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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 24.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1882.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

### RELAND

### The Land War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- The Sun's Rome correspondent says: In spite of the denials of the organs of the English Government, I can assure you that Gladstone has really turned toward the Vatican asking for help in the Trish anestion.

BELFAST, Jan. 19 .- Commissioners O'Hagan, Little and Vernon yesterday delivered judg ment in the first appeal from the decisions of the Assistant Commissioners, who reduced tenants' improved fixed rent lense from £36 10s to £30. The question was whether the rent should be varied. Commissioner Vernon, dissenting, affirmed the decision of the Assistant Commissioners. Great importance is attached to the judgment, which settles the point in the Land Act known as Healy's clause. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Land League has been sentenced to a month in default of ball for good behaviour.

Dublin, Jan. 20 .- A member of the Ladies'

Parnell, O'Kelly and O'Brien, editor of United I-cland, have been remanded for a further three months.

BELFAST, Jan. 20 .- At a conference of tenant farmers, resolutions were passed favoring an extension of the principles of the Land Act in favor of tenants.

CORE, Jan. 20 .- Miss Reynolds, of the Ladies' Langue, was released from jail today, her term of imprisonment having expired.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20 .- The Dublin Police Court magistrates, deciding that they had no jurisdiction when the police were acting under the orders of their superiors, dismissed the summons again the police who seized copies

of an Irish-American paper. London, Jan 20 -A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the question of liberating Mr. Parcell and the other members of Parliament will be defeated at the forthcoming Cabinet Council in Dablin Oastle There is much difference of opinion on the subject, some persons high in authority favoring their immediate release. Mr. Quinn and Assistant Secretary Dorise, who had charge of the legal department of the League and two or three clerks of the United Ireland will be released immediately. Mr. Dulon's re-lease may be looked for at any moment. In London there is a rumor that Mr. Parnell and the other Members of Parliament were asked assess themselves for what such would cost, to give an undertaking not to continue the and transmit the amount to redeem the Land League agitation for a certain time. On piedge of a quarter of a million made at the refusing this they are not likely to be release

in time to attend parliament. BELFART, Jan. 21.—Two thousand delegates attended the conference of tenant farmers in this city yesterday. The resolutions adopted protested against landlords asserting a closs interest in disregard to the equal in terest of tenants; declared that the reductions of rent made by the Sub-Commissioners are inadequate, and deprecated compensation to landlords. Mesers. Thomas A. Dickson, John Givan and Charles Russell, members of Parliament, supported the resolutions.

LONDON, Jan. 21 .- Hugh C. Childers, Secretary of State for War, addressing his constituents at Pontefract, declared that the Government intended to pursue unflinchingly their Irish poilcy. DUBLIN, Jan. 22 .- A pastoral letter from

Archbishop McCabe was read in all the churches to-day, enjoining the people not to listen to abettors of violence.

There are now seventy thousand claims for

fixing fair rent in the Land Court.

DUBLIN, Jan 23 .- Dillon is very ill. A bale containing one thousand copies of the Irish World was seized at the North wall after it had been landed from a steamer.

At Munster Assizes, to day, the outlaw leader Connell appeared as Queen's evidence against James and Jeremiah Twohig, charged with attacking Mrs. Fitzgerald's house. Connell deposed that he had been the leader and armorer of a band of men aworn to serve the Irish Republic. Their acts of bravery were rewarded with money sent from Dublin. He refused to state by whom the money was sent. The brothers Twohig were sentenced Madrid suburbs, near the building where a

to seven years penal servitude. Conx, Jan. 23.-Jeremiah and James Twohy, two of the thirty men arrested on information supplied by Connell alias Captain Moonlight, were tried to-day and sentenced each to seven years penal servitude. Connell during his cross-examination stated that at a general meeting of the body he was unanimously elected Lieuteuaut and Armourer of the Millstreet district, which embraces an area of fifteen or twenty miles. The Captain is Jeremiah Rio dan a banker's son in Millstreet. All, the members had sworn on the Bible to observe the following outh: "I swear to be true and faithful to the Irish Republic, to obey my superiors and to take up all arms when required. Death to the traitor. So help me tion clearly before our readers. We said that God." The oath was in writing. "I swore it myself," said Connell, "and would never have turned informer, but that I was informed only in favor of their being amalgamated in on by some one who swore that oath. I swore in about a dozen members who were brought to me by fellow-members for tural sections, where the population is so that purpose. We were not in the habit of we slept at farmers' houses without being combine them, on condition that the Catholic. asked. I always commanded in the absence of the Captain. The Captain made written duty was to copy these and see them exeouted. Two of the orders so copied by me were found on me when I was arrested. One of them reads: " Pat Twohy and Pat Ring;

order by Captain Moonlight for appointed raids on the 30th December. James Sullivan to be shot in the legs, his mother and daughter clipped for dealing with the Hagarty's John Lineban, story-teller, to be clipped Dennis Coakley, for turning out his labourer to be shot in the legs; Maurice O'Brien to be shot in the legs for the paying of rent. Signed by Captain Moonlight" Replying to the Crown Counsel, Connell said he had communicated with the authorities previous to his arrest. There was no founds tion to the assertion that he had made a pre arrangement with the police to get arrested "There were rewards," he said, "given us for bravery. I myself got £12 from Dablin. The letter had a post mark, but there was nothing to show from whom it came Members could have the option of either medals or money. I saw some medals. Biordan, the captain, has one.' Connell added :- " There are moonlight bands in other districts, and captains whom Idon't know." Judge Fitzgerald in charging the jury said that, independently of Connell's testimony, there was strong evidence against the prisoner. The state of affairs was shocking and there could be no doubt but that Fenianism in its worst form was deeply rooted in the country. The jary, after 10 hours, found the prisoners guilty. Judge Fitzgerald said that he hoped that the sentence would have a good effect on the community, though from his experience he

#### INSURANCE STATISTICS.

seusation.

The following is a statement of the losser caused by fire throughout the Dominion of Canada during the year 1881, with the

thought the trouble would not end. The

evidence of Connell has created a profound

amount of insurance on these losses :--Loss. Oatarlo..... \$2 635,000 \$310.500 Quebec ..... 2,012,003 N. Bruuswick.. 152 000 50,000 Nova Scotia.... 150,000 75 (.00 Columbia..... 250.000

Total ..... \$5,199,000 \$1,318,500

### A JOINT CELEBRATION.

CHICAGO, Jun. 21 .- The Irish American National Executive Committee have issued an address naming the 22ud of February as a day to be appropriately celebrated by the Irish in the United States as the anniversary of Washington's birthday and the centenary of Grattan's demand for the independence of the Irish Parliament. The Committee suggests that in lieu of processions, banquets, etc., on St. Patrick's Day, Irish-Americans

### THE SPUYTEN DUYVIL DISASTER.

New York, Jan. 19 .- At the Spuyten-Dayvil inquest Conductor Hanford testified that he believed the train was stopped by a person not connected with it applying air brakes. This could have been done as the end ran through the cars connected with the valve. It was placed there as a precaution against accidents. There was a part f on the train singing, smashing bate, and conducting themselves in a disgraceful manner. They were passing around bottles of whickey, and the foundation of the accident was rum. He had not sufficient help on the train to stop such proceeding. Among the passengers were ex-Coroners, Senutors, Assemblymen and Aldermen, and he could not deprive them of their bottle. This was an every day occurrence, but more especially so on Fridaye.

### AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Madrid, Jan. 22 -In common with many other people who happened to be in the Retiro Park at the time, I saw a very unusual and rouching sight on Thursday. The King and Queen were taking their afternoon drive, when, just at the entrance of the park, they met a parish priest carrying visticum. Their Majesties at once alighted, and, followed with their equerries and stewards, the whole party carrying lighted tapers and the King walking bearneaded. The priest led them as far as a humble house in one of the poorer man lay dying of small pox. Their Majesties waited patiently while the sacraments were administered, and having left alms for the sorrow-stricken tamily of the deceased, walked back with the priest to the Parish Church, this time followed by hundreds of people of rank whom they met on th. 'I way, and accompanied by the blessings of the by-

standers . It is stated that a number of brilliant fetes, including buil fights and a review of 30,000 troops will be given in May on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen of Portugal.

We are assured that we have not put Father Stefford's views on the school queshe would like to see the public and the separate schools amalgamated, whereas he is places where each kind could not be carried on efficiently by itself. In cities, towns, and. situated that the two kinds of schools oausgree on. He is opposed to the removal of the Bible from the schools, and says he pre-Riordan also." The other read "Regimental Quebec Telegram.

with explain the first term to the first time. (2) The second property of the control of the co

### A BLOODY DEED.

AN OLD MAN AND HIS DAUGHTER SLAIN WITH WITH AN AXE,

BURLINGTON, Out., Jan. 21 .- A horrible murder was committed last night, about four miles from Cowansville, by a man about 25 years of age, named Michael Routhe, who boarded with an old man named Maher and his daughter, whom he murdered last night with an exe. The murderer was in the nouse when Maher's son returned nome from Waterdown about 10 o'clock. The murderer attacked the son with an axe. Young Maher defended himself with a stick which he had in his hands, and the murderer then fled. Maher then entered the bonse, which was in darkness, struck a light, found his father lying dead with a large gash in the side of his head. He then went into another room, found his sister lying on her back dead, having also been killed by a stroke of the axe in the nack of the neck. The murderer is still at large. He is light complexioned, no whiskers, scanty moustache, dark hair, slim built, about five feet ten or eleven, dark clothes, black escque overcoat, low shoes, and butless.

Michael Rourke, arrested for murdering the Mahers, was brought before Foster James Allen and Edward Thomas, Justices of the eace, this afternoon. On the information heing read to him he pleaded guilty. After the evidence of Patelck Maher and Chief of Police Stewart, of Hamilton, had been taken,

be was remanded back to jail at Milton. Rourke's contession is in the hands of the Chief of Police. It is stated that the strugthe between the murderer and the woman was tragic in the extreme. A number of leanly cut shallow wounds on the woman's neck were noticed, indicating apparently that Rourke had tried to cut her throat with a penkuife, but it now seems evident that the-e wounds were made by the keen edge of the axe during the struggle. There were no infications of blood upon the penknife found in

the prisoner's possession.

The house is a small log cabin, with frame kitchen at the rear. There is but one storey and two rooms in the house; it stands about 200 yards from the road, and is reached by a iene. Across the lane, not a hundred yards from Mahet's house, lives Bidwell Sharman, the nearest neighbor. The luterior of the little log house presented one of the most t-rrible scenes ever witnessed. Edward Maber lay on the floor on his right side, with noth arms upraised and his hand clenched, his head covered with blood, and behind him great pool had flowed from his wound. Re and all his clothing on, but feet bare. The trouser pockets were turned inside out, but it was found out that this had been done by the Coroner, who arrived early. The old man evidently fought hard for his life. The body of the girl, who was about 36 years of e, lay over a small trap door in the floor, leading some to believe that she had been killed for the purpose of hiding her body. The search of the Coroner through the old man's pockets had not been a thorough one. The Chief of Police Stewart, of Hamilton, found in his vest pocket two one dollar bills

wrapp d in finnel.
Young Maher's story is that he came home and saw the lamp burning. When he reached the side door the lamp was put out. The door was looked, and he called twice to his sister to open it. To this Bourke answered: "I'm here: I'll open it soon enough for you." Rourke opened the door and struck at him with an axe cutting his hat and the shoulder of his coat, but not wounding him. Maher knocked Rourke down and gave him several blows with a stick, taking the axe from him at the same time. Rourke ran off to a house about a mile away, and was attarwards acrested there. He acknowledged his guilt to Detective Gates, but said he was drunk at the time. He was committed to Milton jail, as the murder took place in Halton County. The motive for the deed can hardly be explained. It certainly was not money, as the dollars the old man had were left in his pocket. The daughter is supposed by the doctors to have been outraged, but that point is not definitely settled. Though Rourke was supposed to be a friend of the family, and probably would have been admitted if he had rapped at the door, yet from all appearances he entered at one of the windows of the kitchen. The stains on the door show how he made his escape. He would have been dealt with summarily by the crowd at Maher's if there had not been a iceling that such a terrible crime would be swiftly punished by the law. Dr. Richard-son, Coroner of Burlington, will hold an inquest. Old Maker was 84 years of age.

Bullington, Oat., Jan. 23 .- The verdict of the jury in the Maner case a "That M. Sourke, on the 20th day of January, 1882, did feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought kill and murder Edward and Bridget Maher at the house of Patrick Maher in the township of Nelson." It will be the mouth of Merch before the trial of Bourke can take place. He will be tried at Milton at the spring Assizes of Halton county.

### ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Surlburne, Oat., Jan. 23 .- John Smith, a quiet and inoffensive citizen of the township of Amaranth, was foully murdered in his own house last night about six o'clock. The unfortunate victim was a bachelor about or over fity years of age, and usually lived sione, but it happened when the murder was swearing members against their will, though not be carried on with success he would committed, a nephew named John Smith, 14 years of age, was with him. The boy's story children received a quarter of an hour in is that his uncle and himself, after taking, their catechism and the Protestant children supper together, seated themselves by an orders in a book kept for that purpose. My the same length of time in what they might open fire-place, and shortly after he heard a report either of a gun or pistol, and the old man fell. He looked towards the window fers a Protestant with a Bible to a Protestant from whomos the report came and saw a tall without one. Where the children cannot be man with a dark moustache. The boy imwith tour men, to appear under arms at educated together, and a short time allowed mediately started for the door, which was opan earlier hour at James Twohy's to religious exercises, he would have separate posite the window, when the man fixed at Governor Letellier) and four children to on the night of 30th December. Bring subcole, but in no case is he in invor of schools him, the ball passing through the top of his mourn his loss. His brother, the late Vicarheavy spears and false whiskers for Owen without religious exercises of some sort .- hat. He ran for dear life towards a neigh- General O'Conner, also died suddenly several bor's house quite a distance. After he had months ago.

run a short distance he looked back and saw the house on fire. Be alarmed the neighbors as soon as possible, and returned with them to the burning building, found the old man at the door dead and one leg burned below the knee. The old man was reported to have been quite wealthy and to have kept a large sum hidden about the house, but it is not known whether he had any at this time or not. There is no clue to the assassin except what can be gleaned from the boy's story. The old man was universally respected by all who knew him. Thomas Norton, M.D., Coroner, will hold an inquest to-morrow. J. P. MacMillan, County Crown Attorney, drove up from Orangeville this morning and is doing all in his power to secure the arrest of the guilty party.

### BLESSING THE WATERS.

Sr. PETER-RURG, Jan. 20. -On the 6th of January of the Russian calendar, the feast of the Epiphany, (January 18), the annual ceremony of blessing the waters took place. This is always performed by the Emperor a the head of the church. An octagonal chapel with ten steps had been erected behind the Winter Palace on the quay of the court yard fronting on the frozen Neva. This year s large crowd assembled as usual, but, to their great disappointment, the Emperor did not ; reside over the popular ceremony. This is the second time within two months that Alexander has failed to appear at annual ceremonies which his predecessors never missed. The first occasion was the military fete of George. This has discontented both the army and the people. It is said that those entrusted with the Czu's personal safety would not permit him to attend, thus confirming the belief that St. Petersburg i not as yet sufficiently purged of terrorism.

### ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

HALIYAN, Jan. 21 .- The SS. " Parisian, with the Governor General and party on bourd, signalled soon after ten o'clock, reached the dock at the new railway whari st noon. By that time the news that she was sighted, having quickly spread, an immense number of people had assembled to witness His Excellency landing. Among those who gethered on the wharf to receive him were General Sir Patrick L. McDougall, Lieut .- Governor, the Hon. A. G Archi baid and the leading military and civic dignitarios, and the gangways had hardly been placed in position when there was a great ruch for the steamer's deck. His Excellency, who stood on the hurricane deck as the steamer came up the harbor, came forward to receive the greatings of his friends and acquaintances as they stopped on board. The passage of the "Parisian" was an excondingly stormy one, howy westerly gales provailing almost continually. His Excelence, however, suffered very little, spending indeed, considerable part of his time in moving about the ship and making himself agreeable with the other pusengers.

An hone after his arrival at the wharf in company with the Lieutenant Governor, he came on shore, and was received by a guard of honor from the 19th Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment. As he stepped from the steamer a salute of 19 guns was fired from the Citadel, the band of the 19th struck np "God Save the Queen," and the growd around gave him three hearty cheers. His Excellency at once seated himself in the Governor's sleigh, and together, amid great cheering, they drove to the Government House, and were followed shortly after by the rest of the party.

### THE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

WHAT AN EASTERN TOWNSHIPSMAN SAYS ON THE MATTER—THE INDEPENDENCE IDEA GAINING.

A gentleman from one of the counties on the frontier in this Province, and where the English-speaking predominates, yesterday gave his impressions and opinions on the question of Independence and Annexation Hestates that the idea, stacted by Lorca Monck Lisgar and Dufferin of a new nationality, has made considerable progress among the inhabitants of all the counties bordering on the lines. The farmers and storekeepers are continually transacting business with their cousins from over line forty-five. ... They find in them good customers who pay cash and are liberal in their bargains. Notwithstanding tariffs and Customs' restrictions, most all the produce of these counties have been transmitted across the border. Almost every family have relatives in the United States who has immigrated within the last few years, and, as if to confirm those who stayed at home in their growing 1,189. The Roman Catholic peers in the ideas, these absent members are acquiring wealth more than twice as fast as the stayat-homes. It is a positive fact that in these are 56, all representing Irish constituencies, parts of the country a majority of the younger men and women, the farmers especially, have Tweed. The Sacred College of the Cardinals left the country, and the farms are now cultivated principally by men of middle age. Farms are now cultivated with less care than formerly, and the faemers, in order to spare the expanse of laborers necessitated by cultivation of grain crops, are gradually turning their ground into hay farms, thus threatening to renew in the Eastern Townships the change which took place years ago upon the farms along the Richelieu river, when those farms from being the great wheat-growing soil of Canada could only produce hay, and peace. Fortunately for oate. the Eastern Townships this danger cannot be very extended, as the price and the constant demand will encourage farmers to undertake stook-relsing, by which they must needs have manure and cultivate roots, which require a considerable amount of labor.

Ottaws, died suddenly on Saturday morning, from inflammation of the lungs. He leaves a widow (a daughter of the late ex-Lieut. Enther Harrison C 

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

A circular has been issued by Archbishop Taschereau anent the matter of colonization. A new Roman Catholic Church called St. Cuthborts has been dedicated in Portage la

Prairie by Archbishop Tache. The Catholic clergy in Pittsburg diocese will refuse absolution hereafter to members

The annual pilgrimages to Le Bonne Ste. Anne have now grown so large that the church has to be enlarged, and two new wings are at once to be constructed.

of the Knights of Labor.

The New Catholic Church at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, was dedicated on Sunday last by Bishop Tache. The Church is a very neat and substantial structure, and has been nicely furnished.

The London Weekly Register says :- It ought to be a subject of remark to those who notice coincidences that the three resident Cardinals of modern times in England each have the word mon as one of the syllables of heir names, viz :- Wiseman, Manning, and Newman.

The proposed Spanish pligrimage to Rome has assumed a political character. The Minister of Foreign affairs has instructed the Ambassador at the Vatican to urge upon the Pope the expediency of preventing the pilgrimage from becoming a political manifestation. It is believed the Pilgrims will number ten thousand.

Cardinal Howard, who has recently been raised by Pope Leo XIII. to the dignity of arch-priest of the Basilics of St. Peter's at Rome, and who is remembered in London as leading, thirty years ago, when an officer is the Life Guards, the procession at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, is the second Englishman on the roll of the arch-priests of the Basilica of St. Peter's. The other Cardinal arch-priest of the Basilica was Henry, Cardinal York, the brother of the Young Protender.

FOUR STURBORN FACTS .-- 1. Of all the esparated Oriental Bites in Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Cyprus, not one has ever allowed a Protestant minister of the English establishin their churches. 2. Not one has accepted the thirty-nine articles, or given up the five Sacraments abelianed in that establishment. 3 Not one has assented to the blasphemy against the Adorable Sacrament of the Alter taught by the Parkerite establishment, and enforced by the Parkerite writers. 4. Not one has accepted the pretended or ter of Parkar and his successors .-Irish American.

The Abbe Fernand Dupuls, formerly t pupil of the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, in this Province, has passed with distinction through the course of canon law at the Roman College and has received the decorations from the hands of the illustrious prefect of sacred studies. M. Dupuis obtaind a silver medal, the second prize awarded by the institution. The young baccalsureste who has lately been a student at the Seminaire Français, and is in Holy Orders, left Canada about two years and a half ago to pursue his studies in canon law under the best masters. He is the youngest son of M. J. B. Dupuis, of the village Des Aulnais, ex-M. P., for the county of L'Islet.

