existed from the 15th December until the city was abandoned by the rebels. Every shop and house was gutted, except those belonging to Mohammedans. The women were stripped publicly, and the men shot in the streets. The total loss of the enemy near Cabul is placed at 2,000. The snow is fast melting.

December 22.—Among the stipulations presented by Mahmud Jan as a basis for peace were the return to India of a British force at Cabul, and that a promise be given to send back the Ameer with five British officers to remain at Cabul as hostages for the fulfillment of promises.

LONDON, December 31.—The Viceroy telegraphs as follows: General Roberts reports that on December 30th the force under the command of General Baker, which left Cabul on the 27th December, is returning from Kohistan, having destroyed the unopposed fort of the rebel Mirhatcha, which was found abandoned. Several Kohistan and Logar chiefs have tendered their submission.

THE TAY CATASTROPHE.

Further Tidings—An Over-Estimated Loss—List of Passengers. LONDON, December 29.—The railway authorities now estimate the total loss at 75. A telegram from Dundee says only 56 passenger tickets were taken at the last stopping place, but these do not account for a number of young children requiring no tickets, nor for a number of passengers for Broughty Ferry, whose tickets were not taken up. However, if this statement is correct, it is evident that the loss of life has been greatly over-estimated. Government has sent two inspectors to ascertain the particulars of the Tay-Bridge disaster, and has also directed a formal inquiry into the occurrence. Divers thus far have been unable to discover the wrecked train. They will make another effort to-day. The place where the train sank is full of quicksands, and if the bodies drowned are not recovered they will become imbedded with the cars beyond recovery.

The Queen has telegraphed the Provost of Dundee tendering her condolence with the bereaved. Only one body, so far, has been recovered, and that badly mutilated. Various accounts agree in placing the total loss of life by the disaster at 90.

LONDON, December 30.—The gale which destroyed Tay Bridge was the most violent ever known in Scotland since the memorable storm of January, '67. The streets of Dundee were covered with debris. The streets were almost deserted until the rumor of the demolition of the bridge attracted hundreds to the shore of the Tay. Reports from Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock and Edinburgh say the storm raged with great violence. It is claimed by some that the bridge was not demolished by the gale, but that one or more of the back carriages went off the rails and, coming against the lattice work, tore the structure to pieces.

LONDON, December 30.—The following list of names of officials and passengers which went through the disaster has been supplied by officers of the company and by relatives and friends of passengers who were waiting at the station:

imposed by Imperial conquest. Foreign competition and bad harvests, by which, in one year alone, according to the calculation of Mr. Dwyer Gray, Ireland lost thirty millions sterling, have had an advantage, and that is, they have drawn attention, in a striking way, to the great evil of the system of tenant-at-will, the most demoralising and degrading to which it is possible to reduce the working population of any country. It is hardly in the power of language to describe the many evil effects of this system. It has blasted the hopes, ruined the homes, and destroyed the lives of millions of the Irish race. It has stopped the social, political, and industrial growth of Ireland as effectually as if the country had been in a state of perpetual civil war; and no war has ever been so cruel in its incidents or operations towards those among whom it was carried on, than the war which Irish landlordism has waged against the people whose inheritance it usurped, and whose property it has confiscated. The worst fate, the worst doom, and the worst hounded people in Europe—this is the description which every impartial traveller who has seen the Irish people at home has given of them. Behold the result of the system of tenant-at-will and centuries of English rule!

Of the 600,000 tenant farmers in Ireland more than half a million, representing with their families about three million persons, have no security in their homes, or in the business upon which they depend for their daily bread, but are at the mercy of a few thousand persons—the lords of the soil of Ireland. Agriculture being the mainstay of the nation's wealth, the interests of the commercial and trading community are naturally dependent upon the industry of the farmers, and so it results that the fate and fortunes of more than five millions of people are in the hands of the small section numbering not more than a few thousands. No system of government could possibly bring prosperity to a people so circumstanced. Even if they were endowed with all the attributes of political freedom, their social condition would still be a condition of slavery. They are the victims of a system utterly incompatible with social rights and individual freedom. It may be necessary for a trial plain here what I mean by social rights and individual freedom. Social rights are defined in words which are to be found in the Declaration of America—"to be found in the I would define it, as a independence, and right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and individual freedom, in the sense in which I use the phrase, is the right of the workers to enjoy the fruits of their own exertions, and to be safe, in the pursuit of their industry, from the rapacity of their neighbours. There is nothing more capable of proof than that the present land system of Ireland is opposed to the social rights and the industrial freedom of the Irish people as here understood. When a people die in large numbers of starvation in their own country, or fly from it because they cannot get enough to eat out of it, the country has been impoverished, and which is more than sufficient to sustain them, that the people are denied the right to live; and if a people have not a right to live in their own land while it is rich enough to support them, they are deprived of liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

I hold that Mr. O'Connor Power is right, and the writer in this journal last week who signed himself "Saxon" is wrong in affirming that the State cannot take property from landlords when the interests of the people demand it. The power which gives property can always take it again when the common good makes it necessary. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at West Calder in Midlothian, said, "If it is known to be for the welfare of the community at large, the Legislature is perfectly entitled to buy out the landed proprietors"; and he then admitted the justice of the principle so long insisted upon by Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill and others, that "those who possess large portions of the spaces of the earth are not altogether in the same position as the possessors of mere personality; personality, or portable property, does not impose the same limitations upon the actions and industry of men and the well-being of the community as does the possession of land." Of course full compensation must be made to be dispossessed—as was the case when the Irish Church was dissolved, and as was often not the case when the forfeitures of many of the present landed proprietors came into possession of Irish property. If it can be proved that the system works badly—that a readjustment of the land laws would procure the peace and prosperity of many thousands of Irish people—then the Government is bound in all equity to take this matter in hand and deal with it. Municipal bodies have the right to compel persons holding property in a city to sell it all, or some portion of it, at a fair valuation when the welfare of the city may demand it, and why should not the State exercise the same control? If the land-laws of Ireland are bad, let them by all means be amended. At any rate, the tenant-at-will system is bad from beginning to end. It must take from the tenant everything like a desire to carry on good, scientific farming. Of what use is it that a farmer cultivates his land, enriches it with manure, changing the nature of the crop, and such like things, when he may be turned out of it at the end of any season? Nothing can be so calculated to impoverish the soil and all who till it, and in the interests of justice and good order it should be abolished at once.

Of course it will be argued against this that the whole proposition is revolutionary, and the work of expropriation once started in Ireland may cause a demand for the same kind of thing in England. Tories and Whigs alike would regard the mere suggestion as coming from the devil; but that should not be allowed by reasonable people to stand in the way of an act of justice to Ireland. The Irish must not suffer a cruel wrong in order that the interests of English landlords may be carefully conserved. The old motto still stands, and well it is for our common humanity that men can yet dare to believe in its ethics: *Justitia hat, nulli inquit.*—Canadian Spectator.

Current Items.

Foundations in the Canary Islands. Governor Cornell has removed to Albany.

A young man of Cleveland, O., deeply in love with a Jewish maiden whom he wished to marry, recently renounced his Christian faith and embraced that of his betrothed. It is not difficult to determine beforehand who will "run" that faith.

The Roman Catholics of Puget Sound propose building a mission church—a vessel with sacristy, library, refectory and dormitory; and a saloon accommodating several hundred worshippers. It will be navigated by Indians and moored along the coast, the services being announced by a cannon shot.

"The Captain is going to haul down all the sheets immediately," said a passenger on one of the ocean steamers as he came down below. "Ow! the rude thing; he shan't come in here at any rate," shrieked a shrill feminine voice, followed by the banging of a stateroom door.

The North British Railway Company have decided at the next meeting of that Board that immediate steps be taken to rebuild the Tay bridge.

Diving in the Tay at the bridge disaster has been suspended, owing to boisterous weather. The railway authorities say there is little doubt that the bodies have been washed seaward. A boat expedition has been organized to search for them.

Irish Land Laws.