In 1871 the Pope received 13 893 pligrims from all parts of the world; in 1872, 17,477 in 1873 they diminished to 8,115; in 1874 9,129; in 1875 they increased to 15,673; in 1876 still more, 19,780; in 1877 they amount ed to 35,508; in 1878, 13,625; in 1879 10,171; in 1880, 10,827. In 1876, Pins IX received in solemn and particular audience 30,356 persone; in 1876, 51,243 were admitted; and in 1877 as many as 68,221. In 1878 Leo XIII received 33,065 persons, in 1878, only 24,284; in 1880, 25,953. These tigures suffice to show the veneration of the saithful toward the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and how vain are the efforts of his persecutors to prevent his communication with his flock.

The Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in England and Wales are 14, not at the Vatican advice that the Pope would reckoning those of the Sees of Shrewabury not receive the pilgrimage if it assumed the and Southwark, which are vacant. There are also in Scotland six other Archbishops and Dishops. The priests in England and Walls now number 2,036, serving 1,190 courches, chapels, and missionary stations; in Scotland there are 295 more, serving 286 chapels &c. thus showing that both clergy and chapels have doubled in less than 25 years. In 1828 there were only 749 chapels in England and Wales and 179 in Scotland, the total of the priests who served them being three kingdoms, are 38; the baronets 47 The Roman Catholic Members of Parliament exc pt Mr Jerningham, M.P., for Berwick-on at present, consists of 59 members, the vacant bass being 11; and no less than seven Cardinals, died during the year 1881-viz, Regnier (Archbishop of Cambras ), Kutschker (Archbishop of Vienna), Gil (Archbishop of Saragossa), and Cardinals Borromeo, Moretti, Caterini, and Gianuelli. Of the existing College, 32 are Italians, nine Austrians or Germans, seven French, three Spanish, three English (Newman, Manning, and Howard), one American (McCloskey), one Belgian, and one Armenian . - Irish American ... A CHLEBRATION IN ST. MICHAEL'S -A Te

Deum was anny in St. Michael's cathedral last eveniug in celebration of the abrogation of the May laws in Germany. The cathedral was occupied to its tuilest capacity, and the ceremony was most imposing. A procession around the interior of the church was held, in which his Grace Archbishop Lynch, in full Mr. B. E. O'Connor, a prominent citizen of pontificals, his Lordship Bishop O'Mahony, Vicar Generals Rooney and Laurent, the clergy from the different Roman Catholic churches, and the boys of the sanctuary par-Viacent, Superior of St. Michael's College. | benefit of others suffering in the same way. A

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.CO DEEK BYOOM WHIE

Rev. Father McCanu officiated as master of ceremonies. The students from the college teck part in the Te Deum. The staging was of an unusually sublime character, and produced a most impressive effect. Three sermous were delivered, in the English, German, and French languages respectively. The Archbishop first addressed the congregation in English, explaining the object of the celebration, and the reason why it was held Rev. Father Grimm, Superior of the Redemptorist Order, spoke in German, as there was a large number of his fellow-country people present. Rev. Father Laurent followed with an address in French, dwelling particularly upon what he termed a victory far more glorious than one won in battle. Freedom of conscience, he said, was a blessing which should delight every civilized nation. Benediction was given by his Grace the Archbishop. The alter was brilliantly illuminated, and the sanctuary was filled with clergy

and attendants .- Toronto Mail, Jan. 16, 1882.

The Rev. H. Pinckney Northrop, of

Charleston, S.C., was consecrated Catholic Bishop of North Carolina in the Cathedral of Baltimore, on January 8th. The ceremonies were attended by a very large congregation, and were very impressive. Archbishen Gibbons, of Baltimore, was the consecrator, and was assisted in the ceremony by Bishops Mc-Closkey, of Louisville; Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla.; Gross, of Savannah; Koane, of Richmond; Ksin, of Wheeling; Becker, of Wilmington; and O'Farrell, of Trenton, N.J. The clergy present were numbered by hundreds, among them being a brother of the new Bishop, the Rev. C. B. Northrop, of Charleston. Bishop Keane preached the sermon. Bishop Northrop received his appointment as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolins on the 15th of last October, from Archbishop Gibbons, to whom it was transmitted from Rome. He was born in Charleston, is 38 years of age, and is the son of the late Olaudian B Northrop, formerly a prominent lawyer of Charleston, and a member of the old Northrop family of that place, which is of English origin. He is also a nephew of Col-ouel Lucius B. Northrop, Chief Commissary of the late Confederate States, and was educated in theology at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., where he graduated in 1860. He was ordained pricet in Rome, Italy, in 1865, and was sent from Charleston to North Carolina in the year following as a missionary priest. Afterwards he became parish priest at Newbern, N.C., where he re-mained until 1870. When Archbishop Gib-hons took the charge from Newbern, Bushop Northrop returned to Charleston, where he was priest at the Cathedral and afterward Rector of St. Patrick's Church, which position he retained until his conscoration. He now goes to Wilmington, N.C. Archbishop Gibbons was the first Vicar-apostolic of North Carolina, and so remained until made Bishop of Richmond. Then were joined together and have remained. united up to the appointment of Bishop Northrop, Bishop Keans succeeding to the position of Bishop of Richmond when Bishop Gibbous hecame Archbishop of Baltimore. -Irish American, Jan. 21st.

#### THE CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

It is stated by a member of the Sagasta Cabinet that the Madrid Government will not depart from its liberal policy, in order to prevent the great Catholic pilgrimage to Rome under the patronage of the Bishop, but the strictest orders have been given in Spain to their civil, military and naval authorities to watch the proceedings of the pligrims and to repress the extreme rigour and all manifestation that might assume a seditious or Carlist character, especially any demonstration against the Italian Government. At the same time it has been intimated in Rome that if the pilgrims cause any disorders or commit any sot of hostility against Italian institutions, King Alfonso's Government will extend no protection to them. The Spanish Government was also received from its representative character of a political demonstration. The pilgrims will number at least 20,000 and will be led by the principal Prolates.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

5r PETERSBURG, Jan. 17 .- Since the arrest at the bridge of Gatschina of the 2nd January, thirty-seven persons have been captured Dr. Krovek alias Mart, was taken at his home in the Madege street where a trap had been laid, and where an individual who came there with his wife made such a resistance that he could only be arrested after being wounded by a ball from a revolver. After his death it was discovered that he was an officer of Artiflery. On the same day four other persons of the lovalists party were arrested at Vasillostrof, and tau previous evening 16 persons, four of whom were women, were captured in a reunion held round a Christmas tree covered with seditions emblems. The Ohief of Police, to whom all these arrests were due, was promoted successively to the rank of .. Usptain, then to that of Major, and le the official of the principal accused at the great Nikilist trial which is soon to come off. The Tamekowski trial will commence to-day (Monday), and will probably the fluished before night. It is said that Gen, laguatieff, who is more powerful than ever with the Emperor, will be named Vice-Chancellor. Prince Gortschakoff, who la retited from active duty, still retaining the nominal title of Ohancellor.

### A PROMINENT ACTOR'S RELIEF.

Mr. Tony Pastor, of New York City, the ticipated. The latter carried green boughs great humorist and actor, was signally benein their hands. The deacons of honor were fited by the Great German Remedy, and felt Vicar-General Rooney and Very Rev. Father constrained to testify to its efficacy for the

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Yours, truly,
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By "THE DUCHESS."

CULAPTER I-Continued.

Yet it is his eyes-perfect as they are it Shape and color-that betray the chief faults of his disposition. He is too easy going, too thoughtless of consequences, too much given to letting things go-without consideration or life and spirits to day, to dream of a sadder morrow;—so happy in the present that the future troubles him not at all.

"How ill you look!" he says, anxiously, addressing his unclo. " My dear Arthur, you have been overdoing it You should not have remained a long in that room alone."

"Well, it is all over now," Sartoris says, wearily, sinking into a chair near him. "I was glad to fluish it once for all. Those private pipers he kept in his own room should be examined sooner or later; and now my task is at an end I feel more contented." " Was there anything beyond?-"

" Very little. Just one letter sealed and directed to me. It contained a desire that poor Maud's letters should be buried with bim. I found them in a drawer by themselves, neatly tied with pale blue ribbon -her favorite color, -and with them an old likeness of her, faded

almost white. "For how long he remembered her!" says the young man, in a tone of slow astonish.

mont. "Too long for our present day," returns his uncle, absently. Then there is silence for a moment or two, broken only by the chatter of the birds in the sunlit garden ontside. Presently Sartoris speaks again. "Where is Horace?" he asks, indifferently.

"He was here, half an hour ago, with Clarissa. She came over when she heard ofour sad news. They went out together-to the stables, I think. Shall I find him for you ?"

"No. I do not want him," says Sarteris, s little impatiently. "How stran e no one told me of Clariera's coming! And why did you not go with her to the stables, Dorian? Surely you know more about horses than he does.

About twenty years before my story opens, Dorian, fourth Lord Sartorie, died, leaving behind lim three sons-Reginald (who now, too, has passed into the land of shadows), Arthur, the present earl, and Dorian, the young-

This Dorian alone, of all the brothers, had married. But his wife (who was notable for nothing beyond her deceitful temper and beautiful face, being as false as she was fair) having died too, in giving birth to her second child Horace, and her husband baving followed her to the grave about three years later. the care of the children devolved upon their uncle R-ginald, who had been appointed guardian.

But Reginald-being a somewhat careless man in many respects, and little given to children-took small heed of them, and beyond providing masters for them at first, and later on sending them to school and college, and giving them choice of professions, had left them y-ry much toth ir own devices.

True, when college debts accumulated, and pressing bills from long antiering tradespeople came pouring in, he would rouse himself suf ficiently to remonstrate with them in a feeble fashion, and, having received promises of amendment from both boys he would pay their bilis, make each a handsome present) as atonement for the mild scolding), and, hav ing thus dropped a sop of Cerberus-or con science-would dismiss money matters, ne phews, a dall from his thoughts.

no one to whom to appeal for sympathy, with no woman's voice to teach them right from wrong-with few hardships, fewer troubles, and no aff ctions.

Arthur Branscombe, indeed, who had come back from India six months after his father's death, and had stayed at Bythe for two interminable years (as they seemed to him), had during that time so worked bimself into the heart of the eldest boy Dorlan, and had so far taken him into his own in return, that long years had falled to effice the fondness of blame. either. Indeed, now that he has returned beart of the man.

Horace, the younger, had chosen his profession, and gone in heavity for law. But Dorian, who inherited two thousand a year from his father, and a charming residence—situited about three miles from Hythe, and two from the pretty village of Pullingham-had elected to try his band at farming, and was at first honestly believed in by confiding tenants, who discussed him as a being up to his eyes in agricultural lore and literally steeped in new and improved projects for the cultiva-

But time undeceived these good souls. And to be a perfect slave to one's dogs, is one thing; to find a tender interest in the price of guano, and a growing admiration for prize pigs, is quite another. When Dorisn had tried it for six months, he acknowledged, reluctantly, that to him mangels were an abomination, and overfed cattle a wearying of the

Every now and then, indeed, he tells himself that he must " look about him," as he calls it, and, smothering a sigh starts for a quick walk across his land, and looks at a field or two, or into the nearest paddock, and asks his steward how things are going on, and if all is as satisfactory now as in the old days when his father held the reins of government, and, having listened absently to comfortable answers and cheerful predictions for the future, strolls away again, thoroughly content,

not caring to investigate matters further. He is fond of London life, and spends a good deal of his time there; is courted and petted and made much of by enterprising dowagers with marriageable daughters, as a voung man charming, well bred, altogether chic, and undoubted heir to an earldom; for of Arthur Sartoris's ever marrying, now he has so long passed the prime of life, no one ever dreams.

He knows all the best people in town, and puts in a good time when there; is a fair hand at whist, and can beat most men at billtards; will now and then put money on a favorite for the Oaks or the Orand National, but cannot be said to regard gambling as an amusement. He is extravagant in many ways, but thoroughly unseigh and kindhearted, and generous to a fault. He is much affected by women, and adored by children, who instinctively accept him as a true

Borace, both in face and in figure, is strangely like his father-in character very different. He is tall and well built, with eyes large, dark, and liquid, but rather too closely set to be pleasing. His mouth is firm and somewhat hard, his smile soft, but uncertain.

wardly blind to their caprices, and an anmir er of their follies, and is therefore, an immense favorite with a certain class of them whose minds are subservient to their bodies Yet to every rule there is an exception. And by women good, and true, and loyal, Horace has been, and is, well beloved.

As Lord Sartoris and Dorian cross the hall, they meet Horace, and a pretty girl-tall, slender, and graceful-coming toward them. She appears sad, and slightly distressed, but scarcely unserved; there is a suspicion o fear of what the end may bring; too full of tears about her large gray eyes. Her gown of violet velvet (for, though they are in the merry month of May, the days are still cold and fretful), sits closely to her perfect figure; a Langury bonnet, to match her dress, covers her head and suits admirably her oval face and Grecian nose and peach-like complexion.

Going up, with impulsive grace, to Lord Sartoris, she lays both her ungloved hands upon his shoulders, and presses her lips with tender sympathy to his cheek.

" How sad it all is l' she says, with a little break in her voice. "How can I tell you all I feel for you? If you had only had the faint est warning! But it was all so sudden, so  $dreadfal.^n$ 

"What a kind child you are, Cissy!" says Sartoris, gently ; " and to come to us so soon, that was so good of you."

" Was it?" says Clarisss, quickly. "That is what has been troubling me. We only heard the terrible news this morning, and papa said it would be intrusive to call so early; but I-I could not keep away."

"Your presence in this gloomy house is an undeniable comfort," says Sartoris, sadly. "I am glad you understood us well enough to know that. It is my greatest wish that you should regard us all with affection."

He glances from her to Dorian, as he peaks, with anxious meaning. But Dorian's gaze is fixed thoughtfully upon the stainedgla-s window that is flinging its crimson and purple rays upon the opposite wall, and has obviously been deaf to all that has been passing. As for Clarissa, she has turned, and is looking into Horace's dark eyes.

Sartoris, catching the glance, drops Miss Peyton's hand with a sigh. She notices the half petulant action, and compresses her lips

slightly. "Now I have seen you, I shall feel better," she says, sweetly. "And-I think I must

"Will you desert us so soon?" says Sartoris, reproachiully. "At least stay to luncheon He paures, and sighs profoundly. Just now the idea that the routine of daily life must be carried on whether our beloved lie dead upon their couches or stand living in our path, is hateful to him.

"I hardly like," says Clarisan, nervously I fear-Dorlan, rousing himself from his thoughts

comes back to the present moment. "Ob, stay, Clarissa," he says, burriedly. You really must, you know. You cannot imagine what a relief you are to us; you help us to bear our gloomy memories. Besides, Arthur has tasted nothing for hours, and your being here may tempt him, perhaps, to eat."

"If I can be of any use \_\_\_\_\_," says Claries, kindly. Whereupon Sartoris gives her his arm, and they all adjourn to the dining-

It is a large old-fashioned, stately apartment, oak-paneled, with large mullioned windows, and a massive marble chimney piece that reaches high as a man's head. A pleasant, sociable room at ordinary times, but now impregnated with the vague gloon that hangs over all the house and seeks even here to check the gaudy brightness of the sun that, rushing in, tries to illuminate it.

At the sideboard stands Simon Gale, the butler and oldest domestic at Hythe, who has So the childen grew, from youth to boy. Hved with the dead lord as man and boy, and hood, from boyhood to early manhood, with now regrets him with a grief more strongly than for a master.

With downorst eyes and bowed head be stands, thinkly sadly how much too old he is for new cares and fresh faces. Reginald had been all the world to him; the new man is as nothing. Counting friendships as of little worth unless years have gone to prove their depth and sincerity, he feels no leaning toward the present possessor-knows him too short a time to like or disl'ke, to praise or

Now as his eyes wander down the long from abroad (only as fate has willed it, to table, to where he can see the empty chair of take his brother's place). he finds the love he him who rests with such unearthly tranquil-had grafted in the child still warm in the ity in the silent chamber above, the thought of how soon a comparative stranger will fill it causes him a bitter pang. And, as he so muse, the door opens, and they all come in-Sartoris first, with Ciarissa, pale and quiet; the brothers-so like, yet so unlike-follow-

Old Simon, rousing himself, watches with jealous eyes to see the place so long occupied by Reginald usurped by another. But he watches in vain. Sartoris, without so much as a glance in its direction, takes the chair at the lower end of the table; and the others, following his lead, seat themselves at the s des without comment of any kind; wherenow, though they love him better, they believe upon Gale draws a long breath, and vows in him not at all. To adore one's herees, and fidelity to his new lord upon the spot. fidelity to his new lord upon the spot.

It is a dismal meal, duli, and dispiriting. The ghastly Egyptian mummy seems present in full force, if not in the letter at least in the spirit. Sartoris, having taken a glass of sherry, trifles with the mest upon his plate, but li terally rats nothing. No one appears possessed with a desire to speak, and indeed there is little to be said. When luncheon is nearly over, a small dark object, hitherto unssen. creeps out from some forgotten corner, and stretches itself forlornly; it is poor Reginald's favorite dog, that ever since his death has lain crouching out of sight, but now, driven by the pain of hunger, comes creeping forward whining pit-ously.

He goes up to the accustomed chair, but,

finding it for the first time empty and deaf to his complainings, turns disconsolately away, and passes from seat to seat, without accepting food at any of their hands, until he comes to Clarisea. She, stooping, raises him to her kree (her lashes wet with tears), and feeds him tenderly with the dainty scrape upon her

The whole scene, though simple, is suggestive of loss and loneliness. Sarioris, leaving the table with some haste, goes to the window to hide his emotion. Dorian follows him Whereupon Horses, rising too, crosses to where Clarista sits, and, bending over her says something in a low tone.

The moments fly. A clock upon the mantel piece chimes half-past four. Some bird, in the exuberance of its mad joy, scurries wildly past the windows. Sartoris, with a sigh turns from the light, and, seeing Miss Peyton and Horace still deep in conversation, frowns

"Horace, will you tell Durkin I want to see him at once in the library," he says, very quietly, yet with some latent irritability. "In one moment," replies Horace, unmov-

ed, going back to the low toned dialogue he has been carrying on with Clarisea.

important, and I must see Durkin at once. My dear Horace, oblige me in this matter." Shall I not see Clarissa to her carriage first?" says Horace, raising his dark eyes for

one moment to his uncle's face. "Dorian will see to that," says the old man, slowly, but so decisively that Horace, bidding the girl a silent but warm farewell,

with a had grace departs. "How late it grows," says Miss Peyton! glancing at the clock; and, drawing from a side pocket her own watch, she examines it attentively, as though to assure berself the huge time piece on the mantel-shelf has not told a deliberate lie. "I must go home, Papa will wonder where I have been all this long time. Good-by, Mr. Branscombe" (she is still, naturally, forgetful of the new title). I hope," very sweetly; "you will come to ". can ". see us as soop as ever you can

"Thank you, yes, I shall come very soon," says Sartoris; and then she bids him goodby, and Dorian follows her from the room into the green dark hall outside.

"How changed he is!" she says, turning suddenly to him, and indicating, by a little backward motion of her head toward the room she had just left, the person of whom she speaks. "How altered!-Arthur, I Not now, not by this grief; it isn't that; his manner, to me especially, has been altogether different for a fortnight past, Ever since that last picnic at Anadale-vou remember it—he has not been quite the same to me."

"Let me see; that, I think, was the evening, you and Horace drove home alone together, with that rather uncertain brown mare, was it not?" says Dorlan, with no apparent meaning in his tone. "My dear child, I dare say you are mistaken about Arthur. Your imagination is leading you astray."

"No it is not. I am the least imaginative person alive," says Miss Peyton, with an emphatic shake of her pretty head. "I can't bear that sort of people myself; they are always seeing something that isn't there, and are generally very tiresome all around. I'm rather vexed about Arthur, do you know?"

"Don't mind him," says Branscombe, essily. "He'll come all right in time. He is a peculiar fellow in many ways, and when he sets his heart on any hobby, rides it to the death."

" Has he a hobby now?"

"Yes. He has just formed, and is now trying to work out, a gigantic scheme, and cuts up a little rough every now and then because all the world won't see it in the light that he does."

"Poor man!" says Clarissa, sympathetical "No wonder he seems strange at times; it is so depressing to be baffled. Why don't you help him, Dorian?"