Mr. O'Connor Power, writing in the Nineteenth Century, put the case of the Irish tenants in the very strongest light. He says:—"The main cause of Irish poverty is not to be found in over-population, or in any want of energy or economy on the part of the Irish people, but in the system of land tenure



heartily would be employed. Consequently, even with public works other relief will be needed. Here, I hope with good effect, I may relate a story told me the other day by Mr. Donaldson, immigration agent in Toronto. Some years ago, shortly after the famine, a friend of his named Watson came out to New York from Lurgan, in the County of Antrim. The man succeeded in business as a linen spinner, and in a comparatively short time made a lot of money. In his native town of Lurgan steps were taken to found a reading room and institute, and on Mr. Watson being communicated with for a subscription, he sent a donation of a couple of thousand pounds. His generous conduct got talked about in the papers, and one day on the street, in New York, he met A. T. Stewart, the well-known millionaire. Stewart remarked, "Watson, you have done a big thing for your town; I should like to do something for my native place, which Mr. Donaldson said is about ten miles from Lurgan." Watson replied, "You are just the man to do good, having almost unlimited means. Send over a ship load of 'good to the destitute people.' Stewart took 'the hint,' went that evening and chartered a vessel loaded with provisions, and forthwith dispatched her to Ireland. This is an act worth recording of a man who is thought not to have done much good in his lifetime, yet here is a deed that shows the noblest trait of character, and certainly one that could follow this example, not perhaps on so large a scale, but in proportion to their means? The Saviour said, 'He that gives to the poor, lends to the Lord,' and the famous Dean Swift, in commenting on this passage, remarked, 'If you like the security, down with the dust.' This is applicable in the present instance, and I hope the practical meaning of the text and comment will be largely adopted by making the Post fund worthy of the cause and the Christianlike spirit that inaugurated it. It is not a question of class, creed or country—it is a question of God, love and humanity. The country, from the mouth of the Shannon to the old head of Finsale, I know very well, having, as I said before, travelled in that region during the autumn, and I do emphatically say, that unless numbers of the poor people are assisted they will, during winter and spring, perish of famine. In this letter I have studiously avoided politics of any kind, because I am of opinion that the first duty we owe to God, to country and to kind is to save human life from hunger and its attendant pestilence. I am afraid, sir, this letter is too long for your crowded columns, but my mind is so full of what I have seen that I can hardly refrain from placing the entire terrible story before your readers. However, trusting what I have written of it may enhance the fund so nobly begun by the employees of the Post, and hoping you will manage to squeeze my communication somewhere into your next issue, I have the honor to remain,

Yours, &c.,  
E. J. O'LEARY.

Express Hotel,  
Montreal, Dec. 20th, 1879.

**Ontario Municipal Elections.**

**Tenoué**—Mayor, James Beatty, Q. C., re-elected by 399 majority, the figures standing: Beatty, 3,240; Angus Morrison, 3,289. **St. Lawrence Ward**—Joe Hallam Taylor and P. G. Close. **St. George's Ward**—Peter Ryan Darling, David Walker, St. James Ward—N. C. Love, N. J. Steiner, R. H. Oates; St. Patrick's Ward—W. B. McMurich Evans, Jno Baxter; St. Andrew's Ward—W. W. Carley, J. H. Morris, J. E. Mitchell; St. Thomas Ward—Carlyle, Trues, Baldwin; St. John's Ward—Jno Ivin, A Fleming, H. E. Hamilton, Alderman Piper being beaten by two votes; St. David's Ward—Anderson, Blevins, Lobb; St. Stephen's Ward—Grecker, Denison, Geo. M. Evans. **GUELPH**—Mayor, George Steeman; Water Commissioners, Richard Mitchell, George Howard; Aldermen, St. George's Ward, F. Bischoe, Rev. McGuire and William Stevenson; St. Andrew's Ward, J. C. McLagan, George Bruce; Thomas Gowdry; St. David's Ward, John T. W. Hart, James Hewer; St. John's Ward, W. G. Fairbanks, Adam Robertson, Jr., John Reid; St. James' Ward, John A. Langney, George T. Grange, J. P. Macmillan; St. Patrick's Ward, F. L. Chadwick, Denis Coffey, M. J. Doran. **KINGSTON**—Mayor, Robert Carson; Aldermen—Ontario Ward, Wilson, Irving, Clements; St. Lawrence Ward, Snook, Dupuis, McMahon; Ontario Ward, Allen, Anglin, Maloney; Frontenac Ward, Pease, McMahon, and a tie between McGuire and Newlands; Rideau Ward, McGreeve, Lee, Victoria Ward, Gaskin, C. E. Gildersleeve, Doran; Sydenham Ward, the old members were returned by acclamation. **HAMILTON**—Mayor, O'Reilly re-elected by acclamation; First Ward—Adis Carscallen, Alderman; Rutledge McManan; Second Ward—Aids Lees, McLean, P. G. Roucher; Third Ward—Charles Foster, R. Kennedy, J. J. Mason; Fourth Ward—W. Hancock, Joseph Kent, Jas. Stevenson; Fifth Ward—W. Deran, Jno Glasgow, Wm. Kavanagh; Sixth Ward—J. H. Humphrey, Charles Lee, J. Carruthers; Seventh Ward—Daniel Sully, Thomas Allan, Joo Crean. **BELLEVILLE**—Mayor, Foster Ward—A. T. Doherty, C. Wallbridge and D. Brennan; Saxon Ward—G. D. Dickson, B. McManan and E. Lingham; Baldwin Ward—B. Robertson, A. L. Smith and J. Smith; Blocker Ward—James Grant, S. Hamby, A. A. Farley; Coleman Ward—J. St. Charles, W. L. Ostrom, A. E. Proctor; Murney Ward—A. J. Green, D. Hadden, J. G. Vandusen; Ketcheson Ward—Thomas Hadden, R. Costello, and W. F. Niles and Morgan Jellet. **ST. CATHARINES**—Mayor, Henry Carlisle, Mayor. St. Andrew's Ward—Thomas McCarty, Chas. Lobb, J. B. McIntyre. St. George's Ward—J. Murray, P. Heuley, S. Larkin. St. Patrick's Ward—P. McCarthy, B. E. Smith, B. Brennan. St. James' Ward—J. E. Clark, N. C. Carter, T. J. Jones. St. Thomas' Ward—E. Goodman, F. C. Dawson, J. R. Moore. St. John's Ward—W. D. Caldwell, Ed. Higgins, George Burtch. **LACONOX**—Mayor, John Campbell. Aldermen—No 1 Ward—R. Trichard, E. Meredith, and James Muirhead. No 2—James Corvan, R. S. Murphy, and A. K. Thompson. No 3—Taylor, Jones and Straker. No 4—Hiscock, Milroy, Brooks. No 5—Wilson, Brown and Glass. No 6—Scarow, Buckle and Boyd. No 7—Thomas Peel, Sharnam, and Wyatt. **GALT**—Mayor, David Spiers; Reeve, R. Jaffray. First Deputy Reeve, Robert Scott; Second Deputy Reeve, Jas. McTeague. Councilors—Ward No. 1, Adam Cranran and Peter Henry Wood; Ward 2, James Warnock and George Laird; Ward 3, Geo. T. Strickland and Archie MacGowan; Ward 4, Dr. Slevasser and Richard Blain; Ward 5, Hugh McCalloch and Robt. Brochfield, by acclamation. **BROCKVILLE**—Mayor, W. H. Comstock; East Ward, Councilors, Murray, A. Marshall; South Ward, B. Fitzsimmons, Sr., G. A. Dana; West Ward, Price and Stager; North Ward, Logan and Quigg; Centre Ward, Cole and Fulford. **CORNWALL TOWN**—A. P. Ross, Mayor; J. T. Kirkpatrick, Reeve; John Bergin, Deputy Reeve.

**PASSCOTT**—Mayor, William Dunn; Councilors—South Ward, N. Willard, L. H. Daniels and S. J. Boyd; East Ward, E. Leslie, James Cairns, and S. Hollingsworth; West Ward, A. Whitney, G. T. Labat and E. Munde. **L'ORIGINE**—John Butterfield, Reeve; Councilors—Robert Hall, David Buchan, Fred Winters and R. H. Marston. **PLANSBET**—Vanbringer, Reeve; Yeon, Deputy Reeve; Councilors—Gauthier, Montpelier and Perrault. **MORRISBURG**—Dr. Chamberlain, Reeve; Councilors—J. H. Meikle, C. S. Cryster, Geo. Bilen and A. Duin. **HAWKESBURY MILLS**—Reeve, John W. Higgins; Councilors—Wm. H. Robertson, Felix Harbic, James G. Higginson and T. H. Wynan. **CORNWALL TOWNSHIP**—Reeve, McIntosh; Deputy Reeve, McPhail; Councilors—Connelly, McDonald and McDonald. **WEST HAWKESBURY**—McCaughy, Reeve; Tweed, M. P. McVicar, Barton, Bangs, Councilors. **ALTONVILLE**—Ault, Reeve; Bredin, 1st Deputy Reeve; Warner, 2nd Deputy Reeve; Bredin and Duval, Councilors.

**IRISH NEWS.**

**The Sub-Sheriff of County Mayo**, Mr. James C. Macdonnell, accompanied by about fifty police, Major W. S. M., and Sub-Inspector Pepper, went about three o'clock on Friday afternoon to Looanmore, Balla, and executed an ejectment decree for the non-payment of rent on Anthony Dempsey and his family. Dempsey was a tenant of Sir Robert Brasse, and it was to protest against his eviction that the great meeting was recently held at Balla. Dempsey's family have not recovered from fever, and there was no notice that the eviction would take place. No disturbance occurred, but the movement of the police has caused much excitement among the people. The weather was bitterly cold. **The police**, who were all under arms, arrived as much as possible attracting notice on their way to Balla. The constabulary were drafted from various neighbouring towns to assist the Sheriff and the bailiffs. Ten policemen were conveyed secretly from Claremorris in a vehicle to the scene of operations. The only occupants of Dempsey's cabin when the police, the Sheriff, the agent (Mr. Fordy Reilly), the bailiffs, and others arrived were five little children, the eldest being but seven years of age, their mother, and Dempsey's mother-in-law, and old woman over eighty years of age. The bailiffs began the work by clearing the house of its occupants, afterwards proceeding to throw out the furniture, and breaking the house furniture with a sledge hammer. A strange scene occurred when the family had been put out. By the hedge on the roadside a little boy, aged four years, began to scream and then dashed back into the house, despite the efforts of the eviction party to prevent him. He was at once turned out, but the little fellow made a frantic effort to get back, clinging to the wall until removed. The neighbours very kindly made a proposal to Dempsey to shelter him and his family in some of their houses until he could find some place of abode for them, but the agent sternly informed them that Dempsey should not be admitted into any of their houses, but left to seek shelter on the roadside. Dempsey and his family, therefore, passed the day shivering by the roadside. A small fire was built on the dreary bog alongside of the hedge, and around it the family huddled. Late in the evening arrangements were, however, made by some of the charitably-disposed inhabitants of Balla to convey the whole family to a lodging. The arrangement was to escort the Demseys by a torchlight procession to Mackleson's Hotel, where they are to remain until some permanent provision is made for them. Towards the close of the eviction proceedings a number of peopled gathered on the scene, but, as already stated, resistance whatever was offered.

**On yesterday** (December 22nd), as Sub-Constable Croty and Dowling, of Clonhoo temporary station, were returning from Divine service, at Carrowbeg Chapel, they heard that the house of a man named Greaney, a bailiff on the estate of Miss Kirwan, of Castleknock, had been fired into on the previous night. They went to the place and found the glass in three windows completely shattered, and several pistol bullets embedded in the woodwork of the windows. Greaney told them that about four o'clock on Sunday morning he was lying in bed, a son of his lying beside him. On a sudden they were started by hearing a general volley fired, the glass in the windows breaking, and several bullets striking the wall just over where they were lying. Immediately after two more shots were fired through the window of another room where two more of Greaney's sons were sleeping. Two more shots were also fired into another room, formerly used as a shop. The assailants then decamped, and were heard running away. The sub-constables picked several bullets out of the window-frames, and brought them with them. Last night Sub-Inspector Lennan, of Galway, accompanied by Head-Constable Wynne, Acting-Constable Rocket and Sub-Constable John Kelly, proceeded by car to visit the scene of the attack. It seems that eight or ten days ago the tenants on Miss Kirwan's estate assembled at Greaney's house to pay the agent the rent. He would allow them only ten per cent. of a reduction. They would not accept this, and went home without paying any rent. Beyond this there is nothing to show the outrage to be an agrarian one. One circumstance connected with this attack struck me very forcibly. On the wall over where Greaney was sleeping hangs a photograph of Father Burke, O. P. All round the sides of this photograph the wall was literally covered with small shots, and yet, strange to say, not a single grain struck the likeness of the great Dominician. No arrests have as yet been made.

The following letter appears in the Times of Wednesday—  
"Sir—Will you afford me space in your columns for an appeal on behalf of the small farmers and labourers in this district? Going to the failure of the potato crop and general badness of the season neither of the above classes has either food or means to procure it, and dire distress exists among them. Unfortunately there is no chance of public works being undertaken or of any alleviation of the distress for many months. Any little aid which I can give will be utterly ineffectual, I ask, therefore, those of your readers who are able to do so to give me some help at this season of misery. Subscriptions can be sent direct to me, or to Lady Kenmare, Killarney House, Killarney.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL,  
Darryneade Abbey, Waterville, Killarney,  
December 15."

The Port of Windsor, N. S., has added to its shipping during the past year 12 new vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 11,168. The total number now registered at that port is 155 vessels, of 97,792 tons.

**SCOTCH NEWS.**

**ANOTHER SUNDAY BURGHE.**—On December 17th, at a meeting of the householders of Pollokshields East it was unanimously agreed to form the district into a burgh, and the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act was adopted.

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY MEMBERS.**—Thursday, 22nd January next, has been fixed as the date upon which the annual meeting of the Liberal members of Glasgow for the constituency will be held. The meeting takes place in the City Hall, and will be a joint one of the three members—Dr. Cameron, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Tennant.

**At a recent meeting of the Scottish Food Reform Society**, the company, to the number of twenty, sat down to a repast, consisting of six courses—lentil and barley soup, haricot beans, haricot bean omelette with sauce, hominy pudding, pearl meal pudding, and tapioca and apples. The cost of the whole, exclusive of cooking, came to 3d per head.

**DEATH OF MR. JAMES R. NAPIER, F.R.S.**—It is with very deep regret that we announce the decease of Mr. James R. Napier, F.R.S., the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Napier, of Shandon. For several years back Mr. Napier had been in very indifferent health, but ever up to within a few days of his death he had been able to go about his ordinary duties. Unlike his eminent father, who attained to quite a patriarchal age, the deceased was cut off at 58 years of age, when little over the prime of life.

**CHELTY TO ANIMALS.**—At the St. Eollox Police Court recently, before Stipendiary Magistrate Gemmel, Andrew McGill, contractor, 12 Brox Place, Govan, was charged at the instance of the Glasgow Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with having on the 5th ultimo at Kippobright cruelly treated a horse belonging to him, by causing the same to crawl a loaded cart, while the animal was suffering from large sores on the back under the saddle. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and fined 1s 10, or 10 days' imprisonment.

**VEGETARIAN DINNERS.**—On December 19th the Committee of the Scottish Food Reform Society held a social meeting at the house of Miss Tarzart, a lady member who has lately opened a school of vegetarian cookery at 42 Allison street, Crosshill. The company, to the number of 70, sat down to an elegant repast, consisting of six courses—lentil and barley soup, haricot bean omelette, haricot bean omelette with sauce, hominy pudding, pearl meal pudding, and tapioca and apples. The cost of the whole, exclusive of cooking, came to 3d per head. The company were highly pleased with the result of the experiment, which proved most conclusively how cheaply a thoroughly substantial and satisfactory dinner can be provided without the use of flesh meat.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF GLASGOW.**—A meeting of the Glasgow Conservative Electoral Committee was held recently to consider the question of the representation of the city in view of the approaching election. The meeting, which was conducted in private, we understand, a protracted one. Dr. J. A. Campbell having already been accepted as the nominee of the party, the question was considered whether any one should be associated with him in the candidature, and if so, who should be selected for that purpose. Sir Jas. Bain was proposed to run along with Dr. Campbell, and an amendment, in the form of a negative to the motion, was also submitted. On the vote being taken, the motion approving of the candidature of Sir James was carried by a majority. A good deal of feeling, we understand, was shown on both sides. The Electoral Committee, it may be added, came into existence after the election of the late Mr. Whitelaw. Its members are members of the Conservative Association, although it must not be understood to represent the larger body.

**ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.**

**Annual Meeting—The Reports.**

The annual meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum was held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of that institution. Among those present were—Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Spiritual Director; Messrs D. O'Connor, President; Wm. McCaffrey, Vice-President; Rev. Dr. Delvin, Secretary; Wm. Wall, Treasurer; M. Kavanagh, J. B. Brannan, Joseph Kavanagh, George O'Keefe, Members of the Council; P. Baskerville, M. P. P.; M. Battie, Principal; Mr. McCabe, John Henery, T. P. French, W. Kavanagh, Wm. Kehoe, John Lyons, E. A. Mara, Moore Higgins, P. Dunn, John Dunn, D. Egan, Martin J. Griffin and R. Kelly.