"It would take two to belp him," says Mr. Branscombe, looking faintly amused. "Could I be of any use?"-engerly.

would do anything I could for him." "No, would you!" says Branscombe, his amusement growing more perceptible. "I'm sure that's very good of you. I dare say, if Arthur could hear you say that he would go out of his mind with joy. 'Anything' is such a comprehensive word. You're sure painted from it and sent to the Academy.

you wou't go back of it?" Quite sure,"-with some surprise.

"My dear Clarissa, is it possible you have not yet seen through Arthur's latest and greatest design? "If you intend to tell me anything, do so:

beating about the bush always fatigues me to death," says Miss Peyton, in a tone of nignifled rebuke. "What does Arthur want?" "A little thing-a mere trifle. He simply

wants you to marry me." "Really, Dorian," says Clarissa, coloring slowly, but warmly, "I think you might find some other subject to just on."

"I never made a joke in my life; I hope I never shall," returns Branscombe, reproachfully. "What have I done, that you should accuse me of such a crime? I have only spoken the plain, unvarpished truth. To see she spent most of her lie with the Brans. resembling the sorrowing of one for a friend you my wife is the dream of Arthur's life, his sole ambilion. And just now, you know, you I shooting, with them. The effect of such said you were quite prepared to do anything for him. You can't, with any sense of honor,

back out of your given word.' "I never heard anything so absurd, so foolish, so nonsensical l' says Miss Peyton, re-

sentinily. "Nonsensical! My dear Clarissa! pray

consider my---"It is more! it is right down stupid of him," says Ciarissa. who plainly declines to consider any one's feelings.

"You needn't pile up my agony any higher," interposes Branscombe, meekly. "To my everlasting regret I acknowledge myself down to Scrope Hall, and, dashing into his utterly unworthy of you. But why tell me so in such round terms? I assure you I feel excessively burt and offended. Am I to understand, then that you have refused me?" "You shall understand something worse, if you say anot 'er word," says Clarissa, holding

up before him a little clenched hand in a would be threatening manner. And then they both laugh in a subdued fashion; and her cwn house in town, where she kept her she moves on toward the open hall-door, he following. "Well, I forgive you," he says, as she steps

into her low phaeton, and he arranges the rug carefully around ber. "I'hough you don't deserve it. (What ridiculous little bands to guide such refractory ponies!) Sure you are quite comfortable? Well, good-bve; and look here,"—teasingly—"1 should think it over if I were you. You may not get so excellent a chance again; and Arthur will never forgive you."

"Your uncle, though charming, and a very dear man, is also a goose," says Miss Peyton; somewhat irreverently. "Marry you, indeed Why, I should quite as soon dream of marry ing my brother?"

"Well, as I can't be your husband, it would be rather nice to be your brother," says Mr. Branscombe, cheerfully. "Your words give me hope that you regard me in that light. 1 shall always think of you for the future as my sister, and so I am sure "-with an eloquent and rather misohievous pause-" will Hor-

Miss Peyton blushes again-much more vividly this time-and gathering up the reins hastily says "good bye" for the second time, without turning her flushed face to his, and drives rapidly up the avenue. Branscombe stands on the steps watching

her until she is quite lost to sight behind the rhododendrons, and then strokes his mustache thoughtfully. "That has quite arranged itself, I should

fancy," he says, slowty. "Well, I hope he will be very good to her, dear little thing!" CHAPTER II.

Her formwas fresher than the morning rose When the dew wets its leaves."

THOME IN. PULLINGHAM-ON-THE MOORS is a small, untidy, picturesque little village, situated on the side of a hill. It boasts a railway-station, a

police-barrack, a solitary hotel, and two or three well-sized shops. It is old-fashioned, stationary, and, as a rule, hopelessly harmless, though now and then discussions, based principally on religious grounds, will arise.

of the parish trips lightly after Mr. Redmond, "I am afraid I must lay myself open to the | the vicer (who has a subdued passion for wax charge of rudeness," says Sartoris, still very candles, and a craving for floral decorations), has been effected with nearly all the proquetly, but with a peculiar smile. "But it is and looks with scorn upon the other half, as, perty holders on the line.

with solemn step and slow, it descends the high hill that leads, each Sabbath, to the Methody" Chanel beneath.

It never grows older, this village, and never younger; is seldom cast down or elated, surprised or demonstrative, about anything. In quaint, sleepy fashion, it has its dissipations, and acknowledges its festive seasonssuch as Christmas tide, when all the shops burst into a general bloom of colored cards, and February when valentines adoru every pane. It has also its fair days, when fat cattle, and lean sugarsticks seem to be every

A marriage is reckoned an event, and causes some gossip; a birth does not-possibly be CHUSE of the fact that it is a weekly occurrence. Indeed the babies in Pullingham are a "jy forever." They have their season all the year round, and never by any chance "go out;" though I have heard people very foul. ishly liken them to flowers. They grow and thrive and blossom all over the place, which no doubt is greatly to the credit of the inhabitants. Occasionally, too, some one is good enough to cause a little pleasurable excitement by dying, but very seldom, as the place is fatally healthy, and people live here until they become a social nuisance and almost wish themselves dead. There is, I believe, some legend belonging to the country, about an old woman who had to be shot, so aggressively old did she become; but this is obscure.

About two miles from the town one comes to Sartoris, the residence of Dorian Branscombe, which runs in a line with the lands of Scrope Royal, the property of Sir James

Sir James is a tall rather old young man o thirty-two with a calm, expressive face, kindly eyes, and a somewhat lanky figure. He has a heart of gold, a fine estate, and-a stepsister.

Miss Jeanie Scrope is not as nice as she might be. She has a face as hard as her manner, and, though considerably over forty, is neither fat nor fair She has a perfect talent for making herself obnoxious to all unhappy enough to come within her seach, a temper like "hate the Curet," and a nose like the

Duke of Weilington. Somewhere to the left, on a hill as high and pompous as itself, stands the castle, where three mouths out of the twelve the Duke and Duchess of Spendleton, and some of their family, put in a dreary time. They give two balls, one fancy bezast, a private concert, and three garden parties-neither more nor lessevery year. Nobody likes them very much. because nubody knows them. Nubody dislik s them very much, for just the same rea-

The castle is beautifully situated, and is correct in every detail. There are Queen Aune rooms, and Gothic apartments, and Elizabethan antercoms, and staircases of the most vague. There are secret passages, and papels, and sliding doors, and trap doors, and in fact, every sort of door you could mention, and all other abominations. Artists revel in painted from it and sent to the Academy. But outside lies its chief beauty, for there are the swelling woods, and the glimpse of the far far-off ocean as it g'eams, how green how steel blue, beneath the rays of the setting sun And beyond it is Gowran. where Clarises lives with her father, G orne Peyton.

Clarissa is all that is charming. She is tall, slight, sucke: indeed, earth has not any thing to show more fair. She is tender, too and true, and very earnest-perhaps a degree too earnest, 'oo intense, for every-day life. Her eyes, "twin stars of beauty," are deep and gray; her hair is dark; her month though somewhat large, is perfect; and her smile is indescribable, so sweet it is, so soft and ling.

ering. Her mother died when she was nine years: old, and from that time until she was twelve comb boys-riding, fishing, sometimes even training began to make itself telt. bhe wu fast degenerating into a tom-roy of the first water (indeed, one of the purest gems of it; kind), when James Scrope, who even then was a serious young man, came to the rescue, and induced her father to send her from Gowran

o a school at Brussels. "Virtue is its own reward," they tell us; let us hope Scrope felt rewarded! Whether he did or not, I know he was considerably frightened when Clarines (having discovered who had been the instigator of this "plot"to drive her from her beloved Gowran) came presence like a small whirlwind, abused him for his well-meant interference in good round terms, and, having refused even to say good bye to him, had slammed the door in his face and, starting from home next morning had seen no more of him for six long years.

At seventeen, her aunt, the Hon. Mrs. Gre ville, had brought her back from Brussels to for twelve months, and where she once mon renewed acquaintance with her old friend Dorian and Horace Bronscombe. Mrs Gre wille took her to all the most desirable ball of the season, to concerts and "small sul earlies," to high-art entertainments of the most "too. too," and, having given her ite scope to break the hearts of half the men is the town, had sent her at last to her father

hopelessly in love with a detrimental. The detrimental was Horace Branscomb Mrs. Greville was intensely annoyed and dir gusted. After a'i her care, all her trouble, b have this happen! She had married her on girls with the greatest eclat, had not made on false move with regard to any of them, and now to see Clarissa (who with her beauty and fortune, might have married any one) throt herself away upon a penniless barrister seem

ed to ber to savor of positive crime. Horace, certainly, so far, had not propost in form, but Mrs. Greville was not to be hood winked. He meant it. He was not always at her niece's side for nothing; and sooner later, Clarissa, with all her money, would g over to him. When she thought of the shocking waste of money, she groaned aloud and then she washed her hands of the who affair; and sent Clarissa back to Gowisi where her father received her with open arm

and made much of her. (Continued on Third Page,)

The Liver is the grand purifying organithe system; when inactive or obstructed by blood and ill health are certain results. dook Blood Bitters ours all diseases arisis from disordered Liver, Stomach, Bowels Kidneys, purifying, restoring and strengthering. It regulates the Bowels, cleanees and enriches the Blood, and imparts tone to ever organ of the body. Trial Bottles 10 cents.

MONTREAL & SOREL RAILWAY.

The Montreal & Sorel Railway Compar have completed their work in placing all th ties on the bed of their new road. The tras These can scarcely be avoided, as one-half will be laid as soon as possible, and it is et peoted a train will run over the road some time in February. An amicable settlemen

[Continued from Second Page.] CHAPTER III.

"O Helen, fair beyond compare! I'll make a garland of the hair, Shall bind my heart for evermair, Until the day I die!"

Across the lawn the shadows move slowly, and with a vague grace that adds to their charm. The hirds are drowey from the heat, and, sitting half hidden in the green branches, chant their songs in somewhat lazy fashion. All nature succumbed to the fierce power of Phæbus Apollo.

"The morn is merry June, I trow; The ruse is building fair."

Each flower in the sunlit garden is holding vagne delight.

Miss Peyton, in her white gown, and with some soft rich roses lying on ber lap, is leaning back in a low chair in the deep embrasure of the window, making a poor attempt at working.

Her father, with a pencil in his hand, and some huge volumes spread out before him, is making a few desultory notes. Into the litrary -the coziest, if not the handsomest, room at Gowran - the hot sun is rushing, dancing lightly over statuettes and pictures, and lingering with pardonable delay upon Clarissa's bowed head

"Who is this coming up the avenue?" she says, presently, in slow, sleepy tones, that suit "It is -- no, it isn't -- and yet it is-It must be James Scrope !"

"I dare say. He was to have returned yesterday. He would come here as soon as possible, of course." Rising, he joins her at the window, and watches the coming visitor as he walks his horse leisurely down the drive. "What a dear little modest speech!" says

Miss Peyton, mailciously. "Now, if I had been the author of it, I know some one who would have called me vain! But I will generously let that pass. How brown Jim has grown! Has he not?"

Has he? I can scarcely see so far. What clear eyes you must have, child, and what a faithful memory to recollect him without hesitation, after all these years!"

"I never forget," says Clariesa, simply, you know, he really couldn't grow much older.

What is his age now, papa? Ninety?" " Something over thirty I fancy," says papa,

"Oh, nonsense!" says Miss Peyton. "Sarely you romance, or else you are an invaluable friend. When I grow brown and withered, I hope you will prove equally good to me. 1 shall expect you to say all sorts of impossible things, and not to blush when saying them. Ahl-here is Sir James," as the door opens, and Scrope-healthy and browzed from foreign travel-enters quietly, staid and calm as

When he has shaken hands with, and been warmly welcomed by Mr. Peyton, he turns with some diffidence toward the girl in the clinging white gown, who is smiling at him from the window, with warm red lips, half parted, and come faint amusement in her friendly eyes.

"Why, you have forgotten me," she says, presently, in a low tone of would-be reproach While I-I knew you at once."

#1 have not forgotten," says Scrope, taking her hand and holding it, as though unconsciously. "I was only surprised, puzzled. You are so changed. All seems so different. A little child when last I saw you, and now a lady grown."

"Ob, yes, I am quite grown up," says Miss Peyton, demurely, "I can't do any more of that sort of thing, to oblige anybody-even though papa-who adores a Juno, and thinks all women should be divinely tall—has often asked me to try. "But," maliciously, "are you not going to ask me how I have progress studies? You ought, you know, as it was you | youd. who sent mo to school."

"1?" says Sir James, rather taken aback at this unexpected one aught.
"Yes, you," repeats she, with a little nod.

"Papa would never have had the cruelty even to shink of such a thing. I am glad you have still sufficient grace left to blush for your evil conduct. Do you remember," with a gay laugh, "what a terrible scolding I gave you before leaving home?"

"I shall remember it to my dying day," says Sir James. "I was never so thoroughly frightened before or since. Then and there I registered a vow never again to interfere with any one's daughter."

"I hope you will keep that yow," says Miss Peyton, with innocent malice, and a smile only half suppressed, that torments him in memory for many a day. And then George Peyton asks some question, and presently Sir James is telling him certain facts about the Holy Land, and Asia generally, that rather upset his preconceived ideas.

Yet I still believe it must be the most interesting spot on earth," he says, still clinging to old thoughts and settled convictions. "Well, it's novel, you know, and the fashion, and that," says Sir James, rather vaguely. "In fact, you are no-where nowadays if you haven't done the Esst; but it's fatiguing, there isn't a doubt. The people aren't as nice as they might be, and honesty is not considered the best policy out there, and dirt is the prevailing color, and there is a horrid lot of

"What a dismal ending !" says Clarissa, in a tone suggestive of disappointment. "But how lovely it looks in the pictures-I don't mean the sand, exactly, but the East."

" Most things do. There is an old grandaunt of mine, hung in the gallery at Scrope

" How shocking!' interrupted miss Peyton, with an affected start. "And in the house, too! So unpleasant! Did she do it herself, or who hanged her?"

" Her picture you know," says Scrope, with a laugh. "To hear that she had made away with herselt would be too good to be true. She looks absolutely lovely in this picture I speak of, almost too fine for this work-a day world; yet my father always told me she was ugly as a night mare. Never believe in paint."

"Talking of Scrope," says Clarisa, "do you know, though I have been home now for some months, I have never been through it since I was a child? I have rather a passion for revisiting old haunts, and I want to see it again. That round room in the tower used to be my special joy. Will you show it to me?—some day ?—any day ?"

"What day will you come?" asks Scrope, thinking it unecessary to express the gladness it will be to him to point out the beauties of his home to his new old friend,—this friend so full of fresh and perfrot beauty, yet so replete with all the old graces and witcheries of the child he once so fondly loved.

"I am just the least little bit in the world afraid of Miss Scrope," says Charlesa. with an irrepressible smile. "So I shall prefer to come some time when you are in. On Thursday, if that will suit you. Or Friday; if not,

why. Saturday." Make it Thursday. That day comes first," said Scrope.

"Now, that is a very pretty speech," deis almost handsome:

clares Miss Peyton, vast encouragement in

her tone. "Eastern air, in spite of its drawbicks, bas developed your intellect, Jim. Hasn't it ?"

The old familiar appellation, and the saucy smile that has always in it something of tenderness, smites some half-forgotten chord of Scrope's heart. He makes no reply, but gazes with an earnestness that almost amounts to scrutiny at Clarisea, as she stands in the open window leaning against a background of ivy, through which pale rose buds are struggling into view. Wi his her slender fingers the knitting-needles move slowly, glinting and glistening in the sun's hot raye, until they seem to emit tiny flashes as they cross and recross each other. Her eyes are up its head, and breatning fragrant sighs as downcast, the smile still lingers on her lips, the hours slip by, unheeded, yet full of a her whole attitude, and her pretty graceful figure, clad in its white gown, is

"Like a picture rich and rare." "On Thursday, then, I shall see you," he says, not because he has tired of looking at her, but because she has raised her eyes, and is evidently wondering at his silence.

"Good bre." "Good-bye," says Clarissa, genially. Then she lays down the neglected knitting (that, indeed, is more a pretence than a reality), and comes out into the middle of the room. "For the sake of old days I shall see you to the hall door," she says, brightly. "No, papa, do not ring: I myself shall do the honor to Jim.

CHAPTER IV. "All thoughts, all passions, all delights, Whatever stirs this mortal frame, All are but ministers of Love. And feed his sacred flame."

COLERIDGE.

ALL round the drawing-room windows at Scrope a wide balcony has been built up, over which the creepers climb and trail. Stone steps lead to it from the scented garden beneath, and up these runs Clarissa gayly, whon Thursday morning bad dawned, and deepened, and given place to noon.

Within the drawing-room, before a low table, sits Miss Scrope, tatting industriously. Tatting is Miss Scrope's forts. She never does anything else. Multitudinous antimacassars, of all shapes, patterns and dimensions, grow beneath her untiring touch with the most alarming rapidity. When dnished, no ody knows what becomes of them, as they which is quite the truth. "And he has altered hardly anything. He was always so oid, heard of afterward. They are as good as a instantly disappear from view and are never ghost in Pullington, and obstinately refuse to be laid. It was charitably, if weakly suggested, at one time, by a member of the stronger sex, that probably she sent them out in bales as coverings for the benighted heathen: but when it was explained to tuis misguided being that tatted antimacassars, as a rule, run to holes, and can be seen through, even he desisted from further attempts to solve the mys-

Miss Peyton, throwing up one of the window sashes, steps boldly into the drawing. room and confronts this eminent tatter.

"Good morning," she says, sweetly, advancing with smiling lips.

Miss Scrope, who has not heard her enter, turns slowly round; to say she started would be a gross calumny. Miss Scrope never starts. She merely raises her head with a a rule, is not fascinating, and might go by an other name.

"Good afternoon, Clarissa," she says, austerely. "I am sorry you should have been forced to make an entrance like a burglar. Has the hall door been removed? It used to stand in front of the house"

"I think it is there still," Miss Peyton ventures, meekly. "But "-prettily-"coming is through the window exabled me to see you at least one moment sooner. Shall I close it aguin?"

"I beg you will not distress yourself about it," says Miss Scrope, rising to ring the beli "When Collins comes in he will see to it."

It is a wild day, though warm and sweet, and the wind outside is tearing madly over ed (isu't that the right word?) with my lawn and shrubberies into the wood be-

But in the meentime you will perhaps catch cold, or rheumatism, or something," says

Clarissa, hesitating. Miss Scrope, disdainfully. "I simply don't you ever see a half dozen dogs cogitating as believe in rheumatism. It is nothing but to how they could get at the soft side of a nerves. I don't have those ridiculous pains porcupine? Something like that will be the and aches people hug nowadays, and I don't believe they have either; it employs their

idle time trying to invent them."

"Is Jim in?" asks Clarisse, presently, having seated hersalf in a horribly comfortless but probably artistic chair.

"James is in," says Mirs Scrope, severely. Do you mean my brother? It is really almost impossible to understand young people of the present age."

"Don't you like the name Jim?" asks Clarissa, innocently, leaning slightly forward, and taking up the edge of Miss Scrope's last antimacassar to examine it with tender interest. 11 think it such a dear little name, and so happily wenting in formality. I have never called him anything else since I can remem. ber, so it comes most naturally to me."

"I think it a most nomaidenly way of addressing any gentleman whose priest obristen. ed him James," says Miss Scrope, unflinching ly. "What would you think of him were he to call you by some hideous pet name, or, more properly speaking, nickname?"

"I shouldn't mind it in the least; indeed, I think I should rather like it," returns Clar. isea, mildly.
"I believe that to be highly probable," re-

torts Miss Jemima, with considerable scorn. Clarissa laughs-not an irritating laugh, by any means, but a little soft, low, girlish laugh, very good to hear.

"It you scold me any more I shall cry," she says, lightly. "I always give way to tears when driven into a corner. It saves time and trouble. Besides," returning with some slight perversity to the charge, "shall I tell you a secret? Your brother likes that name. He does, indeed. He has told me so a thousand times in the day, gone by. Very frivolous of him, isn't it? But—ah! here he is," as the door opens and Sir James comes in. "You are a little late, are you not?" leaning back in her chair with a certain amount of languid, but plessing, grace, and holding out to him a slender, ungloved band, on which

some rings sparkle brilliantly.