Rev. Dr. O'Connor stated that the object of the meeting was to receive the annual report and elect a council for the ensuing year. The report would show that the institution was in a better condition than it had ever occupied before.

The President then read the fourteenth annual report for the year 1879, as follows—  
The President and Council, at the close of the year, have much pleasure in submitting to the members and friends of the Asylum the usual annual report for the year 1879.

On the commencement of the year there were 83 inmates in the institution and, since that time, 42 persons were admitted, viz., 16 boys, 9 girls, 7 old men, and 16 old women, making a total of 125 persons, who enjoyed and partook of the advantages afforded by the Asylum. During the year, 19 boys and 24 girls were either placed out in comfortable families, or were taken away by friends or relatives, and one old woman left the Home. There were three deaths, viz., 2 old men and 1 old woman. Making these deductions, there are now in the institution 14 old men, 21 old women, 25 boys and 15 girls, making a total of 79. The health of the inmates during the year has been most satisfactory, as will be seen by reference to the report of Dr. Higgins, the attendant physician: The Asylum is under heavy obligations to Dr. Macdonnell and Dr. Higgins for the attention and care which they devote to the health of the inmates. In this respect they are, no doubt, much assisted by the motherly care and solicitude which the good Sisters at all times take in the health and well-being of those placed immediately under their care. For many years past the health of Sister Fitzmaurice has been gradually failing, and during the year her infirmities increased to such an extent that the Mother Superior recalled her to the Mother House, where, being free from care and responsibilities, and with better attendance, she, with God's will, may again recover her health, and be once more resuming her former position in the charge of the Home. This is the earnest wish of every friend of the Asylum. For during the last fourteen years this kind Sister has devoted her health, her time, and almost her life, to the Home, and her name will ever remain dear, not only to those who, in concert with her, have aided in keeping up this institution, but likewise to the many hundreds of persons, old and young, who in that long course of time, have had their wants attended

to, and their troubles and sorrows alleviated by this kind-hearted Sister and devoted friend of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Sister Martha has taken the place of Sister Fitzmaurice, as Superior of the Home, and under her guidance and care, the council feel assured that the Asylum is in good hands, and that under her direction it will be wisely and prudently managed. The picnic held on Dominion Day was eminently successful, and realized a net sum of \$503.03. Your council would recommend holding the annual picnic, if possible, on that day. The collection in St. Patrick's Church, on St. Patrick's Day, realized \$75.10, which amount, we hope to see much increased on future similar occasions. The council have also to acknowledge the receipt of \$129.35 proceeds of a concert held at the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa, on last St. Patrick's Day, for which they return their sincere thanks. Offerings of this kind go far towards the support of the institution, while at the same time they express the interest which the friends of the Asylum take in its welfare.

The bazaar, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. O'Connor and the Ladies Society, took place, as usual, in October, and realized the net sum of \$1,975.46. Considering the hard times, and the many calls made upon the public by the various charities of Ottawa, the ladies have to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the ladies of Ottawa, who devoted their time and energies to make the bazaar a success. The amount annually realized from this source is the main support of the Home, and without it the Council do not see how it could be supported. While thanking all those who assisted this year, the Council hope that the same success will attend their efforts next fall, and that the number of ladies who take an interest in this work will this year be increased, in order to make it more successful, and spread the labor and responsibility more widely. The Council have also much pleasure in announcing that Mr. C. H. Pirbey has reduced the interest on the mortgage of \$4,000 due to him, from 7 per cent, making an annual saving of \$80. Applied to this report are the usual statements showing the receipts and expenditure during the year. On the whole, the finances of the Home are in a better position to-day than they ever have been, and, with energy and good will, the future is not doubtful. Before closing our report the Council have much to say on former occasions, to testify to the valuable services rendered by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor to the Home. Through his energy and perseverance we attribute the prosperity of the Home. He devotes a great part of his time to the institution, and his efforts are everywhere indebted for the greater portion of the monies which go to meet the daily wants of the Asylum. It is true he receives support from the many friends of the Home all around, but it is his energy that stirs them into action and life. Long may he be as true and as diligent in his duties as he has been in the past, and his devotion to his duty may be the example to all who devote all their time and energy to make it happy and successful, and to our friends generally, of all classes and creeds, who, by word and deed, have exhibited their friendship for the St. Patrick's Asylum, we return our hearty thanks, and in this year we join by the old and the young inmates of the institution who enjoy the fruits thereof.

A report of the medical attendant, Dr. E. M. Higgins, was submitted, showing that the health of the inmates of the institution had been exceedingly good.

The Treasurer's statement showed the receipts during the past year to have been \$4,184.14, and the expenditure \$4,622.22, leaving a balance on hand of \$832.92. Sister Martha submitted a statement of the sum expended by her during 1879, showing a balance on hand of \$4.82. The President said the above report showed exactly the manner in which the institution had been conducted.

On motion of Mr. McCaffrey the report was adopted. Moved by Mr. Moore Higgins, seconded by Mr. John Henery, that the following gentlemen compose the Council for 1880, viz., Messrs D. O'Connor, M. Kavanagh, Jos. Kehoe, Wm. McCaffrey, W. Wall, Geo. Baskerville, G. O'Keefe, J. B. Brannan, R. De Vin, together as required by the act of incorporation.

Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Messrs T. P. French, Martin J. Griffin, Principal Mr. McCabe, Jno. Henery, M. Battie, P. Baskerville, or any qualified members of the council for the very able manner in which they had discharged their duties. The motion was then carried.

A vote of thanks, on the part of Messrs. O'Keefe and McCaffrey, was in order, to directors O'Donnell and Higgins, for their services as medical attendants for the year past. A vote of thanks was passed on motion of Messrs. Baskerville, M. P. P., and E. M. Higgins, to the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, for his successful management of the Asylum.

His Lordship Bishop Dubamel and Rev. Father Dawson entered at this stage of the proceedings.

Moved by Mr. Higgins, seconded by Mr. O'Reilly, that the thanks of the Council are also due to the Protestant citizens of Ottawa who, on all occasions when called on, are most generous in contributions to this institution.—Carried.

Moved by Principal McCabe, seconded by Mrs. Battie, that the thanks of the institution are hereby tendered to Mr. J. O'Connor and the members of the Council for their existing efforts in behalf of the asylum during the year.

The motion was carried, and suitable replies were made by Messrs. O'Connor, Wall, Delvin, and O'Keefe.

A vote of thanks was likewise passed to Sister Martha for the management of her department of the institution, to His Lordship Bishop Dubamel for his presence and his interest in the St. Patrick's Orphanage.

His Lordship Bishop Dubamel said it was always a pleasure to attend the annual meetings of the board, and to listen to the reports showing the manner in which its affairs had been conducted. He was pleased to learn that the institution was prosperous, and that they could rest assured that a good work was being done. He referred to the work of the institution, and complimented the spiritual director, the Council, the sisters, and the friends of the asylum, on the successful management of its affairs. He felt assured that the orphanage would continue to prosper in the future long after those who now managed it should have passed away. It was his earnest desire to see the asylum enlarged, in order that a larger number of deserving persons might be cared for. He admitted the zeal, and was proud of it, that was exhibited by those who labored for the institution. He hoped that all those who had taken an interest in this institution would receive the blessing of God.

A vote of thanks was passed to the city press, after which the meeting adjourned.—Ottawa Paper.

**Presentations.**

At the annual meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum held yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Spiritual Director of the institution, was presented with an address, accompanied by an excellently executed portrait of the reverend gentleman, by the friends and well-wishers of the asylum. The address, which was read by Principal McCabe, was as follows—

To the Rev. John L. O'Connor, D.D., P.P., St. Patrick's, and Spiritual Director of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum:

Rev. Sir—The happy season at which angels specially sing "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will," has once more passed over us. Hearts that may not have known gladness for a long period have rejoiced. Man has reached forth his hand to his brother, and helped him to that peace, and it is to be hoped, to that plenty which mark God's graces and blessings to humanity. The cause of religion has once more reaped a rich harvest among holy souls; and the institutions fostered under the maternal care of Holy Church have felt the general joy.