"Have I kept you waiting?" asks he, eager
ly, foolishly glad because of her last words that seem to imply so much and really mean so little. Has she been anxious for his coming? Have the minutes appeared tedious because of his absence? "I hurried all I knew," he says; " but stewards will be

stewards." "I have been quite happy with Miss Scrope; you need not look so penitent," says Clarissa. "And who am I, that I should compete with a steward? We have been having quite a good time, and an excellent argument. Come here, and tell your sister that you think Jim the prettiest name in the by nature rude and uncultivated, it falls to

"Did any one throw a doubt on the subject? Lives there a soul so dead to euphony same glasses. Fanaticism is but a shade of as not to recognize the music in those three | felly, and it is to be hoped that intercourse letters ?-Jim! Why, it is poetry itself," says | with more cultured races will teach these Bir James, who is not so absent that he cannot scent battle on the breeze. As he speaks | loneness of erecting a moral edifice with nohe amiles; and when James Scrope smiles he thing for a foundation. The Pharisees are a

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A TRAMP'S STORY.

"Why am I sitting here? Move on," you say? Wait and I'll tell you—then bid me go away. I'm only a tramp—that, no doubt, you surmise. The lift that I love in this little grave lies; And her dear little hands are crossed on her breast.

Poor little darling—I can't help but groan
think that she crossed death s wide river

yes, under the sod, 'neath the cold coffin lid, All I held, dearest and best lies hid.

Under the violets. Oh, I don't know; We were engaged, and I loved her so! Another week mere and my wife she'd been—th! how strangery beautiful she looked then. And when they told me my darling must die, It seemed that the sun ha! for agen the sky; and the birds stopped singing as if they'd a now My loved one, my darling, from me must go. My darling, my angel it cannot be That the coffin-lid hides you away from me.

And sometimes her family seemed to forget. But a framp has a heart, and I haven't as yet. "I was then I had money, a home and friends; The same old story; you know how it ends, For soon after that, sir, I took to drink. In the super I ceased for a time to think. If you had but seen her—so fair and so young—If row readd that the source.

if you could have heard, sir, the songs s e She loved me so dearly-don't laugh-for Then, I was one of your handsome men.

'Twas hard, very hard, sir, to leave her there. Twas hard, very hard, sir, to leave her there, And now I sleep out in the open air; And sometimes in wandering about I go and sit at this spot where these violets grow. For no one will know me-a wretched tramp—sleeping in haystacks to keep from the damp—as that rich young fellow of all of pride. Who won my sweet during to be his bride. But may be the Lord was right and twas best, Ere I took to drinking, she lay down to rest.

Why not reform? That's easily said, When sometimes I've known what it was to want bread I've done nothing wicked—at worst I've been

rash—
And now I am trying to boar I up some cash;
I don't want a fortune to spend—not !,
And properly's cheap where I'm golug to buy.
I want very little, enough, sir, you know,
To buy me a grave where these volets grow,
For the only hope in this tired old breast,
Is to some time be laid at her aide at rest. JERSEY CITY, October, 1881. F. H. C.

Consumption Cured. Sinos 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid, He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanenat cure of Consump-Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and tion. all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers bave been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wenderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English .-- W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. F. 16-13eow

### LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

Quenzo, Jan. 17, 1882.

An infernal machine has been discovered in Quebec. A Mr. Martel found an eggshaped object on the Lower Town market with a string in it, purporting to be a fuse. Even the instructions were given for exploding it. It explained that it might be set off with the burning end of a long rod. No doubt the instructor was familiar with the old adage-'When you sup with the devil solemn truth, unless be tries to beat the bar- of Kilpatrick's, delivered orations. use a long spon." The alteged diabolical in- keeper. - Detroit Free Press. vention was handled very gingerly and ught to the central police lant "bobby." The Police Commissioner without delay sent the dangerous object to the "Rheumatism! pugh! nonsense!" says military authorities for examination. Did examination of this egg by the military horoes of our "Reglar" Army. Well, egg or no egg, it is a foul deed anyway to scare the Queen's army in this manner. Considering the usual heavy cargo our "hossifers" lay in before bedtime, I should not wonder if this egg does not hatch a nightmare, and set the gallant fellows dreaming of Bossa and the Fenians riding on broomsticks, like Macbeth's witches on bloody deeds intent.

Our Chronicle is in a fever over Father Lamorality is spocked at the idea of such a thing. The Chronicle says a lottery is immoral, but since it receives in ney for advertisbarefaced hypocrisy outrage decency? The bim the mitten. managers of the Louisiana Lottery are men of the highest character, who believe they do honest basis. This Chronicle man, on the the marble basin in his dressing-room contrary, says, in fact : " I know your lettery is wrong, it is contrary to morality, it is contrary to my religious principles, but if you pay me l will advertise its tempting offers, and be the medium of temptation whereby your immoral work may be propagated and thousands may be induced to commit a sin" Can you find morality pillow. more degraded than that of a man who preaches on the enormity of a'crime, and ther for a money consideration tempts his neighbor to commit that crime.

I would advise the Chronicle man to let the might find a " leek" in it.

It is amusing to hear the unco' guid" folks dilating on the evils of a lottery. Theology, strain it as you will, cannot condemn the principle as immoral. It is far less risky than most mercantile ventures of the prosent day, when it is absolutely impossible to foretell the result of any kind of speculation. If you take spec. are no bones, no tough pieces that have to be ulation from the life of commerce you take laid aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts bread and mest from a third of the human race. Men have been ruined by cards, men have been ruined by drink, men have been ruined by horse racing. At the same time it is no harm to play a game of cards, it is no sin to drink a glass of whiskey, it is no orime to keep a race-horse. In like manner, though some have invested extravagantly in lotteries, a lottery is not, therefore, criminal, and it is not immoral to buy a lottery ticket. As an example the writer invested \$2 every month in the Louisiana lottery during the past year, and finds himself \$16 sheed on the year's transactions. l cannot see the enormity of my crime. The Paritan element is very strong yet, and being see the uncharitableness of calling people immoral who do not see things through the Puritans wisdom, and show them the ridiou-

Drogwess.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor the same question .-Times.

TRIFLES.

Ash carts were the first carts de visit. A corn-dodger-The man who wears easy shoes.

Old Neptune is an ugly customer when he's crossed.

A book with a loose leaf should be bound over to keep the piece. Broken-nosed pitchers are not very useful

except in a base ball club. Often the shade in a saloon window with Hotel" on it is only used as a blind. - Wit and Wisdom.

never sit on a man until the man is dead. The Hornet. "Politeness can be carried too fur.

The Coroner is an arrant coward: he'll

Tuther day i lifted my hat to a 'oman, and lost de handkerchief outen it." No matter how prompt actors and actresses may be at the theatre, there is one man who is always prompter.-Cin. Sat. Night.

The oldest inhabitant is generally a man : not because he is given to lying, but because he commenced owning up to his age sooper. Don't throw away your old flour-barrels. They are useful. It has beeen found that an ordinary flour-barrel will hold 678,000 silver

dollars. "The Health of Washington !" exclaimed old Mrs. Pinaphor, reading the big head-line in the newspaper, "Wny, I thought Washington was dead!"

When a tailor sends home a suit of coachman's parade uniform the family is very much insulted if his colored man asks for cash on de-livery.

We have noticed that weather prophets... the awfully sure ones-usually carry umbrellas on the days that they have said would be clear. - The Judge.

This is the way the Chicago Times puts it: "Guiteau wishes a suspension of public opinion for one year, and public opinion wishes a suspension of Guiteau for about 20 minutes."

n-Cleveland, Eng., is in prison awaiting trial on a charge of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to his own church on the 19th of October last. When the girl who has encouraged a young

The Rev. George Sanger, Vicar of Carton-

man for about two years, suddenly tells him that she can never be more than a sister to him he can for the first time see the freckles on her nose.

"The truth always pays in the end" is an old saying, and that is the reason probably why there is so little of it told at the beginning of any business transactions .- Somerville Journal. Tewfik, the young ruler of Egypt, is parti-

cularly fond of poets and theologians, and keeps his court full of them. Ho is wear, timid and plous, and inclined to religious mysticism. "You have heard, my love, that Amanda is about to marry Arthur?" "I know it; but

what I can't understand is that a woman as intelligent as she is can consent to marry a man stupid enough to marry her." When a Californian pauses with his glass of beer within six inches of his moustache, and says he killed sixty-three wild seese at

Because it was raining a Western youth refused to go to the church where a bride awaited him. A man who is atraid of rain hasn't the nerve necessary to withstand the bot water that sometimes accompanies a

A watchmaker is sitting in his shop, surrounded by clocks and watches all going, and no two alike. He perceives that it is getting late in the afternoon and an lety rushes upon him. He rushes out of the shop and stops the first passer-by-"Sir, what o'clock

matrimonial squabble. - Philadelphia Chron-

is it, please?" A ninety-seven pound Pennsylvania girl has a beau that tips the beam at two hundred and ten pounds. She keeps him in attendance every night up to twelve o'clock, belle's idea of a provincial lottery. Its seated comfortably in an arm-chair. She explained to a companion, under the seal of secrecy, that beneath the cushion she kept her sutumn leaves in a book, and as soon as

his wife woke up and found him with a no wrong by conducting their lottery on an burning match trying to light the fancet over "James," she said, "that is not the gas-burner." "I know it, my love," he replied, unsteadily; "fac' is, I've been over-worked, and that's reason made mistake." "Yes, you look as if you had been litting a good deal,

The most miserable man in the world is the dyspeptic, and dyspepsia is one of the most troublesome difficulties to remove, but BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS always con-Provincial lottery scheme alone. It does not | quer it. It stimulates the secretions, reguneed his support, and ten chances to one he lates the bowels, acts upon the Liver, aids digestion, and tones up the entire system. Trial bottles, 10 cents; large bottles, \$1.

EGGS VS MEAT.

Would it not be wise to rubstitute more egg for ment in our daily diet? About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. There shell, sixty parts white and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains sixty-six per cent. water, the yolk fifty-two per cent. Prac. ticulty the egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely, and many of these men are eighty and ninety years old, and have been remarkably free from illness. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste that is offensive to some, but does not harden the white or yolk so as to make them hard to digest. An egg, if cooked very hard, is difficult of digestion, except by those of stout stomachs; such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. An egg spread on toast is fit for a king, if kings deserve any better food than anybody else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful to these who use their brains much.

A POLYGAMIST ABDUOTED.

Boston, Jan. 17 .- At Fort Fairfield, Me. ast Tuesday, Thomas J. Melvin, of Monticello, was brought before the Trial Juntice charged with polygamy, having two wives in Mouticello and a third in Canada. At his examination the question of jurisdiction was raised, and pending a decision the prisoner was locked up in a room of one of the village hotels. During the night a party of masked men forced their entrance into the hotel and procuring the key of the prisoner's room from the clork by threats, carried Melvin across the lines into Canada. These facts, which have just come to light, have caused much excitement, and may lead to serious compli-

If you are suffering with a cold do not fail to try HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM; it is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable.

MAN AND DOG FIGHT.

A man and dog fight took place at Heywood, near Manchester, England, on Sanday night. A number of men were drinking in a publichouse, and amongst the company was a mechanic who was rather the worse for drink. One of the company had a builded with him, and he dared the mechanic to place his hat upon the table under the dog's eyes and then to take it up again. The mechanic accepted the challenge, and a wager of one shilling was laid upon it. The hat was duly placed upon the table, and the owner said to the dog, which was already in position, " Now, I'm going to pick that hat up." No sooner did he attempt to do so than the animal pinned him by the nose. He managed with his fist to knock it away, and a regular fight occurred, the man using his feet. Some three or four rounds were fought, and in the end the dog refused to that one of them, killed the other day while come up again. The mechanic won his wager, and boasted about it to his fellowworkmen next day. When the effects of the grains of wheat stowed away in its mouth. drink were worn off he complained of a soreness about his tace, and that he was afraid of the consequences. The affair has caused considerable surprise in the town .- Universe.

Reader have you tried every known remedy for Chronic disease, Impure Blood, disordered Liver or Kidneys, Nervous or General Debility, Constipation of the Bowels, with the manifold sufferings pertaining thereto? Have you given up in despair? Try Burdeck Blood Bitters; It will not fail you. A Trial Bottle only costs 10 Cents, Regular size \$1.00. Any dealer in medicine can supply you.

SOUTH AMERICA.

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S PUNERAL, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The Chilian Minister has received advices from Santiago giving detailed account of an unusual demonstration there on the day of the funeral of Kilpatrick. The coremonies ordered by the Chillan Government were conducted by the Chillian Secretary of State, assisted by the French Minister and Dean of the diplomatic corps, President of the Chilian House of Representatives, and the Consul General from the United States. The funeral services were held in the Cathedral, the largest Catholic Church edifice in Santiago. The Cathedral was filled to overflowing. Chilian Cabinet officers, the Presidents of both Houses of Congress and delegations of diplomutic and navy officers, and a number of officers of the United States steamer "Alaska" were present. The religious services were grand and impressive. The remains were excerted

one shot, his statement is accepted as the Senor Alemparta and Hillman, an old friend

Manuel, Out, Feb. 16, 1880 Pain-Killer as a family cure all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the Old Reliable."

WHAT IT'S ALL COMING TO! A large number of our citizens are pre-

paring to emigrate to Manitoba in the Spring, including a goodly number of our hitherto well-to-do English speaking retail shopkeepers. And yet those "true blues," Sir John A, at Ottawa, and that great, although out recently appointed, Italian Knight, Mr. Chapleau, are at the helm of state in their respective arenas. We are told day siter day that with these two gentlemen in power the country is prospering at a terrific rate. Then why are our people year after year, leaving home in such great numbers? And as the years increase, the numbers increase. ing the Louisiana State Lottery does not its they were sufficiently pressed she would give it is evidently "Hobson's choice" with them -they must either go to live or stay at He came home late the other night, and home and become paupers. Unmistakable evidences crop up every day that the ancient glories of this part of the Dominion, and of the Ancient Capital in particular, have departed, and it seems but a question of time when this once busy city will be only a deserted village with a history. The people are making up their minds to prepare for one of two things-either get clean wiped out of she quietly answered as she returned to her the local roll or go in for annexation to the adjoining Republic. Had some of our enterprising neighbors possession of the old Rock City, it would wear a much healthier aspect within a year or two. Which shall it be? -Quebec Hercury.

> When doctors disagree who shall decide? The people often decide by throwing physic te the dogs," and trying BURUOCK BLOOD BITTERS, and the result is always satisfactory. Burdock Blood Bitters is the Multum in Parco of medical science, curing all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. A trial bottle only costs 10 cents. A dollar bottle may save you many dollars in doctor's bille.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AGAIN.

London, Jan. 18 .- To-days Standard pub. lishes a despatch from its New York correspondent quoting the Herald's editorial as follows. "If England will not consent to the modification of the treaty, we shall abrogate it when we are ready, put it aside as an instrument that has served us well with some grateful remembrance of the accomplished gentleman who made it on our part. It helped us to get England out of Central America, and that is all we ever wanted of it. It is not necessary to enable us to keep her out. We can provide sufficiently for that. Eng. land may chafe for a time at the discovery that one little corner of the globe is to be

closed against her speculative enterprises, but she must reflect that the United States is not Egypt. Let her take another turn at the Zulus, or the Boers, or the Ashantees, or the Aighans, if she must keep herself busy in the outer world. She need not bother about this side of the sea. We are a good enough England for this hemisphere.' The Standard correspondent then says : " The tone of the | the patient recovers from slokness. " 14-400

comments in the New York Herald upon the leading article in the Standard of Saturday, which was telegraphed here entire, lasenroely a sober example of the opinion of . country. The whole article is quite it sym one with Mr. Blaine's programme them - beh it is impossible that anything much be more generally condemned by the press and the people." The Commercial Advertiser commenting on the same article in the Standard says: "The English attacks upon Mr. Blaine only increase his popularity."

Do not drug the system with nauscous purgatives that only debilitate. BURDOOK BLOOD BITTERS is nature's own Cathartic; it acts at once upon the Bowels, the Skin, the Liver and the Kidneys, arousing all the secretions to a healty action. It purifies the Blood and cures all Humors, even the worst form of Scrotula, and tones up the Nervous and Dahilitated

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Edith Gray is a variety actress who charms her audiences by her shrinking hashfulness and fragile beauty. Still, she fired four shots at a gambler in Council Bluffs.

Fifty leather straps, each a foot long, two inches wide, and very thin, have been pur-chased by the Port Huron (Mich.) Board of Education for use in punishing pupils in the school. Two Cincinnati rogues advertised a charity concert, obtained the services of the best

musicians in the city, used the names of well known benevolent persons freely, sold \$1,500 worth of tickets, and escaped with the money before the entertainment was over. A San Francisco paper illustrates the cheek capacity of the California squirrel by saying

carrying away wheat from a warehouse on the San Joaquin River, was found to have 1,803 The Italian Minister of Public Works has authorized a company of rallway contractors to construct a tunnel between Sicily and Calabria, under the Straits of Me-sina. 19n-

gineers are at present at Messina engaged in drawing up the plans. A railway will run through the tunnel, in communication with the Eboli-Reggio line on the Italian peninsula. It the issue of the proceedings that have been taken against Lord Huntly should prove unsatisfactory, it is provable that he will be required to resign the badge and ribbon of

the Thistle, as Queen Victoria is very tens-

cious on such points, and will not permit a

companion of a " most bonorable and nable

order" of knighthood to remain in so equivocal a position. "It is a great public benefit." These significant words were used in relation to DR. Thomas' Ecurotric Cil by a gentleman who had theroughly tested its merits in his own case, having been cured by it of lamences of the knee of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as

INFLUENCE OF THE SOIL ON HEALTH.

The influence of the soil upon the health of those living upon it, is brought out very plainly during the prevalence of epidemic diseases. That malarial diseases, like intercorps, a large number of the Chilian army mittent fevers, originate from the soil, is alroady accepted; and the more exact studies in recent times of the manner in which cholers, abdominal typhus, yellow fever, and the plague are spread, has convinced many to the cemetery by five regements of Chilian that these diseases, also, which were formerly considered independent of the soil, because troops and members of the fire department, their specific germs are communicable and followed by a large procession of private are actually communicated by human intercitizens. At the grave Senor Bulmeceds. course and trade, are still in some way connected with it, although the nature of the connection is yet to be found out. The explanation of the frequent, sharply defined loal imitations of cholers and been sought first, in influences not of soil but of water and air, to which the germs of disease have been imparted from men; but a clear and impartial examination of the local prevalence of these diseases in circles of greater or lesser extent has now furnished evidence that in many cases air and water can no longer be maintained to be the causes of the localization, but that the sources of

the epidemic must be sought in the soil.

In the occurrence of cholers on ships at sea, where any influence of soil would seem to be absolutely out of the question, that influence often makes itself apparent in a striking manner by the fact that only persons who have come from certain places are attacked while other persons on the ships denot even have a diarrhos, although they are all the time with the sick, and use the same food and water and air. Ships at sea may be considered as in themselves safe from cholers; usually sickness brought upon them in judividual cases dies out; and it is regarded in seafaring practice as an excellent prophylactic measures to go to sea, taking the sick along and breaking up all communication of the men with the infected part or shore. Exceptional cases of epidemics breaking out on stips can not be regarded as arising from contagion from person to person, but always from previous communication of the ship or its crew or passengers with some place infected with the disease. - Dz. You PETTENKOPHE, in Popular Science Monthly for Junuary.

Hollowar's Pills .- Indigestion and Liver Complaints .- The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimiletion in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness graduatly vanishes.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Mesers. Robert Reford, John Dillon, Dr. W. Ross and T. B. Hall, of Montreal, and J. S. Mace, of Verdun, will apply at the coming session of the Quebec Legislature for an act of incorporation, under the name and style of "The Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Company." The capital stock of the Company amounts to \$96,000 in 960 shares of \$100 each. Property has been purchased for the site of the proposed mill, and the necessary machinery has been ordered. All the rice now used here is manufactured from East Indian grain. This will be the first and easy

Not the least important feature in Fellews Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the Comfort, Buoyanoy and Vigor which is taspired by its use, and which is developed as

The entry of the try of the first of

manufacture of rice in Canada.

# The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1882

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of change of date on address-label attached to paper.

### **CATHOLIC CALENDAR**

For January, 1882. THURSDAY, 26 .- St. Polycarp, Bishop and

Marter. FRIDAY, 27 .- St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. SATURDAY, 28 -St. Raymond of Penafort,

Confessor. St. Agnes, secundo. SUNDAY, 29 .- Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. St. Francis of Sales, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church, Less. Ecclus. xliv. 17-xlv. 20; Gosp. Matt. xxv. 14-23; Last Gosp. Matt. viii. 23-27. Abp. Marechal, Baltimore, died, 1828. MONDAY, 30 .- St. Martine, Virgin and Mar-

TUESDAY, 31 .- St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor. FEBRUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 1 .- St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Marty, Dakota, 1880. Bp. Miles, Nashville, died 1860.