The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, that institution dear to our hearts, and much more so to yours, Rev. Sir, has been visited by the general sunshine of this happy time. In contemplating its glorious state to-day, and in looking back over the long vista of years, through which, year after year, it has emerged clearer and clearer into the light of prosperity and success, in which it has raised its head proudly among the institutions for God's glory, and the help of poor, weak men, we see one hand at the helm, one head working out its destiny, one heart beating warmly, enthusiastically for its progress. That hand, head, and heart, Rev. Sir, are yours. Every stone in this building can bear witness to your zeal in the cause of God's orphans, God's good people. What material aid you have given to this institution, it is not among the records of our city and country? Have not our legislative halls seen you plead for Government protection and Government aid, for those weakest children of the state? Have not our churches, our market places, our meetings, seen you advocating for the Irish aged, the Irish orphan? And when external aid failed, how often have you borne on your own shoulders the burden which no others could or would bear? Have you not invited friends around this institution, the bright eyes of your name and zeal in such a cause bringing even the most apathetic into life? And under the shelter of this Home, who, above and beyond all, has been the stay to the aged, the fostering protector of the orphan and the homeless? Who but you, Rev. and dear Father? And then your power over the spiritual wants of the inmates, the instruction of the old, and the education of the young, in everything that goes to make a soul beautiful in the sight of God, should come up to the highest standard of our race and faith, shows you, indeed, the true representative of the Great Father, who awaits his children in Heaven.

Filled with the strength of thoughts like these on this occasion, when we meet once again to hear that another step has been gained in the prosperous career of this institution, a few of its friends, and of your friends, Rev. Sir, cannot let the opportunity pass without giving expression to those feelings which, now, more than ever, we desire to place on record. We would ask your kind acceptance of the accompanying portrait, as a small, very small token and pledge of that esteem and reverence which we bear towards you as a man and as a priest; and more particularly as an earnest of the warm appreciation of all you have done for the Irish race and Irish faith in connection with the institution, under whose roof we now have the pleasure of meeting.

That you may be spared many years in the enjoyment of health and strength to act the part of that truly provident servant of our Divine Saviour which you have been in the past, is our fervent and prayerful wish to-day.

Rev. Dr. O'Connor said he was really taken by surprise, as he had only learned a few moments previously of the presentation, which had looked out, as affairs of this kind generally do. He was consequently unable to make a written reply, or to return his thanks in a suitable manner. He accepted with pleasure this token of their esteem, and he felt that they were conveying their best wishes and the honest warmth of their Irish hearts. He knew that his reports in behalf of the institution would have been of little avail, had not been materially assisted by the gentlemen of the council, and its friends generally, who were actuated by a general regard, but who sacrificed a great deal to benefit the orphanage. He considered it a duty to do all in his power for the institution, which was largely supported by the Irish Catholics. He was first a Catholic and then an Irishman, and it was his continual aim to labor for the Church, and the interests and welfare of the Irishman. In his labors he was moved more by his heart than by his head, and he was gratified to witness the result which had been brought about through the assistance of the general public, as well as by individual efforts. He trusted that the work would be carried on harmoniously in the future, and that they use greater efforts to accomplish their designs. The corner-stone of the institution, it would be remembered, was laid in 1872, and who would then have thought that the building would have been so enlarged that to-day it would be worth \$40,000 or \$50,000. The floating debt was almost nothing, and he trusted that during the next year it would be wiped out, and that the funded debt would then be attached. He referred to the valuable assistance rendered him by the council, the ladies and gentlemen, and Sister Fitzmaurice, who for 13 or 14 years past had been connected with the institution, and who had sacrificed her time, energy, and finally her health, in the work. The institution belonged to them, and was a monument of their liberality. They elected their representatives to manage it, and the donations for its support came from them, and they should, therefore, feel a deep interest in its welfare. He could not find words to express his gratitude, and he would only say, in conclusion, that he was prepared to labor in the future as assiduously as he had in the past.—Ottawa Paper.

At the annual meeting, on the 15th inst., of shareholders of this bank, a request will be made for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. A circular recently distributed among the shareholders says—  
Without wishing to intrude into the actual management we believe that the time is come for asking the appointment of a committee of shareholders, outside of the Board of Directors, who may be charged to investigate the affairs of the bank, and report thereon to the shareholders in order that they may be able to form an estimate upon good grounds whether it will be to our interest to continue the business of the bank. It is above all important that the shareholders who have not yet fully paid up their shares should reflect well before risking fresh sums."

**The Moshelaga Bank.**

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**Finance, Commerce and Trade.**

—The Grangers of Cornwallis, N. S., are shipping 4,000 bushels of potatoes to England.

—The St. Croix Courier says practical steps have been taken in St. Stephen, N.B., towards the erection of a cotton factory.

—The Inland Revenue receipts at London, Ont., for the year 1879 amount to \$21,435.08, against \$20,316.89 in 1878, a decrease of \$1,118.19.

—It is reported that Mr. A. J. Corrivau, of this city, is about to open a broad silk factory in Montreal, the means to be provided by a local capitalist.

—The deficit in the Treasury of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, of which Mr. E. Hooper, of Nanapanee, was Treasurer, will probably amount to \$25,000.

—John D. Martin & Co., leather dealers, of St. Johns, N.F., have compromised at seven and sixpence to the pound, with security, and one and three-pence their own paper.

—The Inland Revenue returns of Ottawa, Ont., for the month of December amounted to \$16,821.02, and for a similar period last year \$13,807.07, showing an increase of \$3,013.95.

Mr. Geo. Barn, late inspector of the Exchange Bank, will enter upon his duties as Manager of the Bank of Ottawa, to which position he has recently been appointed, on or about the 15th January next.

—James O'Donohue, grocer, Kingston, has been served with a writ of attachment, issued by Jas. Brown & Co., wholesale grocers, for \$2,000. He had been in business since about 1871, having very limited means.

—The exports of Port Hope during the past season amounted to \$1,885,999, and the imports to \$3,272,206, making a total receipt for exports and imports of \$5,158,205, being an increase over last year of \$4,829,204, and over the year 1877 of \$2,049,608.

—The manufacture of wall papers and similar goods is about being undertaken in Montreal, the principals in the enterprise being Mr. John Watson, the well-known crockery merchant of this city, and Mr. McCorkery, formerly of Glasgow and now of Toronto.

—The shipment of deals from St. John in December, 1879, reached 1,651,651 feet against 1,028,565 in the corresponding month of 1878. In the latter year 325 vessels were engaged in the lumber shipment trade from this port, while in 1879 the number was only 227 vessels.

—The Customs revenue at St. John, N.B., during December amounted to \$11,309.88, compared with \$15,269.17 for the same period last year. The Customs revenue for the twelve months in 1879, was \$107,584.15, against \$107,888.33 in 1878, a decrease of \$304.18 during 1879.

—The total of the Inland Revenue receipts at Montreal during December, all, was \$14,742.42, compared with \$105,243.20 for December, 1878. For the year ended December 31st the receipts only amounted to \$862,916.41, against \$1,161,565.85, a decrease of \$298,649.44.

—Application will be made to Parliament, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the French River & Ottawa Navigation Company, for the purpose of improving and completing the navigation between Georgian Bay and the River St. Lawrence, by way of the Ottawa Valley.

—The receipts of the Halifax Custom House during the past month amounted to \$67,140, a decrease compared with December last year of \$4,576. The receipts for the quarter ending 31st ult. were 223,718, an increase over the same quarter last year of \$9,933. The receipts at the Inland Revenue office in December amounted to \$24,780, an increase of \$950 over December of last year.

—The exports from Guelph, Ont., for December were \$74,536.93, and for the quarter ending December 31st \$311,822.83, against \$218,822.50 for the same quarter of 1878, being an increase of \$100,900.33. The Customs returns for December show the value of goods entered for consumption to be \$4,143.13; duty collected, \$4,447.80. In December, 1878, the value of imports was \$59,067; duty collected, \$39,413.

—An application will be made next session for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction, maintenance and operation of a railway from Toronto to Quebec, with full power to buy, lease or amalgamate with any other lines of railway along the route; also to construct all necessary bridges across intervening rivers, and to connect or make running arrangements with one or more railways running westward from Ottawa and Toronto.

—The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Co., who have succeeded in their negotiations with the European bondholders for a change of gauge, have made an agreement with the Grand Trunk Company, under which the rolling stock of the latter company will shortly run over the Toronto, Grey & Bruce line. The people along the line will, no doubt, appreciate this, as it means through rates and perfect arrangement for the interchange of traffic.

—The total amount of Customs receipts at Montreal for the calendar year, from January 1st to December 31st, 1879, was \$1,612,063.21, against \$

The Jolly Old Schoolmaster.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD. 'Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago, Tall and slender, and yellow and dry; His form was bent and his gait was slow, His long thin hair was as white as snow.