THE Egyptian position is becoming graver. In so far as abstract right is concerned, the National Party are masters of the situation. From the reports received it would appear that the Egyptians are acting with extra caution and boldness at the same time.

THE sudden death is announced from Ot tswa of Mr. Richard E. O'Connor, one of the most prominent citizens of the Capital. He was brother of the late Vicar-General O'Connor, who also died suddenly last summer from the same cause, inflammation of the lungs. The deceased gentleman belonged to one of the pioneer families of Ottawa. His widow is a daughter of the late Letellier de St. Just. May his soul rest in peace.

O'Donovan Rossa has owned up, in a mild way, to the soft impeachment of attempting to blow up the steamer "Oxenholme." There was a slight shock of earth quake felt in England last summer, and we regret that we are compelled to say that O'Donovan Rossa has been very neglectful of his duty as a blow-hard in not having fathered the aforesaid work. But, perhaps, the failure was altogether too dismal.

Political rumblings are heard from Jamalca. The Imperial Customs authorities seized illegally, it is alleged, the schooner "Florence," and now refuse to pay the sum of £8,000 awarded as damages by the Colonial Courts. This has angered the colonists, who | sulted in a conflict of arms between the Rusclamor for all kinds of things, but more sian and Turkish Empires, and finally especially for annexation to the United in the partial dismemberment of the latter. States. The colonists are in dead earnest; It is beyond question that under the mild British colonists always are when Customs | rule of Austria the innabitants of those are concerned. Remember Boston. It is provinces are infinitely better off than when possible the United States will interiere or that the colonists and their masters will come to blows, but, if they do, we shall hear of Irish-American fillibustering expeditions. without doubt.

Norwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary, it is highly improbable that His Holiness Leo XIII will leave Rome, for the present at all events. Soppose the Pope did leave Bome, numerous are the places mentioned as likely to be his temporary residence. Gibraltar is the latest. Cincinnati on this Continent was at one time seriously spoken of as the new Papal See. Malta, Fulda, Avignon, Dablin and a dozen other places have been named, but it is hard to dissociate the Pope from Rome, that even in the darkest days people were unwilling to believe the Pope would leave the Eternal City. Still there are circumstances which might compel it, and we imagine another insult from either the Solavs in whose behalf she the Government or the rabble, (sometimes synonymous terms) would be one of them.

Some of the English papers are susped at seeing Mr. T. P. O'Connor's sudden bound the intention of Russia to form a Balkan from a comparatively obscure position into i confederacy which might in time be part of the full blaze of fame. The Leeds Mercury Russia itself, having Constantinople for its has the following, which, if written by a Capital, but this was prevented by the subtle newspaper man, should make his brothers of genius of Beaconsfield. Treaties do not the press feel ashamed. It certainly is no smornt to much when they are not on a disgrace to be a reporter on the press; Charles just basis, and that of San Stefano is now Dickens was one and so was Lord Chancellor | becoming so much waste parchment. O'Haran, K. P. Bays the Mercury -

It will be an amusing stroke of fortune if Mr., T. P. O Connor should become the head of the Land League party in Parliament, in cupying one of the humblest possible positions in connection with the press. In that ca-

a-liners. That he himself was a man of some talent was proved by his "Life of Lord Beaconsfield," a clever though not very creditable performance. His election as member of Parliament was in the eyes of his acquaintances an astounding event. At a single bound he leapt from the floor of the "Discussion Forum" or the "Cogers' Hall" to that of the House of Commons. And now we are told that he is to be the leader of a Parliamentary party.

WHERE the English press and people are mistaken is in supposing that Mr. Blaine's rather insolent circular is not endorsed by the people of the United States. They must not believe the correspondente, who toil them the contrary, in order to please them and soothe their wounded feelings. Mr. Blaine is one of the cleverest men in the United States, and one of the most ambitions. There is no other man so capable of guaging public opinion, and then sailing in with it in order to be elected President. The New York Herald, a journal famous for the shifting of its canvas, in order to go with each popular breeze that blows, is strong on the Blaine policy and just as insolent as the late Secretary. It treats England with amzzing contempt, tells her in plain language she has been made a fool of and a tool of, that she will not be allowed a footing in Central America, and that if she will have occupation she must go to the Zulus or Aighaus, for that the Montreal will be acknowledged by United States is not Egypt. This language is unkind in the extreme as spoken by one branch of the great Anglo-Saxon race to another, but alas, it is true. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty may, therefore, be considered as so much waste paper.

> Tus attention of Europe is once more turned towards Egypt where a strong national party are striving to create a free country and drive both foreign capital and foreign domination from the ever fertile banks of the over without blows being struck. England and France have Egypt, financially speaking, by the throat, but they are not satisfied with that, they would wish to have the mailed hand there also. The interests of England in Egypt are something tremendous, the possession of India is involved, for since the construction of the Suez Canal the direct road to India russ through the land of the pyramids. France interests herself in Egypt as much to watch England as to protect her own interests. It is true that Turkey holds nominal suzerainty over Egypt, but that is all, or the Sultan would never allow the western powers to act in such a high-handed manner. The Egyptians have only a comparatively small army to oppose to the immense naval and military power of France and England, but this army is not to be desnised. It is with such an army that Mahomet All drove the Turks from Egypt fifty years ago, overran Syria, and inflicted on the armies of the Sultan four bloody defeats in mpid succession. If it were not for the interference of England at that time Egypt might to-day be the seat of a great Mahommedaa Empire, of which Turkey would be a Province. Nevertheless, an would Egyptian army chance against France and England, except assisted by Russia, Austria and Germany, powers which are beginning to have a potent voice in Eastern questions, much to the disgust of English statesmen. The world awaits the solution of the Egyptian problem with interest.

Bosnia and Herzegovina are not inclined to be transferred to Austria like so many chattels. It was the former province which first rose in rebellion against Turkish rule in 1875 and brought on a great war which regoverned by the Sultan's Pashas, but it must be admitted all the same that the feelings of the people were not consulted. There is a considerable Mahommedan population in both Bosnia and Herzegovina, and they are in the front of the revolt. It is stated that Austria will take temporary possession of the gallant little Montenegro, merely for military purposes, but as the Montenegrins have also joined the insurrectionary movement, it is a sign that they will not sacrifice their independence without a terrible struggle. It is hardly too much to say that this present insurrection opens the Eastern question afresh, if, indeed, the state of affairs in Egypt had not opened it already. It is possible the hand of Russia, or at least of the Pan-Slavists, is engaged in stirring up this movement. Russ's, according to the treaty of San Stefane, should have had a supreme say in matters affecting squandered so much blood and tressure, and would have were it not for the Treaty of Berlin, which supplimented and partly nullified the Treaty of Ban Stefano. It was

WE are told by cable that Connell, one of the raiders for arms in the County of Cork, has pleaded guilty and will stand as Queen's Ontario, he shows that the Protestants, al- Half Breeds, Blaine and Sherman, and as allied with the Whigs, whereas, now it is black of Mr. Parnell in fail, and Mr. Justin has pleaded guilty and will stand as Queen's Ontario, he shows that the Protestants, al. Half Breeds, Danie and Sherman, and as McCarthy deposed. Mr. T. P. O'Connor is a evidence against the men, of whom he was though predominating only in the respect they saw that it would be useless to gentleman who a couple of years ago was oc- the leader. We have often remarked in these columns, and those having personal know- of the offices, the numbers being Catholic ledge of Irish affairs will agree with us, that office holders 64, Protestants 872, the most of was finally resolved to let Garfield, one of the and that Bright and Clamberlain are the of their constituents, but they would lay the pacity he was "hall fellow well met" ledge of Irish affairs will agree with us, that office holders 64, Protestants 872, the with the lower class of reporters and penny- it is not those engaged in constitutional agi. the unfortunate 64 being messengers?

tations who commit crime in Ireland, but those who take advantage of those agitations to wreak private vengeance or indulge in the the very, few Deputy Ministers. And like passions of their nature. It was not repealers who committed crimes in the decade during which the agitation went on, it was the Whiteboys, and it is not Land Lesguers, but ribbonmen who commit crimes today. Indeed, the largest number of serious agrarian crimes committed in Ireland were recorded from 1870 to 1873, years in which there was no constitutional agitation going on. The words of O'Connell, that he who commits crime gives strength to the enemy is as true as the Gospel itself, for what can a good cause gain by shooting a landlord or an agent? If the people of Ireland had an opportunity and rose in arms to expel the common enemy, it is such men as Connell who would keep away from the fair field, and etther indulge in murder on their own account, or act as informers to the Government. Indeed, it is not impossible that the raiding in Cork was not done with the convivance of the police in pursuance of the instructions contained in the late circular from the Inspector of Constabulary in Ireland. There are many instances of such abominable collusion between the Government and informers, and it is nothing new to see men organize conspiracies wit the object of betraying his dupes afterwards. The case of Talbot is an instance, and there are many more might be recorded. One of the reasons why the Land League has been successful is that there is nothing secret about it. Spies and informers are discounted by the League for there is nothing con-

WE regret to hear that Miss A. McGrath, teacher at Bridgewater Cove, and an occasional and ever welcome contributor to this paper, has been obliged to give up her school in that locality, through illness, and we hope she will be able to resume her duties before Nile. It is almost impossible the crisis can pass long. Such, at all events is the prayer of her pupils for their teacher.

> THE controversy between Messrs. Ryan and O'Donohoe, of Toronto, on Irish representation and things connected therewith is not yet ended, nor will it for a while, as it is a subject which will bear discussion. Singular to say, the Liberal papers it is who object to Mr. O'Donohoe's ideas, that is to say, the organs of the party which was so materially benefitted by the formation of the Catholic League The Montreal Herall is particularly anxious to explain that a combination of Irish or Engli h speaking Catholics to secure fair representation is, to say the least of it, impolitic. The Herald and its confreres, while admitting that some Protestants are so prejudiced that they will not vote for a Catholic, still recommend that the victims of such prejudice remain quiescent and wait for more enlightened times, which means that they should not even call upon Hercules to lift their waggon out of the rut. We are of a different opinion. We think that there is nothing like action, and that combination to effect a political right is highly laudable. There are several counties, for instance, both in Ontario and Quebec, which, if an effort was made in the right direction, could be made to return English-speaking Catholics at the next general election, and notably Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Argentenil, Otta va and Pontiac. If we had a large representation in the House, the emoluments falling to the lot of English-speaking Catholics would be more in proportion to their numbers than at present. This is, perhaps, a sordid way of putting it, but then this is a sordid world. The Herald and its confreres are somewhat sordid also, or they would not grow so black in the face when the name of Mr. Ryan is mentioned for Collector of Montreal Customs. It may be said that if Oathotics combined in those counties, Protestants would unite against them in others, and oust the few members we have already. Well, that would not be such a great calamity. The two we have in this Province, at all events we need be thankful for to none but our sheer numbers and the generosity οí French-Canadian element. Now, the if it be so sordid and low to look after office, how comes it to happen that all the best offices In the country are filled by Protestants? There is not one Irish Catholic Deputy-Minister in Ottewa. Perhaps, this is a mere piece of accident, but it seems the same accident goes downwards, for we find that, except at the lowest stratum, which is composed of messengers, the Irish Catholic element is excluded. Perhaps, it was to this state of affairs Alfred Teonyson referred to and not the British Constitution,

It broadens down from precedent to prece In a pamphlet published by Mr. J. P. L. O'Hauley, ten years ago, he gave statistics showing the disgraceful state of things which existed then and which exist to-day as well. He gave the population of the city of Ottawa and the counties we have mentioned, and he also gave the religion and nationalities of the pub-He servants in the district. The contrast is 8.000 of a difference in favor of the Catholics.

when he wrote the line :--

It is amazing how many messengers the Irish Catholics have and the few, Pinalere we could talk like that forever and give still more astounding figures, but we refrain in charity. Irish Catholics should never combine, Oh! no, dear Alderman Byan, certainly not most esteemed contemporaries, but is is allowable to Tory Orangemen and rabid Calvinistic Grits.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION If we return to this subject it is because it

is now furnishing editorial matter to so many

Canadian newspapers. As a rule, the Liberals

take Alderman Ryan's view of the question

-for the worthy Alderman is a Liberal-

while the Conservatives are silent. Nei.

ther of the two great parties is will-

ing to admit that Irish Catholics

should combine to secure a fair share of Par-

liamentary representation. It seems that in

Canada every element or creed should combine except the Irish Catholic. The Globe supports Ald. Ryan with enthusiasm, so does the Montreal Herald and other Liberal journais. At a first glance it would seem as if Alderman . Ryan and his triends have right on their side, for it does seem curious that any religious body should combine for political purposes in a country where a man's religion is not tabooed by statute. But we must look beneath the surface to arrive at the truth. It is quite true that there is no law which forbids Catholics in Outsrio or elsewhere, Irish French, Scotch or English from entering Parliament; what is also true. is that the people will not elect them because they are such, just as the people in England will not elect them. The Catholics are scattered among the constituencies in such a way that they are—except in a few instances-in the minority all over. They are, therefore, in a position, if united, to defeat any party, but that is small consolation to them, and to elect anyone almost, except one of themselves, and hence it comes to pass that while-speaking roughly-they comprise one-fith of the population of Outario, they have only a twentieth (or less) of its Parliamentary representation. And it is not much better in the other Provinces, worse in fact, in Quewhich sends only two Irish Catholic representatives to the Dominion House. It is often insinuated in the Globe and Mail, and sometimes stated openly, that the cause of this state of things is that the Irish Catholics have not the men in their body with the necessary qualifications for Parliamentary representatives. This may be so, and, if it is so, and if the representatives they should-if they could—send to Parliament, were as poor as the boorish Grit phalanx annihalated at the general election of 1878, they would be a stupid lot indeed. But we contend that any forty ordinary lrish Catholics, taken at random from their body, could show more real eloquence and legislative ability than the forty composing the Grit squadron reterred to. The Globe says, in endorsing Alderman Ryan's statements, that the Irish Catholice do not put forward their best men as candidates. Why, they cannot as they have not the nominating power. And Alderman Ryan says somewhere that their candidates are generally men who force themselves uppermost by their effrontery to the detriment of better and abler men. The worthy Alderman is right there; perfectly correct-he knows how it is himself. The plain truth is Protestants do not want Catholics in Parliament, and will not vote for them, oven when they are forced to nominate them through the exigencies of party. Dr. Sweetland expressed the iceling in Ottawa four years ago when he said his a Catholic. Under those lamentable and extraordinary circumstances is there anything wrong in Irish Catholics combining to obtain a fair share of representation, or even half a fair share. Alderman Ryan says yes, but no one will recognize that gentleman as Herald of yesterday used this insne padding in treating on the subject:-No candidate in any constituency can be

his side of politics be what it may. A Feegeear might run for Westminster, Notof birth would not disqualify him if he could prove his ability to deal with the political oro lems of the times. Religion is even a less important factor in the calculation of a candidate's worth and chances. We are speaking of England now-the land from which we derive all our ideas of constitutional Government, and we are grateful to Mr. Ryan for his clear statement of his views, in which we entirely concur. Yes indeed, you are speaking of a country with three millions of a Cutholic population

but in which there is not a single Catholic resting in the King and the Lords. What is member of Parliament, leaving out Berwickon-Tweed.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD. starting ! The Catholic population of the the New York Herald throws considerable whole-or what he called the Ottawa District | light on the events which resulted in the | between the Tory Salisbury and the Whig -was 91,286, the Protestant 83,298, or nearly | tragic fate of President Garfield. It was known to every one from the first dum and Tweedledee. For a long time, in One would naturally suppose, allowing for what | that intrigues were going on in behalf | fact, from the revolution of 1688 until the the newspapers claim as the superior educa- of certain candidates for office, but passage of the Reform Bill in 1867, certainly tion of the Protostants, that the Catholics | the cruel way in which Garfield was used by | until that of 1832, the great Whig and Tory would have at least one-third of the offices, but | the politicians is only now coming to view. | families ruled the State alternately, and every the truth is, if Mr. O'Hanley's figures are cor- Garfield was essentially a compromise candi- legislator was a land holder. The thin end rect, that they have not a fifth! In another | date. The really strong candidates at the | of Democracy forced itself in between them in district, which he maps out for the purpose in | Chicago Convention, besides Grant, were the | 1832, after which we hear of a Radical party of five to one, have fourteen to one try and beat the General, and as Radicals. It is undoubted that the present each was unwilling to yield to the other it | Imperial Cubinet is ruled by the Radicals,

and Sherman should be the ruling spirits in the Cabinet, that their have the lion's share of the spoils, and that Grant, Conkling and other Stalwarts should have no voice in affairs, although they belonged to the Republican party. Garfield's consent to this arrangement displayed a lamentable weakness of character, a weakness which, according to the correspondent of the New York Herald, were other influences at work. Blaine was, however, the power behind the throne. It was he, though Whitelaw Reid, tor Merritt and put Robertson in his place, had not. The extract from Reid's telegram, President before he had made up his mind as to the appointment of Robertson, speaks volumes. The telegram is dated New York, March 27th :- I wish to say to the President, in my judgment, this is the turning point of his whole administration—the crisis of his fate. If he surrenders now, Conkling is President for the rest of the term and Garfield becomes a laughing stock.

not merely for this year, but for the whole term. The least wavering would be fatal. Whenever pressure on Platt or James is wanted let us know. Beware of James' soft, insinuating way. He is again wholly under Conkling's influence, but stern, sharp, admonition will bring him instantly to his bearings. He ought to have had that the morning after his screnade speech.

So much for Whitelaw Reid, friend of the following telegram will show :-

NEW YORK, May J1.

WHITELAW REID.

To Senator P. B. PLUMB:--I will be pleased to comply with your request in your letter to Mr. Coley. Can you consistently vote for the confirmation of

JAY GOULD. Gould is a millionaire, and it is not improbable that Senator Plumb wanted a loan or something in the shape of money. Of course he got it, and, of course, also, he could consistently vote for the confirmation of Matthews. But what an extraordinary state of affairs is revealed. Gould who has a reputation for everything but honesty and poverty and stupidity succeeds in appointing a Supreme Court Judge. and Garfield weakly consents to the iniquity which is confirmed by the Senate. Poor Garfield! his weakness was his ruin, but then he was the compromise President. In sented, as I believe the letters have done an looking over the intrigues and office hangers and the knavish tricks of the politicians one is tempted to wish a law existed by which Reid and Matthews and Blaine and Gould could swing with Guiteau as accomplices in the murder of Garfield, or at least be sent down for a term in the penitentiary.