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago, He taught his scholars the rule of three, Writing and reading, and hocus too; He took the boys under his wing, For a kind old heart to his breast had he.

He had a small house by the hawthorn lane, With roses and woodbine over the door; He sat in a chair, and he smiled at his pen, And a soft comfort there he held reign.

He smoked his pipe in the balmy air, 'Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago, While the soft wind played in his silver hair, Leaving his fender to smoke.

He sat at the door one midsummer night, After the sun had sunk in the west, And the humming bees were about his feet, And the odor of roses was in the air.

He was sure of happiness, living or dead, 'Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago, Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

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Of bran or ground feed.

The hay saved will pay for the meal, and the increased value of the manure will pay for the labor. The moist feed prevents injury to the horses from breathing the dust from dry hay.

Mares in Foal.—A roomy loose box is the safest and most comfortable place for brood mare. A colt may be raised for the same cost as a cow, and when 2 years old may be worth four cows.

Colts.—Young colts should be well fed and cared for the first winter; provide a warm stall for them, with plenty of litter, and give a quart of good brushing down once every day. A quart of oats, daily, will be needed, and some bright, clean sweet hay.

Work Oxen.—Oxen that work on frozen soils, although there is no ice, should be shod. Their rough hard surface wears down their hoofs very fast, and causes inflammation of the interior; the trouble may not become apparent until later, when the mischief is difficult to repair.

Cows.—Milked cows will be benefited by drinking warm water, if this can be done without too much trouble. A family cow may be treated to a warm mess in the morning, without difficulty, and it will be the milk perceptibly. Cut the hay and pour a pailful of hot water over it; mix the mess so that the hay is all wetted and add the meal; mix again, and feed while warm.

Planting orchards.—One contemplating planting an orchard, should first determine to do well by the trees, by giving them the first and sole care, and then to give them a goodly crop.

Peaches.—In every peach region, the selections for market vary with the locality. The following are some of the best: Early York, Early Crawford, Old Mixon Free and Smoak.

Cherries.—Early Richmond, Black Tartarin, Coe's Transparent, are the leading varieties. Queens are often planted in some out of the way, for they should have good soil and full sun.

Sheep.—A flock of sheep may be made the most profitable and safe stock to raise on a small farm, if managed properly. By feeding a small flock well during the winter, their value may be easily doubled. But the feeding should be liberal and pure.

Tenacious and gentleness are qualities to be encouraged in all stock. It is necessary to handle the animals at critical periods. When confidence, if not affection, exists, one can do much with a small staff.

Lice.—The irritation of lice keeps young animals poor and miserable. To rid them of these pests, brush the skin all over thoroughly with kerosene, shaking the excess of oil out before using the brush. Work the grease down to the skin; if this is preserved in the lice will soon die.

Black Caps.—Improved, Mammoth Cluster. Gooseberries.—Dorling, Houghton. Currants.—Versailles, and White Grape, Red Dutch.

Blackberries.—Kittatiny Snyder are the best. Grapes.—Concord, Wilder, Delaware, Brighton, Telegraph; Iona and Catawba, where they succeed.

Kitchen and Market Garden. This is a department of the household and farm raising, which together, as the Kitchen Garden, so is the Market, and as the Market, so is the health, the disposition, and the general comfort of the family table.

Manure is the foundation of good gardening; it is the life and soul of the plants, and the sunshine is the force, make the good things for the table. During the winter all the manure, and of the best quality that is possible, should be stored up, and another to save it.

Leaves may be collected at any time during the winter when the ground is clear of snow. They make a rich liquid manure, while they are rich themselves.

Cold Frames.—It is to be remembered that the plants in the cold frames should not be kept so warm that they start into growth, and the whole is killed down, and the plants ruined.

Hot-beds will be started in the Southern States about this month. At the north the sashes, etc., should be put in order so that everything may be in readiness when the hurrying time of spring comes.

Roots growing in trenches will need some additional covering as the cold increases. Seeds should be looked over and a list of those wanted made out and sent to the seedmen. Order early, and thereby get the better attention.

Implement.—See that they are put in good order. La Chute de Montmorency. No one visits the quaint old City of Quebec, with its billie slopes and churches, without riding to the Falls of Montmorency.

How to renovate an old orchard.—There is a great deal to be done in the renovation of an old orchard, and it should be first decided if this can not be properly decided by one who has not seen the trees. When trees are very old and decayed, the best plan is to pull them out and replace them with younger ones.

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What to do, will vary with circumstances.

Often putting down a few rows of drain tiles, with the necessary pruning, will be all that is needed to overcome the original mistake of the planter who set his trees on land not good for the kind of soil he has chosen.

Manuring the Soil.—Such orchards generally are in grass. Spread a heavy coat of manure over the whole surface, and turn over the soil in the spring. When the soil has decayed the grass will grow and spread again. If they can be obtained, or a good dressing of lime, and barrow. Thus far we have attended to the roots. The above ground portions need care.

Pruning will generally, if not always, be needed. How, and how much, will depend upon the state of each tree. Endeavor to open the tree to get in more light and air. Always try to bring the head to a well balanced shape. It may require the removal of some large branches and the shortening back of others. This may be done by cutting close to all large ragged wounds have been made by the breaking down of branches, dress the cut by the use of a smooth wood and paint it. We have assumed that the variety of fruit is good. If the tree is sound, but of a worthless variety, renew it by grafting.

Planting orchards.—One contemplating planting an orchard, should first determine to do well by the trees, by giving them the first and sole care, and then to give them a goodly crop. Peaches.—In every peach region, the selections for market vary with the locality.

Cherries.—Early Richmond, Black Tartarin, Coe's Transparent, are the leading varieties. Queens are often planted in some out of the way, for they should have good soil and full sun.

Sheep.—A flock of sheep may be made the most profitable and safe stock to raise on a small farm, if managed properly. By feeding a small flock well during the winter, their value may be easily doubled.

Tenacious and gentleness are qualities to be encouraged in all stock. It is necessary to handle the animals at critical periods. When confidence, if not affection, exists, one can do much with a small staff.

Lice.—The irritation of lice keeps young animals poor and miserable. To rid them of these pests, brush the skin all over thoroughly with kerosene, shaking the excess of oil out before using the brush. Work the grease down to the skin; if this is preserved in the lice will soon die.

Black Caps.—Improved, Mammoth Cluster. Gooseberries.—Dorling, Houghton. Currants.—Versailles, and White Grape, Red Dutch.

Blackberries.—Kittatiny Snyder are the best. Grapes.—Concord, Wilder, Delaware, Brighton, Telegraph; Iona and Catawba, where they succeed.

Kitchen and Market Garden. This is a department of the household and farm raising, which together, as the Kitchen Garden, so is the Market, and as the Market, so is the health, the disposition, and the general comfort of the family table.

Manure is the foundation of good gardening; it is the life and soul of the plants, and the sunshine is the force, make the good things for the table. During the winter all the manure, and of the best quality that is possible, should be stored up, and another to save it.

Leaves may be collected at any time during the winter when the ground is clear of snow. They make a rich liquid manure, while they are rich themselves.

Cold Frames.—It is to be remembered that the plants in the cold frames should not be kept so warm that they start into growth, and the whole is killed down, and the plants ruined.

Hot-beds will be started in the Southern States about this month. At the north the sashes, etc., should be put in order so that everything may be in readiness when the hurrying time of spring comes.

Roots growing in trenches will need some additional covering as the cold increases. Seeds should be looked over and a list of those wanted made out and sent to the seedmen. Order early, and thereby get the better attention.

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EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Menlo Park Illuminated—Artificial Day-Light. New York, January 1.—On New Year's Eve forty street lamps, lighted with electricity, illuminated the little hamlet of Menlo Park; and to-night the display was repeated.

In addition to the street lamps, there were two electric burners in operation in Professor Edison's laboratory and MacFinn's buildings, and in private residences. The number of lights will be increased daily until it reaches about 800. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried people to and from the Park at a reduced rate of fare, and multitudes witnessed the illuminations. The street lamps are globular in form, and are mounted upon slender wooden posts. As the passengers stepped from the cars, they were confronted by the rays from the lamps which lighted the stairway leading from the depot to the plateau of ground upon which the village stands.

Wednesday night's display was the first general street illumination at Menlo Park, although half a dozen outside lamps and a number of houses had been previously lighted with electricity. Since the village was first lighted up a week ago, workmen have been busy erecting additional lamp posts in the streets, and last night the illumination was pronounced a complete success.