### THE IDES OF FEBRUARY. As the time for the meeting of the Imperial

Parliament draws nigh public interest is growing in intensity. Great events are ex-Protostant co-religionists would not vote for pected and great changes, perhaps the upsetting of an ancient system, perhaps it will be only the overthrow of a Ministry. Mr. Gladstone finds himself in a more awkward position than he imagined when Parliament was prorogued last summer. He has less friends, more enemies. The Dake of a representative Irlshman, while John Argyle, Lord Carnarvon, and other O'Donehoe undoubtedly is. The Montreal political heavy swells have left his camp and gone over to the enemy, while others of them sulk like Achilles in their tents hoping the political Agamemenon will reasonably asked to furnish any further proof be defeated. It has required no great foreof efficiency than his political soundness, let | sight at any time within the past few years to predict that the day would come, and that tingham, Midlothian or Belfast. His place soon, when old political signs and landmarks would pass away and two real parties of the State-the democracy and the aristocracywould stand face to face. They are very nearly in that positson now and they will be entirely so in a few months, hence. England is merely passing through the changes which are inevitable in a country and in an age where and when class privileges are out of date. What is a Tory? He is a might be supposed to tread on air from the politician who would like to see all power a Whig? He is precisely the same kind of been sufficient to illuminate our darkness, politician only that he would not grudge the | and the inhabitant who chose to go out after Commons having also a little power. But in squeet was endowed with the spirit of the questions of land and privilege the Whig A letter which appeared in a late issue of and Tory are the same, and to-day But that is all ended now, the cry there is about the same difference for light has been answered, thanks Sherbrooke as between the famous Tweedlethe Whigs who are allied with the

was, therefore, nominated and elected Presi- Cabinet is pronounced Republican, and cerdent by a fluke. There was, however, an tainly Dilke and Fawcett are. It is imposunderstanding before he was nominated, sible that elements so divergent as the Whizs which was to the effect, as may be presumed and Radicals can pull together any longer: from what has come to pass, that Blaine an alliance between the Whigs and Tories is far more natural, their interests being pretty nearly the same, and all indications point to particular friends and supporters should such an alliance before many months roll over. The Irish Land Act has terrified the Tories and allenated the Whigs. They dread an extension of the act to Great Britain, and they dread other legislation as well if a stop is not put to the galloping through the constitution of Gladstone. Another extension of the franchise will kill the hereditary legislators and their privileges as dead as characterized the whole period of his short Julius Cresar, and another extension will administration. Blaine and Sherman made have to come if Bright and Gladstone are althe President stick to his bond. And there lowed to remain masters of the situation. This is what Argyle and his new friends will not permit if they can help it, and they certainly can if they act with courage. There editor of the Tribune, who induced, or are enough Toriss, disaffected Whigs and rather, forced poor Garfield to remove Collec- Irish members in the House to swamp the Liberals if they act together. The vote on and it was through the instrumentality of the cloture, or perhaps the admission of Blaine and Jay Gould that the disreputable | Bradlaugh to his seat, will be the first test. If Stanley Matthews was appointed to the Gladstone be beaten, and that he will is more Supreme Court Bench. Garfield had great than probable, the Government will either confidence in Whitelaw Reid's honesty and resign and give place to a coalition, or disfriendship; it would be better for him if he solve Parliament and appeal to the country, in which latter case the chances are they will which we copy, and which was sent to the | be defeated. Ireland will be overwhelmingly against them, so will the Irish vote in Eng. land, which holds the balance of power in so many constituencies. If one might prophecy it would be to say that after such a general election the real democratic and aristocratic parties we have referred to will appear after the general election, the latter being in a majority for a while, but liable to be swept to perdition by the wave of Democracy which is advancing so rapidly and so irresistibly. Boldness and tenacity now insure victory, The fact of Dilke being a member of the Imperial Government and Bradlaugh of the Imperial Parliament are phenomenon enough but if we wait we may see still strangerwe may see Mr. Bradlaugh Premier, like Gambetta is in France. Thirteen years ago that gentleman was known in the coffee houses of Paris as not much better than a bavard; in a few more years hence Bradlaugh may be the English Prime President. But the omniscient, omnipresent | Minister. A great change is surely impend-Jay Gould had a hand in the business, as the ling, except the aristocracy make the desperate effort which we believe they are incapable of, but whether the change shall be for good or for ill is what no man can foretel with certainty.

### LETTERS OF "NORAH."

The following are the sums received by Mr. Wilson, Treasurer, up to this :-Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville ..... 5 5 00 Wm. Wilson ... 10 00 Joseph Cloran....

### CORRESPONDENCE

THE LETTERS OF "NORAH." To the Editor of THE POST :

DEAR SIR, -On being requested to act as treasurer of the fund now being raised to publish the correspondence of "Norah" which appeared in the Witness, in book form, I conincalculable amount of good in dispelling prejudices and producing a better understanding. Those letters were written by a Protestant lady to a Protestant paper, and opened the eyes of the public to the truth. myself, have travelled over most of the localities she describes and can vouch for their accuracy.

1 trust the friends who co-operated with me in the Carmichael affair will be as ready to come forward now in a cause as good. I have to express my thanks up to this, for subscriptions received from Mongr. Farrelly, of Belleville, Edward Murphy, Esq., Montreal, and a few others. The contributions received in future, will, sir, with your permission be acknowledged in The Post and in the Witness, also, it the consent of the editor can be obtained.

> Yours, very sincerely, WM. WILSON.

130 St. Antoine street,

Montreal, Jan. 17, 1882.

To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITHESS: There are so many motives, dear Mr. Editor, that tempts people to inundate you afflicted mortals with letters, that I trust I may be pardoned for taking than fulness as a sufficient apology for again coming before you, and at same time fulfil a former promise concerning the inception of light into this hitherto benighted locality; or rather, appendage, though the world at large may be ignorant of the fact, to St. John, without having any of its priviliges, unless the reflection of its dim gaslight might be so considered, Carleton is still a part of that once busy shipping port. You may presume from this there are no taxpayers here or that those residing on this side of the water were exempt from paying tribute to Casar. Vanish such thoughts, there are taxpayers, pretty heavy ones, too. Also, Alderman, Councillors, Commissioners of Streets (who little attention given to them) and all the other attendants necessary to a well-regulated district, but so far all this brilliancy has not owl and a hardihood that even darkness and execrable sidewalks could not daunt. to the indefatigable exertions of the ladies who thought it high time the benighted travellers such as fathers, husbands, brothers and the like, should have no louger the excuse of darkness for their tardy returning. Meetings were called, committees formed and ways and means adopted to obtain funds necessary for the work. Steadily and heartily they labored until their efforts were almost crowned with success. When, lo! a slight drawback, a sort of wet blanket was thrown over things. They pledged them-selves to furnish a certain number of lamps, have them placed, supplied with gasoline and kent going for six months, if the authorities would continue for all time the good work, but these said authorities, timid souls, could not promise without the sanction weakest of the men, be nominated. Garfield strongest men in it. A percentage of the matter before them by calling a public meetACCUPATION FRANKS TO ASSESSED AS

· 2006年7月1日《日本》(1906年1月1日) (1906年1月1日) (1906年1月1日) (1906年1月1日) (1906年1月1日) (1906年1月1日) (1906年1月1日) (1906年1月1日)

ing which was called, and, for a time, the light question almost evtinguished by a majority against. However, the motion to place it before the City Board was carried, who decided, like sensible people, that light was a necessity, no matter how brilliant a Ol course keeping this up will entail a little extra taxation, which was the cause of the opposition, but one might av well be levied upon for something tangible as to pay out without any visible return. The Board of Directors were, no dubt, right in wishing to open the pockets of their upholders, for what public man in his senses would present his party with such an indigestable mouthful as a tag when an election is looming in the near future. However. thanks to the ladies, light we have and light may we continue to have, even if they are like angels' visits, and it would take many, many of them to make even a tiny sun. They are a boon for which to be tha kful, as you will admit, should you drop down this way. The first lighting was honoredaby a grand promenade concert, speeches by His Honor the Mayor and other distinguished guests, supper fit for the gods and a war of the elements outside. They did all they could to discourage the pleasure-seeker, but without the desired effect, for it turned out a most successful affair every way. We only hope the ladies will continue their good work nutil they have crowned Carleton's Martello Tower with an electric light. Really there could not be greater excitement over the introduction of the latter than there has been over the former. But you must be tired of this light autjact so I will turn to the planting of our Christ mas tree, which followed immediately on the heels, and was, of course, a great attraction particularly to the little ones, who showed their thorough appreciation of it. My, me. what a capacity they have for sweetsto the sweets it must be. sweet Our kind Pastor's efforts were crowned entirely to his satisfaction, and the sum realized is to go to church purposes. The whole affair was an agreeable change from the usual quiet times we have here. St. John is shead in the amusement line. The Irish Friendly Society are having a course of lectures which so far, if rumor speaks truly, has been very gratifying. The Hon. T. Anglin opened, followed by Chas. Doherty and J V. Ellie, Esqs., the latter editor of the Globe. Through distance, or one thing and another, I have been unable to attend, though I do not hold with the young lady who saw no sense in paying out money for lectures when one could get a plentiful supply for nothing at home. Other than that, there is little going on there, though many going off to that Eldorado, Manitoba. It is a sad thing to see the best going off to stranger lands to seek broader fields of labor. We are having quite a motherly snow storm here; everything is being covered up quite enugly, probably to so continue for the next three months But time flies, whether the world be round. square or oval, and reminds one that it must be precious to you, if not to your correspondent, who concludes by thanking you for your kind courtesy, and remains, dear Mr. Editor Yours respectfully,

M. B. F Carleton, N. B., January, 1882.

### BAZLAR AT ST. ANICET.

Owing to expenses incurred for a new piano and for the purpose of improving their grounds, " The Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary," held in their Convent at St. Anicet, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of Jaruary, a bazaar and drawing of prizes, an entertainment being also given each evening by the ladies, in which some of the former pupils participated. Upon entering the hall one could not fail to admire the display of articles so bright and beauteous themselves, and arranged with such good taste and care, nor resist the temptation of drawing from their tunds for the chance of entertainment consisted of acting, vocal and instrumental music, and, on the whole, was a fair success. In order to be brief, I pass over the different roles with the exception of one, which merits particular mention. It was an extract from an Irish drama, in which a declamation on Ireland was given by a little girl not more than ten years. To attempt to describe its effect would be vain, con taining, as it did, the richest sentiment in a strain of poetic eloquence, and coming from the immortal lips of that bright, sweet child, was well calculated to inspire each heart with the same warmth of feeling with which it was replete, and the outburst of appreciation at its conclusion told how well it had succeeded. The cash amount realized. \$269, would, no doubt, be materially increased were not the severe weather and the poor condition of the roads so unfavorable. This branch of the Hochelaga Convent grows more in favor each year, it possesses the best location of any branch of the order, crowning a gentle eminence, its grounds gradually slope away into one of the most beautiful bays of the St. Lawrence, while in the summer season the balmy breeze arising from the bosom of this broad and placid river, regales both the health and spirits of the pupils. Within its sacred precincts French and English stand on about equal footing, and offer a race opportunity for acquiring either language. Music and all kinds of fancy work are also taught, and the many advantages it possesses over other institutions, leaves its terms the most liberal, and I favite the attention of ladies wishing a convent education to that of The Holy Name of Jesus and Mary, St.

JOHN F. McGOWAN. St. Anicet, Jan. 10th 1882.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BROCKVILLE CATHOLIC LITER-ARY SOCIETY.

Hon C F Fraser, President; W J Mc-Henry, 1st Vice President; P Jones, 2nd St. Ann's Hall, the Rev. Director, Father Vice do, Wm Braniff, Cor-Secretary; J Bradley, Recording-Secretary; J Kelly Curry, Librarian; D Scully and D Halpin, Auditors; M McGlade, Marshal; J P Mervin. Deputy Marshal; Committee of Management, R McNabb, J O'Brien, N Beach, S Grash, M Sulivan, R. Monahan, J. Hall, P. M. Garry, S. Donahoe and M. H. Burke.

### · VOLTAIRE

Voltaire said of an apothecary that his employment was to pour drugs, of which he. knew little, into a body of which he knew less. This may be said of hundreds of practising physicians, who daily are prescribing drugs of which they know little, for the cure of coughs, colds, lung diseases, asthma and consumption. The patient's constitution is often impaired by such treatment. One hottle of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, has in many cases cured obstinated coughs and colds, and has proved a nove failing remedy for lung diseases and consumption. There is a certainty of recovery when the Elixir is used.

### CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

The Sheriff of Montreal's bill for boarding prisoners sent to joil for intoxication alone during the past year amounts to \$1,028

The Provincial Government has awarded the benus of \$7,000 per annum for ten years, voted by the Legislature, to the Farahum Beet Root Sugar Company, which has been the first to comply with all the requirements

We call attention to the new map of the enterprising Mr. McAran, newsdealer, which will be found in another place. It is what is called the landlord map of Ireland, and shows the estates of the great lords in the counties. it should be in every house, for it is both theap and useful.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society, of the Municipality of the same name, has elected the following officers for the enguing year :-President, Chas. Champagne; Vice Presidents, C. A. Gerrais and Roch Vallier; Secretary, Olympo Marien : Treasurer, Rene Tetrault : Marshals, E iouard Girard and Alfred Lauzon.

The Eastern Dairymen's Association will hold their annual meeting and Convention in the city of Belteville, on the 7th, Sin and 9th of February, 1882. The usual reduction in railroad fares will be made to parties wishing to attend, by first obtaining a railway certificate from the Secretary, Hatford Ashley, Esq., Believille, Ont.

The delegates representing Tax Post who visited New York last week, procured a good deal of information from various sources relative to the "Who is he." From this information they are decidedly of opinion that such a man exists in Montreal and is freely named. The writer of the article in the Hour is Mr. Frederick Hamilton, formerly of the Montreal press, but who will be chiefly remembered as editor of the Jester. He was on the Gazet'e tor many years. Mr. Hamilton made no bones about the matter at all, but said he based his information chiefly on conversations in the gailery at Ottawa during the session, when secret service vouchers and papers were called for by the Liberal party and on rumors freely spoken off in Montreal for years past. Sir John said at that time the lives certain parties in Canada would not be worth a day's purchase if the names of those who had received secret service money were made known. This it was which gave rise to discussion and led to the mentioning of names THE POST IS NOW collecting Information which will throw considerable light on the subject, information which in all probability will lead to the publication of the name of the individual on whom suspicion rests.

The Montreal branch of the Land League beg to acknowledge the following contributions to their funds, transmitted by M. O'Riley, Esq., of Champly :

Hugh O'Hara, Ch.	am bl	·	\$3 00
marcin municiky	do		2 00
Thomas Frye	do		2 00
Perer O'Riley	do		2 00
Matthew O'Liley	do		1 00
N. Hays	đo		2 00
John Hackett	do		3 00
William Hopley	do		50

MR. O'HART'S IRISH PEDIGREES. A gentleman of this city, in possession of O'Hart's work on Irish names and ped'grees, has received a letter from the author stating that the third and enlarged edition of that great work is now ready for the press. This third edition is enriched with much new and most interesting historical matter only to be found in "Old State Papers" and in the Irish the beautiful column with posters, MSS., in Trinity College, Royal Irish Academy, &c., and not accessible to the public at large. Every Irishman able to procure a ment from such a base desecration, is copy of this interesting work should purchase this city, or by post on remitting the amount, orders the bill-sticker off. Such is the

THE LAND LEAGUE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been collected by Messrs. W. P. Nolan and T. Stack :- James Shanahan, S1; Edmond Morgan, SI; Mrs. Lawlor, SI; M. Walsh, SI; Patrick McKenna, \$1 ; P. Doyle, \$1; Michael Delehanty, S1; Watter Walsh, S1; John Walsh, S1; Wm. Dare, S1; Daniel Flynn, S1; Patrick Cavanagh, \$1; O. P. McCloskey, \$1; Dennis Coughlin, \$1; M. O'Connell, \$1. Collected by M. Hannan:—John White.

\$1; John O'Brien, hatter, \$1; J. Mullaly, \$1; Thos. Driscoll, \$1; M. Pnelan, 50c.

All the collectors are hereby notified that all the subcription lists must be closed on or before the 29th of this month and handed in to the Treasurer of the League.

ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The regular annual general meeting of the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held yesterday afternoon in their ball in the basement of the new St. Mary's Church. There was a very large attendance of members, the President, Ma. J. Mulially, occupying the chair. After some preleminary business the election of officers was proceeded with with the following result :- Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, 1st Vice President; Mr. John Phelan, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. Patrick McCall, Grand Marshall. The other officers were elected by acciamation: Secretary. Mr. John Moran; Treasurer, Mr. John O'Rourke; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. Terrenco Butler; Assistant Collecting Treasurer, Mr. Owen Tansey. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers, and after speeches from those newly elected expressive of thanks for the honor conferred upon them, the meeting adjourned.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held yesterday afternoon, at Fahey, occupying the chair. The reports of Financial-Secretary; J J Jurran, Treasurer; presented, which showed the Society to be in a most flourishing condition, with a membership of 226, and total assets of over \$2,700, the benefit fund showing a balance on hand of \$1,963.79. The benefits paid during the past year amounted to \$402. After the reception of the reports the election of offloers was proceeded with, resulting as follows :- Bev. President and Director, Rev. Thomas Feshy (re-elected); let Vice President, Patrick Flannery; 2nd Vice President; Michael Crowe; Secretary, M. D. J. Kenyon, (re-elected); Assistant-Secretary, M. J. Ryan (re-eleted); Treasurer, Michael Ryan (re-elected); Collecting Treasurer, P. Burns (re-elected); Assistant Collecting Treasurer, W. Howlett (re-elected); Grand Marshal, W. Dare (re-elected); Assistant aggravated form of dyspepsia, and was treat-Marshal, M. Shea; Executive Committee— ed accordingly. Nothing that I tried gave Marshal, M. Shea; Executive Committee-P. Kennedy, J. D. Quinn, M. Lawlor, P. Gleeson, W. Davis, Thomas Moore, M. Tracey (re-elected), J. Quinlan, John Ryan,

John Crowe (re-elected), D. Shea (re-elected). The Society has recently increased the

widowed mother to \$50. The utmost unantmity exists among its members, and it bids long been one of the most beneficial, of the Irish Catholic temperance societies.

#### THE CATHOLIC CLUB. DR. GUEBIN'S LECTURE - THE CIRCULATION OF

THE BLOOD.

At the meeting of the Catholic Ciub held on Wednesday evening last in the hall of the Geen, the President, Mr. F. A. Quinn, occupying the chair. Dr. Guerin gave an in-teresting lecture on "The circulation of the blood." H: illustrated his lecture by diagrams and the use of microscopes. After stating some of the aucient theories, the lecturer gave the present theory, founded on the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr. century; theories which would have impossible to prove without betu practice of vivisection which became posthle after the discovery of ancesthetics. The circulation of the blood is effected by the muscular action of the heart. The heart is an organ about the size of the fist, placed to the left of the chest, and is divided into two chambers, the right and left of the heart. These chief chambers are subdivided into two compartments, the auricles and the ventricles. The blood is formed from the juices produced by the food enten. These juices are absorbed in minute particles by the veins about the stomach. The veins carry this newly formed blood to the right side of the heart, entering by the auricle, whence it is pushed forward through constantly acting valves to the right ventricle, thence through the pulmonary veins to the lungs, where it is purified by the oxygen of the air which we b eathe. Thus and ventricle, and entering the arteries it is distributed by these to the head and other parts of the body. The blood is taken from those arteries by the capillary tubes, and is, so to speak, by them fed out to all the parts of the body, forming flesh, muscle and bone. What remains of the blood after this operation passes by the enlargement of the capillaries into the veins, where it mingles with the food juices

night or day, as long as life lasts. An unscientific person cannot give a full statement of the many points which the tearned lecturer touched upon and is compelled to refer especially to that part decribing the circulation itself, because it is in itself the most interesting subject and was most clearly described by Dr. Guerin.

and is transmitted with them to the lungs,

then to the veins and body, never ceasing

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFACE PUBLIC PROPERTY."

Such is the designation of the very remarkthle engraving which appears in our paper to-day. The picture represents a beautiful pedestal surmounted by the Weber Grand piano, on either side of which are very fine -mblematic figures of Canada and the United States, crowning the victorious instrument with laurel. At the feet of Columbia is the well known shield of the Republic, while from behind Canada the beaver is peeping out from a nest of maple leaves. On the right of the column stands a rampant lion, white an eagle with outstretched wings guards the oppositeside. Notwithstanding the angry look of the lion and eagle, a vandal bill-poster, representing the sgent of a certain plane, intent on puffing bis wares, by sticking them on Weber, having obtained a ladder, is mounting pastepot and brush in hand. little boy, desiring to save the monntrying to push the ladder from under him, It can be had through Mr. Sadier of when a policeman appears on the scene and winning some of the presty ornaments with 133 6d, which includes the postage to Canada. attention paid to details in this clever picture that even the granite steps on which the monument is built represent some of the great names by which the instrument rose to its present high position in the musical world-for around the base we see inscribed the names of Patti, Gerster, Nilsson, de Murska, Carreno, Campaniul, Albani, Kellogg, Cary, Reve-King, Osgood, Goddard, &c., &c., all of whom use this great instrument. The picture is worthy of Cruickshanks or John Leach. Its power lies in its truthfulness. The genius of Weber placed his instrument foremost among the piacos of the world, and his fame is now the common heritage of all musical people, and every attempt to sully it will be resented by the public.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Silas Casey, of Brooklyn, is dead. A despatch from London announces the death of Lord Lurgan at the age of 51.

Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D. President of Bangor, Me., Theological Seminary, is dead. Alexander McLaren, for many years Treasurer of Tyendinago, Ont., died Thursday in Believille in his 79th year.

The Rev. Father Gourdine died suddenly yesterday at the Bishop's Palace, Ottawa, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Conrad Vanallen, switchman on the Delaware & Hudson R R., Albany, N.Y., was found dead on duty last evening. Henry E. Rockwell, Secretary of the United

States Fish Commission, dropped dead of heart disease last night at Washington. Mrs. B. Wilson, of the Pines, Alexandria, Out., died suddenly on the morning of

Thursday, the 19th lust., of hemmorhage of the lungs. Mrs. Venning, wife of Mr. R. Venning, of Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa, died suddenly yesterday from the rupture of

a blood vessel. The death is announced of Sir Daniel Mc. Nee, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, and well known as a portrait painter. He was aged 74.

Edward L. Thorne, Chief Appraiser in the St. John, N. B., Customs House, died vesterday. He was a descendant of the U. E. Loyalists and 74 years old.