Professor Edison was very much elated with the success of the experiment, but he still preserved his quiet and unassuming demeanor. The two-storey laboratory was especially brilliant, about twenty burners up-stairs and down-stairs being in operation. Among the visitors was a Committee from the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, who seemed especially anxious to see how Edison's invention worked, and a cloth manufacturer of Pennsylvania, who came to see what arrangement he could make for having his mill supplied with several hundred of these burners. He said at present there was great danger in his mill from gas. It was stated to-day that the original \$100 shares in the Edison Electric Light Company had changed hands for \$500.

A new electric generator, in addition to two that had been erected several months before, is now in motion. The generators are each about four feet high, and three in thickness, and comprise a huge U magnet, with the usual apparatus for creating electricity by friction. It is Professor Edison's intention to try the experiment of using chemical electricity at some future date, but he is confident that the fractional method is far cheaper and better.

During the past six or eight days thousands of persons have visited Menlo Park to investigate the new light; among them were several well-known scientific men, who pronounced the discovery that slips of carbon paper placed in a globe from which air had been exhausted, a complete solution of the problem of retaining electric sparks long enough to give a steady light. Menlo Park will be illuminated to-morrow evening.

An earthquake has disturbed Tokio and vicinity. The Montreal Herald.—Mr. Denis Barry, who is representing the trustees of the will of the late millionaire Philip Donohue, has arrived in the city from New York. He has established the firm of Ann Donohue, who is at present residing in the city, and who will in all probability inherit the bulk of the O'Donohue property. The cousins of the deceased have laid claim to the property, and since 1874 have been endeavoring to obtain possession of the estate. The case will shortly be decided.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and reliable cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SERRILL, 141 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

HOLIDAY SEASON.—Don't pay any longer \$2.50 and \$3.50 a gallon for wines when you can have the very best quality of table wines specially and directly imported by Coult & Co., 245 Notre Dame street, Montreal, for the Albar us at \$1.50 a gallon. Their wines are particularly recommended by some of the most prominent physicians of our city. In fact, it is by those physicians' solicitation they (Messrs. Coult & Co.) offer them to the public. If you wish for a pure wine call at the above address. The clergy supplied as usual with the above; also with church goods generally. Cassock making a specialty.

For Sale. On the Kansas Pacific Railway, 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. \$5 to \$7 per acre. 11 1/2 to 15 1/2 acres. Wheat 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No manure necessary. Good climate. No school, churches, and all other facilities exact. Maps, full information FREE. Address, S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas. 2-1300

Legal. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Montreal Telegraph Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to extend the powers and authority of the said Company to all parts of the Dominion of Canada, to allow it to make connections and carry on business elsewhere, and generally to grant to the said Company all such powers and privileges as are now enjoyed by any other telegraph company carrying on business in the Dominion.

Montreal, 1st December, 1879. 16-4d

Books.

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Money obtained by unfair means has never won well in the past, and we believe never will. THANKS. We cannot do better than use our last advertisement for the year to

THANK THE PUBLIC In and about Montreal; also to thank our customers who regularly favor us with orders by mail for their custom during the year now closing. I thank you all, and wish you a

HAPPY NEW-YEAR. S. CARSLBY, 393 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

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**CANADA'S FUTURE.**  
**Mr. Donald Macmaster Predicts an Important Political Change—Independence, Imperial Federation or Annexation to the United States—Which shall it be?**  
Mr. Donald Macmaster, member of Parliament elect for the county of Glengarry, Ont., is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. As the remarks of Sir Francis Hincks in an interview published in Monday's Herald were personal, a Herald reporter interviewed Mr. Macmaster yesterday. He expressed his willingness to give his opinions on the question of Canadian independence, but desired to correct some of the statements made by Sir Francis, which were inaccurate. "I am not surprised," he said, "if Sir Francis Hincks should declare himself a staunch advocate of the permanency of the present system of government in the Dominion. It is not natural that he should do so. He is an imperial pensioner—politician of the old fashioned type. He is a man of great political experience and has lived in three generations. His mind clings to the past glories of the Dominion, when he wielded the power of administration and was the representative statesman of the country; but he is unwilling to understand the will of the rising generation of Canada, and is radically against everything which is not comprehended within the compass of his own imperial hobby. He has taken occasion to make several misstatements regarding the meeting in Montreal, at which the Political Economy Club was formed, and states that beyond one member of Parliament and two other gentlemen there were no influential persons present.

**THE ASSOCIATION MEETING.**  
I will explain the matter. It was settled upon some time ago that Canada needed a political club for the purpose of debating domestic and foreign questions. I was one of the gentlemen who consented to participate in a banquet for the purpose of organizing, in England a man has the right to discuss the foreign relations of Canada, and I contend that Canadians have a right to do the same for their own country. The organization was for the purpose of considering questions regarding the present form of government, which cannot be disregarded, however radical they may seem. At the banquet the speakers were Mr. Joseph Perrot, Mr. Houde, M. P., Mr. Desjardins, M. P., Mr. Bouthillier, M. P., Rev. A. J. Ray, and Mr. Dugas, Judge of the Court of Sessions. There were about seventy other people present, all of whom were representative men. All the speakers were of Conservative politics but Mr. Bouthillier, who is a Liberal. A speech was made by Mr. Ray, who stated the subjects which the Club was formed to discuss, among which he mentioned Imperial Federation, Canadian Independence, and Canadian-American Annexation. This was followed by speeches in which Messrs. Perrot, Bouthillier, Houde, Desjardins, and Dugas boldly declared themselves in favor of an Independent Canadian Government, which was a certainty in the near future. I made a speech in which I declared my opinions without fear, but I deny that I spoke in favor of annexation. That is all there is about the so-called association meeting.

**THE FRENCH CANADIANS.**  
We copy the following just and able article from the Toronto Mail—  
The French Canadians are hard at work organizing for the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste day, the 24th June, 1880. It is to be a national affair on a grand scale. The race throughout this continent will be represented by delegates from Massachusetts, Illinois, California, the Canadian North-West, the Acadia settlements in the Maritime Provinces, and from the French coast of Newfoundland. The gathering will be held in the city of Quebec, the cradle of the race and the spot rendered sacred by its glories past.  
It may be asked—What have they to celebrate? First, a marvelous history that may be said to date from that spring meeting in 1535, when Jacques Cartier and his little band attended Mass in the Cathedral of St. Malo, while their craft, the Grand Hermine, the Petite Hermine and the Emerillon, waited for them with sails set in the roadstead. Three hundred and forty-five years have passed since then, and it is safe to say that no people on the face of the earth have achieved more in the same length of time, and in the face of as cruel a fate, than the French Canadians. The original settlers in New France numbered 25,000 souls; their descendants number a million and a half. They were the pioneers of religion and of settlement in North America. While the rest of the Mother Country gave itself up to the corruption of the age, the nobility of Normandy and Brittany sent their sons as soldiers or missionaries to New France, and these carried the elements of civilization from Quebec to the Rocky Mountains, and from Lake St. John to New Orleans with intrepid, daring and unflinching steps. Marquette penetrated the Far West and discovered its secrets; De Brebeuf and Lalemant suffered martyrdom on the shores of Lake Simcoe; and the Company of the Hundred Associates opened up avenues of trade and commerce everywhere. Champlain, Montigny, De Tancy, D'Aillebort, Frontenac, Vaudreuil, Beaurivault, Longueuil and Galignan, among the French Governors, have won an immortal place in Canadian history. The Jesuits and Recollets, the early apostles of the country, received homage from all who admire courage and devotion to duty; and Laval and his successors in the See, who reaped what the missionaries sowed, were men of wonderful energy and fact. It is true the French Canadians, after keeping the Iroquois at bay, subsiding during the forest, and carrying the Gospel into the wilds of the continent for a century and a half, were conquered, and that they have since quietly accepted the inevitable; but their fall is marked by no stigma of disgrace; on the contrary, there is not a more brilliant chapter in their history than the record of their deeds when, all but abandoned by their leaders, they fought Wolfe and General Murray until Quebec was no longer habitable, and then loyally sided with the conquered Colonies. The name of Wolfe does not overshadow that of Montcalm; and if Brock was the hero of Upper Canada in the war of 1812, DeSalabury was not behind him either in skill or courage. The era of peace dawned in 1815, and since then the French Canadian people have prospered amazingly, albeit the Province for forty years afterwards was weighed down by the feudal system. In politics they have given Canada Papienau, Lafontaine, Morin and Cartier; Taché, Sulte, Fabre and Lenoire are worthy names in literature, while Hamel in art and Lajeunesse (Albani) in song, have a world-wide reputation. It is often charged that the French Canadians are a degenerate race; but the more fact that in spite of two centuries of feudalism, of Indian wars, of foreign invasion and of association with the dominant Anglo-Saxon, they exist to-day, a million and a half in number, with their ancient faith and language ever fresh, is proof of unparalleled vitality.