Dyspepsia and Debility. A severe Case. FROM WM. BENTLEY, 24 Redman St., Falt River, Mass.

"I was severely afflicted with general debility caused by over-exertion in working when I was not strong enough to do so. I became so nervous and debilitated that I was finally obliged to give up work and devote myself entirely to rest. This, however, did not benefit me, as I had nothing to occupy my mind, and I could not be idle. I concluded that my trouble was beart disease, and consulted a physician, who pronounced it an me any relief until Peruvian Synur was recommended. I used three bottles of this. able to resume work. Three bottles more benefic paid on the death of a member to fall druggists.

\$100, and on the death of a member's wife or INTERESTING NOTES FROM CANADA.

Some Irishmen in Montreal are hunting up a British spy. In THE POST, of that city, fair to be soon the most important, as it has there appeared on the 23rd of December an article, from which the following is an extract :- "It is no secret that there lives in Montreal a man now worth over half a million dollars, whose firtune was founded by the money he received from the British Government for betraying the leaders during the Fenian raid. He is to-day a rich Gov. ernment contractor, and is supposed to be one of the strongest and warmest friends of Irish liberty. In fact, he is a President of a branch of the Land League." This criticle created considerable excitement. A meeting of the presidents of the different Irish societies in Montreal was called, and, after much debate, it was decided to appoint a committee of investigation. It turned out, according to W. Harvey in the beginning of the eighteenth | a report of this committee, that the article was copied by The Post from some United States journals, among which it was going the rounds, and that it originally appeared in the Springfield Republican. This journal had its authority for the statements in a second-hand way from the New York Hour. Such was the result of the investigation as far as it could be carried on in Montreal through correspondonce with the Springfield Republican. But the presidents of the societies would not rest till they would trace it to its source and find out who is the culprit in their midst. Accordingly a delegate has been appointed to proceed to New York, and make all the search that possibly can be made, and Mr. Whelan, the proprietor of THE Post has gone of his own accord on the same mission. At the meeting above mentioned, Mr. Whelan stated that The Post was determined to have a thorough and searching investigation, and further that if such a person, as the British spy spoken of, existed among parified the blood passes to the left auricle the Irishmon of Montreal he would have the person or persons exposed. He added that so soon as THE Post would be in possession of his newspaper would then name the party or parties to whom the article applied. To catch s spy is something like chasing a sunbeam, but it will be a melancholy satisfaction if the aforesaid spy (being really one) is caught. On the subject of the British spy system, the rest of the article, besides the above extract, is

as follows :-"The composition of the British Secret Service is cosmopolitan. These agents form a part of the diplomatic organization of every British embassy, and are surrounded by a certain freemasoury recognized only by themsolves. The Minister at Washington is the official head of the corps in this country and Canada, and not less than two hundred persons are retained in its service in the United States and the Dominion. It employs whomsoever it finds necessary for its purposes, although the persons whose services are temporerlly used are often in utter ignorance of the true sim and motives of those who pay them. Even the press in Canada has been known to have had on its staff employees of

the Secret Service Corps. By means of its secret servants the English Government is informed of the names of the leading officers of the Land League in the United States and of every secret organization antigonistic to British interests. With the view of securing absolute secrecy at one of the meetings recently here in Chicago with closed doors, the proceedings were, during part of the session, conducted in Gaelic; and it is stated that a copy of an English translation was forwarded, as a hint to one of the officers that it would be advisable in future to "boycott" a certain person who took a prominent part as an Irlsh delegate from the County ----, as the writer had reason to believe that the said delegate was a Secret Service spy. Considering the great personal risk involved in the pursuit of this unenviable calling the salaries are not only large, but liberal pensions are awarded for long service, which, if life be lost or injury sustained, are extended to the widows o while disobedience to orders is made a criminal offence punishable by forfeiture and imprisonment under the provisions which govern ordinary police discipline. The publicity attached to the proceedings of Irish British Service to watch their movements. Should events in Ireland develop lato civil war-which contingency, however, is not probable at present—it would open up a keen controversy if some member of Congress, of Iriah proclivities, were to make a point of ascertaining the nature and extent of the assistance which the Secret Service employees of Great Britain, receive from the Federal authorities. There is, doubtless, a limit even to international courtesy in such matters; but, so far as the results accruing from its observance are concerned, the Irieh-American members of anti-British societies have chiefly

Kendall's Spavin Cure is the best liniment on human flesh in the world. Try it and be convinced. Read the advertisement.

themselves to blame "- Roston Pilot

THE Q.M.O. & O. RAILWAY.

The latest rumor going the rounds is to the effect that the Quebec Government has received an offer for the lease of the Q.M.O. & O, Railway for a certain period. The rental for the first year is said to be \$415,000, the privilege of purchasing the road after the expiration of the lease being granted. It is further reported that the following gentlemen form the Syndicate:-Messrs R J Kimball and Campbell, New York; McGreevy and Ross, Quebec; A Desjurains, M.P., Mr Renaud Jacques Cartler Bank; A Mongenais, H Legru, Credit Mobilier; M. H. Gault, M. P. C. O Perrault, James McLaren, Ottawa, and H Armand, Three Rivers. How far this is true remains to be seen.

Don't drive a spavined horse as long as you can get Kendall's Spavin Cure for \$1 a bottle. As a powerful liniment for the deepseated pains on both man or beast it has no equal. See advt.

THE STRANGE STORY TOLD BY IN-FORMER CONNELL.

On December 29 a man named Connell was arrested at Mushra, near Millstreet, county Cork, on a charge of baving arms in a proclaimed district. A cablegram of that date said :- A number of loaded revolvers were found in his possession. It is believed that he is the leader of a gang of men who have been committing outrages in the district of Millstreet during the past year. Among the documents found in his possession was one containing a list of persons upon whom out-

rages we s to be committed. Much interest attaches to the arrest of Connell, as he has since turned informer, and caused the arrest of a large number persons in Millstreet and vicinity. On Jan. 9 a large torce of military and police proceeded to the town of Millstreet, and fifteen per sons were arrested, causing great excitement. and could see a great improvement, as I was It was said that the authorities were acting on information obtained from Connell, for completely restored my health." Sold by having arms in a proscribed district, who had was said, were startling, and implicate a number of persons.

A cablegram of Jan. 10, says : - " The arrest of Connell has proved to be of great importance, having led to the apprehension of he entire band of midnight raiders in the leader. The military surrounded the town of Millstreet to prevent escapes, while the police made the arrests."

Connell is described as a discharged soldier and is a little over twenty years of age. He was arrested in the house of a man named Shea, situated in a wild district near Mushra Mountain, which has been the centre of several outrages. Some time ago Mr. Appelbe deputy surveyor, was fired at near the place. Since then raids for arms have been common, and Mrs. Fitzerald, a respectable tenant, was attacked and badly beaten because she paid her rent. The police having received private information, surrounded Shea's house at midnight. When Connell was arrested he endoavored to divest himself of his vest, but this article was secured. In the vest, it is alleged, were found doon-

ments disclosing plans for the murder of two rents, and for shaving off the hair of two of his daughters for the offence of speaking to a policeman and dealing in the house of a boycotted shopkeepker. The plans for meeting and which the shears for cutting off the young girl's hair, and the false whiskers for the purpose of disguise were to be found, was indicated. Four revolvers were found in an onthouse attached to the house of Shea. It would appear from the documents said to be in existence for some time, by which sentences were passed and punishment inflicted Amongst the papers is a list of the "offences" for which the penalties have already been inflicted, and another list of "offences" for which it was intended to mete out punishment at sufficient proof to satisfy the most skeptical, some future date, all signed and countersigned with fictitions names, and winding up with the words "Examined and approved of as the work for the night. Signed, Captain Moonlight." Most important of all, how. ever, was the plot disclosed for the murder next day of two farmers living close to O'Shea's house, named James Sullivan and Denis Coakley, and for the disfigurement of James Sullivan, and Thomas O'Shea all hold farms under Mr. Barry, Coakley is Sullivan is also described as being a respectable man by a gentleman who knows the three of them very well. Sullivan has a large grown family, all of whom attained to good positions, some in the Excise and some as National teachers. Besides the farm which Coakley holds under Mr. Barry, he is tenant of large farms unner two other landlords. The three hold their farms from Mr. Barry under leases for forty-one years, which expired this year. About a fortnight ago all the tenants waited on Mr. Barry's agent, but having tailed to come to a settlement with him, they left without paying any rent, nor did any of them pay a penny since. Mr. Barry's agent states that neither Sullivan nor Coakley paid their rent, but it would seem as if some parties were under a different impression, for their decree was that James Sullivan and Denis Coakley, having paid their rent, should be shot on the 30th of December, 1881, and that Sullivan's two daughters should have their hair cut off to the bone-one for having spoken to a policemun in the streets of Macroom, and the other for having dealt with Mr. Hogarty, of Milistreet, a near relative of whose wife her mother happened to be. The instructions for the attack were all described in the documents found with the greatest care and minuteness.

> Hundreds of clergymen, doctors and others have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with the best success. Read advertisement.

### THE AMERICAN METHOD.

It was the law in Athens that the children of those who fell in battle should be educated at the public expense, and that when they reached the age of manhood they should be societies in this country makes it easy for the presented with a complete suit of armor and ne honored with a seat in all public places To this law Pericles alluded in his immortal oration over the remains of those Athenians who had fallen in the first two years of the Peloponnesian war. "Our departed friends bave by facts been already honored. Their children, from this day till they arrive at manbood, shall be educated at the public expense of the State, which hath appointed so peneficial a meed for these and all future relics of the public contests; for wherever the greatest rewards a e proposed for virtue there the best of patriots are ever to be found."

> No other State, ancient or modern, ever adopted this beautiful testure of Athenian civilization. The Romans, under the Dictatorship of Julius and atterward under the rule of the Emperors, did apportion land and tiberal donatives in money to discharged veterans; but th se concessions were from political rather than benevolent motives. Casar robbed the temple of Saturn of the accumulated treasure of three hundred years to pamper his army; but it was that he might use the army to overthrow the Republic, and not at all from charitable impulse. Every subsequent donative to the legions or the Protorians was made from a like citner of increasing or securing power in the hands of an Emperor. Under the Republic the soldier was regarded as a more machine, and for the debts he created in the support of his family while he was absent fighting the Gauls, the Samnites, the Carthagenians, for the salvation or the glory of his country, he was liable to be imprisoned and treated as a slave; and thousaids actually suffered this treatment. The great States of modern Europe have

all acted on the Roman, none of them on the Athenian idea. They have enriched and ennobled successful generals; but the common soldier has been surject to cruel neglect, and abandoned to poverty and suffering when he happened to retire from the army poor England is no exception to this hard rule. Her pension list for all purposes in 1879 was less than \$4,000,000, and of the 1,390 beneficiaries the officers est up three-lourths of the amount.

It was reserved to the United States not, indeed, as a part of our Federal system, to adopt the Athenian rule, but to improve upon and enlarge the scope of its benevolence. With us the children of all are educated at the expense of the States in which their lot is cast, but the Federal Government sees to it weeks, not a trace of poison has been found that those who have honorably served out in any of the organs submitted to him for their terms of enlistment in the army shall be examination. The Professor will not comrewarded by a donative of land; and that the plate his analysis for some time yet, widows of those who have been slain in battle as he wishes, when he makes his final reor died in camp shall be pensioned, as well as | port, to place the matter beyond a doubt. those who have been wounded or disabled. The regular pension list of this country today gives aid to more than a quarter of a that the inquest will not be held until the bemillion persons, and costs yearly more than | sinning of February. The husband of Mrs. the whole expense of the Government thirty years ago. Besides these provisions of Fede ral law there are private benevolences started and maintained by individual subscriptions | charge against his wife, but under his counfor Soldiers' Homes and Hospitals capable of | sel's advice ho will await the result of the inturned informer. Connell's revelations, it taking tender care of twenty times as many quest."

disabled soldiers as the Hotel des Invalides of France. And every year adds to the number or the capacity of these noble charities. The American Government has given away more acres of land to its di charged soldiers, who corved as privates in the ranks, than the Millstreet district, of which he was the Boman Republic possessed a century before Casar. If they have not all settled and cultivated their girts, at least they enjoyed the privilege of selling their claims for cash. It is related by Carlyle, that after the close

of that terrible Sevon Yours' war in which

Frederick the Great contended against the enemies of Prussis, no found the country utterly ruined and its people without the means of prosecuting the industries needed to restore it. He had saved \$20,000,000 of the taxes levied for the prosecution of the war another year; and this he turned to good account as longs or gifts to farmers and mechanics to enable them to go to work. The result of this wise and politic distribution of aid was wonderful. In five years all the ghastly sears of wor's devastation had dis ppeared, and Prussiz was a richer and more prosperous country than ever. But, after all, the gift was of money that had been despotfermers in the district, who had paid their lically forced out of the people's pocket; nor was it prompted by benevolence, but by policy. Contrasted with the American method it is without merit as a charity. When the city of Chicago was destroyed by fire ten years ago, signalling were also stated, and the spot in the people of the United States voluntarily, and prompted wholly by feelings of humanity, gave in less than a fortnight over \$5 (00,000 in money and material for the support of the destitute sufferers by that calamity. In later years, when New Orleans. Memphis and other etties and towns of the South were suffering found that a regular Ribbon Society has been from that mysterious plague which to often assails the population of the lower Mississippi and Southern Atlantic States, these voluntary contributions were poured upon them from almost every town and city of the North and West, as freely and as copiously as water doscends from the clouds. Still later, when a tearful forest fire had swept away in a few days all the property of the inhabitants of three or four counties in the State of Michigan the American method of voluntary contribution made up and distributed for their relief more than \$1,000,000 within less than two months, and the work is not to be abandoned till each family of the sufferers shall have received \$400, or its equivalent in pro-Sullivan's two daughters. Danie Coakley, porty, provisions and clothes, to enable them to go to work and plant a crop for next year's harvest. Even the n-tional misfortune of a described as being a respectable man, and President's assassination is being turned to account on the side of charity by its voluntary contributions, which have placed his surviving widow a d children on an independent footing, if not euriched them, and by using his name, which the people love and honor, as a means for raising still other funds in the same way to build and maintain hospitals for the poor.

> Nor does the American method of benevolence content itself, like that of the Atheniaus, with exclusively home or American charities. It reaches out to the remotest corners of the earth wherever there is suffering to be re-'ieved. When Ireland was stricken with famine it was American voluntary and individual benevolence that first and last sent relief to the poor peasantry; our example impelling a stolid and indifferent Government to lend a helping hand, however, tardily and grudgeful. There is nothing in modern civilization so beautiful and meritorious as this species of voluntary, individual charity, quite apart as it is from anything like Government aid or encouragement. It has done more than all our millions of increase in population, more than all our acquisitions of territory, more than our warlike achievements by land and sea, and more than our astonishing increase in wealth and power to make the American nation honored and honorable, loved and respected throughout the world. It is exerting a silent influence upon Governments and peoples as much more potent for good than the influence of the Greek civilization upon the barbarians of the and more capable in means than the Greeks. It advertises to all mangind that the mission of the Great Republic is one of peace, humanity, fraternity and good will to all; and that we mean to merit the high distinction which we claim of being the centr eand soul of that higher civilization towards which science, statesmanship and religion are, thanks to our example, everywhere tending.

### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

It is reported that the insurgents in Herzegovina unnibilated 1,600 Austrian troops... A decree of the Italian Government prohibits the import of oranges and lemons from France, where a parasite called the Morpheus worm has been working havoe in these fruits.... A Bill has been introduced in the Belgian Chamber making it a penal offence to manufacture, sell, take on board, or use engines for cutting or destroying fishing nets at sea.... A submarine eruption took place a few days ago near the coast of Greece. scene of the outburst was the Actoliko Gulf. near Missolonghi. A vessel is said to have been destroyed, while the sea for miles around was covered with the fish that had been killed. Immense quantities of dead fish were washed on the neighboring shore, where the effluvium was such as to cause apprehensions of a pestilence.... Complaint is made that the fees due the Deputy Returning Officers and their clerks in Argenteuil for the Dominion election have not yet been paid .... Oharles Dana & Co, of Boston, have failed. Liabilities \$100,000 to \$150,000.... The Marquis of Ailsa has, owing to the last five bad harvests, intimated to his Ayrshire tenauts a reduction of from five to fifteen per cent for the past year....The Cleveland Ironmasters' Association have issued their official return for December last, which shows that 115 furnaces were in blast. The total make of pig iron of all kinds for twelve months was 2,670,000 tonsthe largest quantity ever produced.

### THE CARLIN POISONING CASE.

New York, Jan. 22 -In an interview, this afternoon, with a reporter, Mr. F. J. Kellar, counsel for Mrs. Smith, of Montreal, charged with poisoning Miss Carlin, of Brooklyn, said;—"I called yesterday afternoon on Pro-fessor Whitthaus, who has charge of the analysis of the portlens of the body of Miss Carlin which were removed at the postmortem on December 28 of last year. Professor Whitthaus authorized me to say that, up to the present time, now more than three Ooroner Brady, who has charge of the case, will be absent from the city next week, so Smith, whose reputation is at stake, is now in this city, and he is anxious to proceed at once against those who have brought the

### KISSED HIS MOTHER.

sat on the porch in the sunshine,
ts I went down the street—
woman whose hair was sliver,
But whose face was bloss in sweet,
Making me think of a garden,
Where, in spite of the frist and snow
Of bleak November weather, Late, fragrant tilles blow.

heard a footstep behind,
And the sound of a merry laugh.
Ind I knew the heart it came from
Would be like a comforting staff
in the time and the hour of trouble.
Hopeful and brave and strong,
2me of the hearts to lean on
When we think that things go wrong.

turned at the click of the gate latch, And met his manly look;
And met his manly look;
A face lise his gives me pleasure,
Like the page of a pleasant book.
It told of a steadfast purpose,
Of a brave and daring will—
Of a face with a promise in it
That God grant the years fulfil.

He went up the pathway singing; I saw the woman's eyes
Grow bright with a wordless welcome,
As sunshine warms the skies.

Back again, sweetheart mother !"
He cried and beat to kies The loving meethat was lifted.
For what some mothers miss,

That boy will do to depend on.
I hold that this is true—
From lads in love with their mothers Our bravest heroes grew. Earth's prandest hearts have been lowing hearts.

Since time and earth began?
And the boy who ki-sed his mother
Is every inch a n an!

NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

A LARGE DEGREESE IN THE RECEIPTS-LESSENED SHIPMENTS OF THROUGH CARGOSS.

Burrato, Jan. 16 .- The following extract from the report of Superintendent Dutcher, of the Public Works Department, contains some interesting statistics relating to the State canals. The tolls and tonnage during the past seven seasons of navigation have been as follows :-

	Tolls	Tonnage
1875\$	1,590,032	4,859,918
1976	1,340,004	4,172.12
1877	880,896	4 955 96
1878	993,348	5,171,32
1879	941 574	5,302.37
1880	1,155,419	6,457,65
1881	632,380	5,175,50
The tolls for the s	eason, as	compared with

that of 1880, have fallen off 45 per cent. while the decrease in tonnage is only 20 per cent. The large decrease in receipts does not verify the predictions expressed to the Legislature and the Canar Board by the advocates of lower toils, when the same were under consideration by those rodies The average tonnage for the pre-vious six years, 1875 to 1880 inclusive, was 5,163,233 tons; for 1881, 5,175,505 tons. showing the tonnege greater for the latter season than the average for the previous six years. The decrease in revenue is due in part to the abolition of tolls on west bound freight, but in much larger measure to the lessened shipments of through cargoes of grain from Buffalo to the seaboard. More than three-fourths of the decrease is justly chargeable to the latter cause. The shipments of grain and breadstuffs from Buffalo in 1880 were 71,909.964 bushels, and in 1881, 31,151,761 bushe/s. Tte tolle of these shipments in 1880 were \$709,199, and in 1881, \$290,444 The decrease in the eastbound freight tonnage is owing to a lessened export demand, a smaller surplus of agricultural products in the west, and the competition of the railways, which has been unparrelieled. The season has been a most disasterous one to boatmen. The freights on east-bound merchandise have averaged lower this season than ever before in the history of the canals. The next lowest rate was in 1876, when the freight on wheat from Buffalo to New York, less the toll, averaged son, was 4.65c per bushel. The freight rates on west bound merchandise, owing to the small number of east bound through cargoes, have averaged better than in previous years. During the season of 1886 the average rate of freight from New York to Buffalo was about 70c per ton. In 1881 the average was about 90c per ton, being more than the freight with the tolls added during the previous year. The following table shows the receipts and exports at the five principal ports in the United States and the one principal port of Canada from January 1st to December 30th, in the years 1890 and 1881, and confirms the statement before made that the decrease tonnage by canal is in a large measure due to the lessened demand for our products abroad :-

	素剤のほ	LPTH.		
	Bush. Bush.		Per	
	1880.	1 <b>881.</b>	Cent.	
New York.1	61,127,892	135,601,594	Dec. 16	
Baltimore .		41,451,562		
Phila'phia .	45,276,697	27,502 605	Dec. 39	
Boston	31,762,548	34,351,780	Inc. 7	
M. Ocleans.		18,855,180	Dec. 16	
Montreal	23,628,012	19,984,165	Dec. 15	
	MAPO	RTS.		
W Vork	122 597 91	3 90 671.083	Dec 26	

Phirphia.... 30,470,733 18,153,103 Dec. 40 Boston..... 18,760,267

THE ELECTRIC ALARM.