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been amply proved by the history of the United States."  
"Do you think separation from Great Britain would involve a war for independence?"  
"No, I do not. I believe that Canada is a source of weakness to England. Great Britain would profit more by having Canada an independent, friendly power on this continent. I believe if the Canadians so desired they might quietly assume the responsibilities of self-government without any objection on the part of the mother country. The men who are strongest in favor of Canadian independence are English residents in Canada. A treaty might be made with England whereby the Dominion might be guaranteed protection against foreign invasion, much as the security of Belgium and Switzerland is insured. But it is not a question of protection at all. That simply depends on the necessary money, which a population of 10,000 could easily furnish. The whole question lies in the question as to whether the people have reached that maturity at which they are a nation, irrespective of all obstructions. The rest will follow as matter of course."  
"Are you in favor of open discussion?"  
"I am in favor only of openly discussing the question. It must come sooner or later, and I would like to see the country familiarized with the idea."  
The interview closed by a statement from Mr. Macmaster that the present Government was accomplishing many excellent results in the line of interior economy which was making the administration popular. He said that the wisdom of the Ministers and the baby kissing of the Marquis of Lorne were working good effects, politically and socially.

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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt in meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.  
Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 20s., and 30s. each, and by all medicine venders throughout the civilized world.  
N. B.—Advice gratis. At the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

**HEALTH FOR ALL!**  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!**  
This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.  
These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.  
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The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, TROUSSEAU'S Ointment...

ASHES.—In store here on the 31st December, 1878, 462 bris pots and 104 bris pearls, against 1,123 bris in store on the 31st December, 1878.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market is reported steady and unchanged; hides are scarce, and the recent advanced prices are steadily maintained at \$10 for butchers' No. 1...

TO 104 per lb. To-day being the great day of the year, our market has a busy aspect. Good beasts, however, are extremely scarce, and have commanded higher prices, and the competition has been keen.

"Swear offs" are nearly ripe. The loveliest things in muffs, thus far, are pretty little hands. Man should place himself above prejudices, and woman submit to them.—Ame. Necker.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

The local money market is quiet and rates are somewhat easier, quoted at 5 to 6 per cent on call and 6 on time.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England remains at 3 per cent, and the open market rate for three months' bills is 2 1/2 per cent.

The Bank of Yarmouth has declared for the past half-year a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The Dominion Telegraph Company has declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Midland and Canada Railway return of traffic for the week ending December 14th, 1878, shows passengers, \$1,173.60; freight, \$1,900.44; mails and sundries, \$241.79; total, \$3,415.83.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending 27th December, 1878, compared with the corresponding week of 1878, shows an increase of \$45,129.

Business Troubles. A Meyer has been attacked by Alex. Dupuy et al for \$201.77. L. Dupuy, assignee.

Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co. have taken out a writ of attachment against Joseph W. Lamontagne for \$239.92. Beauvolet, assignee.

A writ of attachment was issued, 30th ult., against Samuel Strong, for \$236.75, at the instance of Maria Leahy. John Fair, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against the Hamilton Bridge and Tool Company (limited) by Burrows, Stewart & Milne, of Hamilton.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Alexander Breuler for \$300 at the instance of the Consolidated Bank of Canada. Moffat, assignee.

The Dana Boot and Shoe Company have issued a writ against Hugh Harold, boots and shoes, St. Joseph street, for \$225. A. H. Pitsoill, assignee.

A writ of attachment was issued Friday afternoon against Ernest Dufresne for \$234, at the instance of Cornelius C. Snowdon. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against David Carignan for \$465.88 at the instance of Thomas Owens et al. Andrew J. Simpson, official assignee.

A writ of attachment was issued on Friday against Edward L. Foster and Isaac D. Thurston, of the firm of E. L. Foster & Co., for \$179.27, at the instance of the Bank of Toronto. John Fair, assignee.

A compromise has been effected in the case of McGowan, Tucker & Co., lumber merchants, on the basis of 50c on the dollar, one-third cash, and the balance unsecured at nine and twelve months. The total liabilities are about \$198,000.

The Japanese firm of E. Hooper & Sons, dry goods, clothing, &c., have suspended, and liabilities not yet known. The suspension was hurried on owing to the large deficit in the County Treasury, at the head of which was the head of the firm, Mr. Edmund Hooper.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade is reported dull and in an almost stagnant condition. The demand for all kinds of drugs and chemicals is light and principally confined to the city retail trade.

DRY GOODS.—The city retail trade continues wonderfully active, considering that the holidays are over.

FISH.—Salmon is scarce in this market, and stocks are in few hands. Lake trout and white fish are also scarce.

GROCERIES.—Trade is reported inactive; all our large wholesale and jobbing houses are now busy stock-taking.

PROVISIONS.—While the butter trade is reported to have improved since the turn of the new year in New York and Boston, there is no improvement to note in this market.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—Trade in the local market remains quiet; the travellers are all at home now preparing their samples for the spring trip.

Part Inox, per ton—Grisberrie, \$28 00 to 30 00; Sunnerville, 28 00 to 29 00; Langdon, 27 00 to 28 00; Lowmor and Bowling, 26 00 to 27 00; Calder No. 1, 26 00 to 27 00; Carnbroe, 26 00 to 27 00; Humatille, 24 00 to 25 00.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE. TUESDAY, JANUARY 6. The holiday element has pervaded the city wholesale markets all week, and there are very few changes to note either as regards prices or the state of trade in any of the several branches of commerce.

Wool.—The demand for all kinds of domestic and foreign wools, at former quotations, continues fair.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. TUESDAY, JAN. 6. Since last Tuesday there has been no business of any consequence done on the city markets, and prices are nominally unchanged throughout the list.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel. MONDAY, JANUARY 5. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the week ending to-day comprised 28 carloads of cattle and one of sheep.

Montreal Hay Market. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3. The demand for hay in this city has been less active during the week closing to-day, owing, probably, in some measure to the holidays.

Liverpool Provision Market. CHEESE.—There is a rather firmer feeling in the trade, retailers, who have evidently been holding back as long as possible, having come forward and bought for Christmas stock.

Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, JAN. 3. There was a rather small business done in horses in this market during the past week, the official report of shipments showing a decrease of 71 horses and \$4,194, the number of horses shipped during the week being only 61.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION AND THE FOUND OF CARE. Death reaps his richest harvest in the Spring. Then it is the time for cold catches, for colds, for consumption, and for contracting malarial fevers.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. LONDON, Monday, 15th December, 1878.—Cattle at market, 5,620; sheep at market, 10,200. Best beef, 9d to 10d; inferior and secondary, 8d to 9d per lb.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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SCOTT'S EMULSION PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. It is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea.

DEVOTIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE BOOKS. THE SEASON OF LENT. HOLY WEEK! The Lenten Manual and Companion for Passion Time and Holy Week. The Lenten Manual, or, Moral Reflections and Devout Aspirations.

ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS. Sermons for all Sundays of the Year. Spiritual Reflections on the Passion. The Spirit of the Law. The Love of Our Lord. Reflections on the Passion of Jesus Christ.

HOLY WEEK BOOK. The Office of the Holy Week in Latin and English. The Epistles with Instructions when to stand and when to kneel. Cloth, 50c; French Morocco, \$1.00.

BOOKS FOR MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH. The Month of St. Joseph; or, Exercises for each day of the Month of March. Meditations on St. Joseph, by Brother Philippe.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 276 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

GOD SAVE IRELAND! The New Book of Ireland's Story and Song. Including the wild story of a peaceful country and the assassination of Lord Lifford, together with a masterly-written prose on Ireland's troubles.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST! FARMING LANDS FOR SALE. THE HUDSON BAY CO. have very large tracts of land in.

The Great Fertile Belt FOR SALE, AND NOW OFFER 500,000 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIPS ALREADY SURVEYED. They own two sections in each Township, and have in addition large numbers of farms for sale on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S. Now ready, the Revised Edition of the Immigration Pamphlet published by the CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU of Minnesota, U. S., under the auspices of the RIGHT REV. BISHOP ILLINOIS.