A MEW INVESTIGH TO PREVENT RAILWAY COL-LISIONS AND ACCIDENTS-AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE BY WHICH STATION AGENTS ARM APPRISED OF THE APPROACH OF A TRAIN.

The dreadful accident of Spuyten Duyvel would not, most certainly, have occurred if thus apprising the passengers of the rate of forward, but notifies station-master shead of top of a rose briar and flutes away delicious the coming train, of its time of departure, ly .- Thoughts in My Garden .- Mertimer Colrate of speed and location. It also tells thom

whether it is a freight or a passenger train which they are to expect. Should an accident happen to a train between two stations the conductor has the means at hand to communicate immediately through the apparatus with the stations in rear and in front of him. Anyone can, from this description, see that it would be utterly impossible to have such an accident as that which happened to the "Idlewild." The apparatus has been in use on the line between Montreal and Sault aux Recollect, on the Q, M., O & O. Railway, and, it is said, baselven perfect satisfaction. The invention seems to promise a new era in railway travel, and the only possibility of accident would appear to be a collision with obstacles not belonging to the road, such as vehicles, cattle and earth slides, as it would seem impossible under a self-acting system like that which Mr. Belanger is the inventor, for any train to follow the preceding one or to meet a coming train with any nossibility of their being able to approach each other, much less to collid or telescope.

### ABOUT SOME IRISH TITLES.

When the Duke of Richmond was Lord Lieutenant of ireland he took it into his head being in his cups, to knight one Thady Cuffe, a Dublin tavorn-keeper. Next day His Grace wished to undo what he had done, and calling Cuff., offered a compromise. "Your Grace," said the gallant knight "I'd be willing to do it, but Lady Ouffe would sooner part wid her life nor the title. It has been commonly assorted that the same noble Duke, whose convivial qualities have been chronicled by Lever, knighted Sir Charles Morgan, Lord Abercorn's household physician, and who had done no service meriting distinction, when in similar merry mood. Lady Abercorn, who had ber own reasons for wishing her demoiselle de compagnie married to Sir Charles, gained her consent by promising to get him knighted, and took advantage of the Viceroy's after-dinner mood, when on a visit to her at Baronscourt, to get the thing done
It may be added that however ready Sir Charles might have been to compromise. Sydney Lady Morgan," as she delighted to call herself, would have been quite as reinctent to forego the dignity as was Lady The history of several Vice-regal knightings would probably furnish a curious

#### BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

CHARLOTTSTOWN, Jan. 19 .- At a meeting of the Bank of P. E. Island, to-day, the Special Committee reported that at the time of the suspension the nominal assets of the Bank were \$1,238,848. They point out that these amounts consist largely of mortgages on ships, lobster factories, &c. The report concludes as follows :- "The Committee estimate the total loss on the Bank's assets at \$389,900. There els, however, a very large account, comparatively speakiog, at present in suspense and difficult of valuation. Should it be paid in full, the above estimate would not be materially altered, whilst on the other hand, adverse circumstances might so affect it as to increase the estimated loss very considerably. Deducting the estimated loss, as above, from the nominal assets, there are left what may be termed true assets, \$849,348. The liabilities, excluding the capital stock, amount to \$1,069 728, and the deficiency, excluding capital stock, \$220,380 or a deficiency including capital stock of \$340,380, from which may be deducted the amount derived from the late cashier's securities \$26 000, leaving \$314,380, being the amount required to be rai ed so as to leave the bank's capital intact. As to the effects of resumption and liquidation the Committee hold very decided views. in liquidation they see ruin to some and heavy loss to all the stockholders and depositors, great derangement in business and depression | George Richardson, one of heaven's nobility, in trade generally with little corresponding benefit. In resumption on a sound basis, though it cannot be accomplished without some hardship and loss to the stockholders. many serious complications would be avoided and there is the satisfaction that the bank would rise from disaster and defeat the growing and improving ever slace until it stronger. At the same time, in view of the above facts and particularly of the unsettled state of the accounts especially referred to, the Committee are not prepared at present to recommend either resumption or liquidation, but must leave that for the determination of the stockholders at a future meeting, when the state of the bank may be, perhaps, more accurately defined, and when both Directors and stockholders, having given the latter full consideration, will be able to give their well matured opinions and suggest by what means

### the deficiency in the assets may be supplied." THE ROBIN AND TITMOUSE.

I have made a very pleasant acquaintance -a young and vivacious person, musical and garrulous, grateful for small kindnesses, and never a bore. He is, to avoid the mysterious, a robin-redbreast-a young cock, whese waistoost has not yet attained its fullest scarlet nor his song its complete music. There Baltimore... 54,146 811 33,775,675 Dec. 25 are lots of them on my lawn, in various stages 16,142,150 Dec. 14 of adolescence; but this little beauty got in- the figures appeared woven in ornamental let-M. Orleans 14,860,111 12483,736 Dec. 16 to my book-room one morning, and flew in a tere, this inscription: "The only treaty Montreal... 25,846 310 17,589,133 Dec. 32 fright against my window when I entered, never ratified with an oath." Underneath, and fell on the floor, half-stunned. I took him up, and got him to drink a little water, and put him on the grass. He soon recovered, and now he follows me all over the place. He waits to welcome me the first thing in the morning. He perches on my knee as I sit writing on the lawn, and twitters out a sweet, low song. He is very inquisitive about everything new that comes out when we encamp under the trees, examining work-basthe road had been provided with an electric kets, writing-baskets, straw-hats, with an evapparatus which one of our reporters had the ildent thirst for knowledge. He comes on my opportunity of examining to-day. This writing-table to pick up crumbs, then suddenelectric alarm was invented by Mr. Theodore ly darts away in a hurry to seize something Belanger and is one by which a station agent | mo e enticing a fat spider, or a daddy longon a railway line receives, automatically, legs, or a butterfly. There is comething curlnotice of the progress of a train and the rate out in the friendship of this feathered atom of speed along the line, so that he could born out of gratitude. . . . The blue regulate the departure of trains by the post- | titmouse made himself a nest in the hollow of tion of preceding trains, By this an old tree-tump on my lawn; and very cozy system the station agent is almost he seemed. He flitted in and out of a hole in as good a position to know the about the size of a shilling—a tiny blue atom, location and movements of a train full of vigor and life. I hang soraps of meat as if he actually had them under his eye from the trees for the benefit of the tomtits throughout the whole distance between his and titmice in the winter, but this year has station and the next. The invention consists been so mild that they found food elsewhere, in an electrical apparatus placed along the line and left their larder untouched. In the win-at any distance from each other, which might ter of 1872-3, I was visited by the pine grosseem most suitable to the requirements of the beak from Norway, who brought up a brood of cobriety and intelligence, which plainly road. The apparatus is connected with the line in the firs close by, and greatly relished the of telegraph communicating with the stations. | peas on which my tumbler pigeons are fed, By an ingenious contrivauce, a wheel on the and stayed here till Easter week. The young engine strikes a spring connected with the robins grow russet breasted here also; but apparatus, thus establishing electrical con- where are the crimson-breasted old robins nection and giving notice at the office of the gone? Do they migrate and get eaten by passing of the train; at the same time a Frenchmen? . . . I have not seen the bell rings in each car belonging to the train golden-crested wren here for some years, but other wrens are numerous. A bird that adspeed at which they are travelling. The heres to this neighborhood, delying the garconnection at the office not only informs the deners, who shoot him down mercilessly on operator of the station, just passed, of the an eater of fruit buds, is that beautiful air position of the train which he has erdered ministrel, the buil-finch. He sways on that

An Irish Tenant Describes the Situation in Irish Tenant Describes the Situation in Irisand in a Frisate Letter to \* Montreal Friend—The 'No Ken'' Manifesto Doing the Work—Practical Illustration—How the Tenans Uphold One Another—"Our Country's Cause is Also Our Cause."

The following are a few extracts taken rom a letter recently written to Mrs. romping around them; a nice library build-Brennan, of this city, by Mrs. Dunne, of Cloghan, Monstereven, in Ireland:-"Our unhappy country, even during the time of the most penal codes, never passed

through a more severe trial than at present;

in fact, you could only form an idea of our

ship and tyranny. My brother is in his prison cell since the 12th of December, and I expect before this reaches you to be torn from my home, my husband and child to is collecting funds to aid the distressed to are thrown homeless on the world; but, uen. I will have many sisters in captivity. Our dear old home will be sold by the sheriff on the 17th of this month for one year's rent; we have, thank God, plenty of funds to pay it, but we will not do so, except at the point of the bayonet, for our country's cause and that of our neighbors landlord has singled us out with a man named Byrne of his large estate, to be an single fact we have the most obvious cause of example to his other tenants. I must also its marvellous prosperity. Mr. Richardson tell you he is one of the greatest tyrants in its astrict tectotaler, and all his associates in ell you he is one of the greatest tyrants in Ireland, for every other landlord, with a few exceptions, have made some concessions to their tenantry. He is, moreover, Chairman of the Property Defence Association, and is, therefore, pledged to fight us to the bitter end. Oh, dear Mrs. Brennan, if you could only have seen the insult other ladies and myself; were treated with by the police on Sunday last, you, I am sure, would feel as we did, that it is the expiring flickering of British misrule in this country, when they torget all chivalry and attack defenceless woman. Oh! for the days when she could travel from shore to shore, decked with jewels and carrying the bright gold ring on the wand in her hand, but I am sure those days will come again for the blood of our martyrs still cries to heaven for us. You re-

member that some time ago, in a former letter, I referred to a conversation I had with two priests about the apparitions at Knock. One of the reverend gentlemen was an Englishman and the other Irish. I spoke to them at different times and I received the same answer from each. Their answer was that they believed in the apparition of the Queen of Heaven, and the conclusion they came to was that Ireland was going to pass through

a terrible trial and that she came to sustain of birds. us and to be our guiding star to the harbor of peace and success. Oh! how their words have been prophetic? Our friends are attending every demonstration that is made for the suspects; they are belying with men and horses to do the work of our imprisoned

triends. May God give us strength to go through the terrible ordeal, and if I am sent to prison I will write to you at once.'

A VISIT TO BESSBROOK.

AN IEISH THEFTRANCE TOWN AND ITS PROS-PERITY. Rev. E. Stuart Best in Zion's Herald.

In my recent transatiantic trip one of the most interesting localities I visited was Bessbrook, in the north of Ireland, a celebrated linen manufactory. The product of its looms may be found all over the world, while every international exposition of industry has honored its contributions with the hightest prizes and declarations of approval. The founder of this immense business is an unassuming Quaker, or member of the

Society of Friends. From his youth George Richardson, was brought up in the linen trace, but his present colossal establishment was commenced by him in the year 1854, and it has kept on now gives employment to 5,000 hands, pays out weekly \$35,000 in wages, burns annually 10,000 tons of coal and weaves into its exquisite fabrics every year \$1,000,000 worth of raw material. With inexpressible astonishment and delight we examined some of these beautiful productions, forgetting, as we looked upon them, that they were articles of every day utility, and thinking of them only as works of art-flowers and ferns as delicate and graceful as though they were scattered over the material into which they were

WOVED. On one set of table linen a buffalo hunt was deploted with as much vigor and accuracy as though it were drawn on canvas. On another set, designed for the French market, the whole series of Fontaine's fables was most delightfully portrayed. But what most of all challenged our admiration was a tablecloth of immense proportions, into which the shuttle had deftly wrought a magnificent representation of William Penn's contract with the American Indians. Over the heads of woven in a similar manner, appeared the completion of the legend: "The only treaty that was never broken."

We suggested the presentation of this superb table-cloth to the State of Pennsylvania. Having been disappointed in obtaining Penn's body for eashr nement in their new City Hall in Philadelphia, such a gift might soothe the vexation they felt at the refusal of the British authorities to part with the relics of the Quaker statesman. The roposal was quite cordially extertained. I expect that some day the Keystone State will

gratefully remember the obligation she is under to a wandering Methodist preacher for one of her most beautiful specimens of house bold goods. We wandered through the immense estabment marked its lofty walls of chiseled gran-

ite, the complete arrangement of its several departments, the skill and accuracy with which every detail of this vast business was carried on, and learned the power and value of intelligent organization as we never before perceived it. We tooked into the faces of the men is charge of the various sections of the establishment, and read in their countenances a repose of character, an expression showed that they brought more to their business than mere machanical skill—that they knew how to serve God as well as the corporations by which they were employed. The operatives, generally, looked healthy and contented and appeared to enjoy their work. No strikes ever occur in this concern, tor all feel that they are promoting their own interest when they advance the prosperity of

the company. Around this great establishment lies the square and at almost every corner; tasteful shaky.

Letter From a Lady Suspect. cottages built with brick and stone of varied form and color; hardly a house without its patch of greensward and flower garden; every house occupied, and new blocks in course of erection, more elaborate and ornate than any of the earlier structures. We saw fine large churches of the various leading denominations-Friends, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catuolics; elegant school buildings, and throngs of children ing and free reading room, a well-arranged

discensary and savings cank.
We are informed that the discensary was supported by a slight tax on the earnings of every employe, and this tax not only secured medicine and medical attendance, but also half pay for every sufferings by reading our daily papers. Our land, but also half pay for every little hamlet is at present the centre of hard—invalid belonging to the firm so long as he was unable to work. The savings bank was well supported, some of the operatives being depositors to the amount of from \$1,500 to \$2,000. We saw one of the largest dairies in hare the same fate. As usual, no crime is the land, where milk and butter of the best tributed to him, and the crime I am accused | quality are furnished to the villagers just at the cost of production. Some things found in profuse abundance in almost every other locality are utterly lucking in Bossbrook—no idlers, no paupers, no policemen (while the country at large is held at the point of the bayonet), no drunkaids. All these are lacking because there are no rumshops.

No rumseller or rumdrinker can find any place in Bessbrook; they are kept out of it as will also be ours. I should tell you that our strictly as a wolf is kept from a sheepfold, or a hog from a Jewish sanctuary. And in this the business are men equally as zealous for the cause of total abstinence; and the law of local option administered by them excludes every intexicant from their premises.

What an amusing contrast this little village presents to almost every other locality in the nution in which it is situated. It is a healthy spot in the body that is almost wholly covered with gangrene. Since about the time Bessbrook came into existence, Ireland has lost 4,000,000 of her inhabitants. Bessbrook is the picture of thrift, beauty, prosperity and progress. Outside of it the scene is mainly one of dirt, decay, discontent and drunkenness.

### THE FASHIONS.

New peacock fans close with a spring. Skirt draperies are arranged high, both on the hips and in the back.

A pretty renewal of an old style is to quilt the fronts of bridgi dresses in fine diamonds. The shorter the sleeve and the longer the glove, the more fashionable is the young lady at the ball.

House slippers are made of satin and trimmed with peacock feathers, or the feathers

A lace pin of hammered gold, with the wearer's monogram in the centre, is one of the newest styles.

Ladies' shoes are now made like those the gentlemen wear-laced in front, with cloth uppers and pointed toes.

Beautiful but very expensive curtains are made of white Turkish cloth, covered with Oriental gold embroidery.

Paris tea gowns are produced in moire, in surah casbmere trimmed with plush, and of white Span'sh plonde and satin.

Gold bracelets are enriched by large daisies in turquoise and coral, and also sparkle with pretty mottoes, set in diamonds. Dark green, so fashionable at present, is a

colour especially suited to blondes. Brunettes, to wear it, must light it up with amber or old golú. The lophophore feathers are in such de-

mand that they are becoming very rare, and peacock feathers off the breast are sold for them. Pink and grey pearl-headed pins for:

molre or velvet. A floral design that gives satisfaction is a

border of glowing crimson tulips and poinsetta leaves. Brides are now married under floral howers.

in white roses, with a clapper in scarlet carnations. Diamond buckles, it is said, are necessary now in the jewel-box of every well-dressed woman. Those who cannot wear diamonds

wear Rhine pebbles. Wide collars, shirred to fit the neck and edged with embroidery, are the latest fashion. A very wide band of fine embroidery on mult

makes a lovely collar. Blik handkerchiefs, in every combination of color and shade are used in various ways as abots, sailor collars, breakfast caps, and gipsy and creole kerchiefs.

Black velvet mantles, lined with shaded satin in pink, blue, or greep, are made sleeveless, the sleeves worn being of velvet, sawed into a loose-fitting bodice of satin.

Serge dresses, in small check patterns, are very dark or neutral tints, and are generally brightened by a dash of red, either in the

trimmings or upon the bonnet. Quilted satin skirts are sold in all shapes and colours. The purchaser often makes a

cashmere polonaise to wear over them, using the quilted skirt as an undergarment. A novelty in hose is a pair of black silk stockings, which has imitation buttons and

button-holes worked up the outside. Worn with low Oxford house shoes the effect is that of an ordinary walking boot. Fronts of dresses are honey-combed, and each point of the comb is fastened with a pearl, lewel, or bead. A handsome black

satin trout, honey-combed, is fastened with coral beads, and sprays of coral decks the cortage. There is much variety shown now in wedding gifts, so different from the old time-

honored gifts of silver-painted screens, Turkish rugs, painted panels, abony chairs, chins, brass and bronze ornements and lace being the most popular. The daintiest little pocket muffs are of

bleached besver' in the most exquisite with amber or cardinal satin, and are ornamented with a heavy sliken cord arranged in double loops across the front.

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE. Paris, Jan. 19 .- The frantic speculation which for some time past has been going on at the Paris Bourse to-day led to something very like the beginning of a paulo. The shares of the Catholic Banque L'Union Generals fell from 3.396 f., last nights quotations, to 1,300 f. The shares of the Banque Des Pays Autrichiens, an affiliation of the same enterprise, fell from 750 f. to 600 f. Tho 2,225 f., and even rentes were slightly affected, beautiful village of Bessbrook, inhabited the 5 per cent going down 5 centimes and mainly by the workers in the mills; its closing at 114 f. They are not likely, howstreets well laid out, wide and clean; foun- ever, to fall much lower. The position of tains of the purest water gushing up in every several large brokers here is believed to be

### COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

O'Donahue, a Catholic priest, at Browns. burg, Ind., sues Bishop Chaturd for \$5,000 damages for suspending him, as alleged, without cause.

A colossal statue of Sir William Wallace is about to be exected at Aherdeen by the executors of Mr. Steel of Ediabargh, who left £3,500 for it. The figure is to face the south 'in a defiant attitude." It is estimated that 378,151 persons are

employed in coal mines in Great Britain, working in galleries extended over at last 58,744 miles. The greatest depth of the coal mines is estimated at 2,800 feet. In the autograph letter of the German Life-

boat Society, which is sold for the benefit of the institution, Prince Bismarck has penned the following motto: Patrix inserviendo consumor. The final result of the revision of the Ger.

man census of the 1st of December, 1880, shows the population of the empire to have heen 45,234 061, viz: 22,185 433 males, 23, 948 628 females. Between 1875 and 1880 the Increase of population was 2,506,689. The Chinaman named "Ling Look," who

has killed a boy at Brighton, England, by the careless use of a cannon in a stage feat, is well known in this country as a performer. He is a German, but shaves his head, wears a queue, and dresses in the Chinese fashion, all in the way of business."

The French Government has cancelled the vote by which the Paris Muncipal Councillors made themselves a present at the end of the year of 240,000 frances. The law sets forth that their services must be gratuitous, and the Government has only done the right thing in making this clear to them.

Mr. Condon, an Irishman, resident in London, has not been successful in a bold effort to carry the no rent war into the enemy's country. Meeting a Westminster landlord audaciously asking for rent, Condon threatened to beat him, and the landlord had to to seek refuse from the patriot, who, however, has since gone to jail for two months.

Lord Beaconsfield's old friend, Tracy Turpereili, writes to the London Tablet to enlist its sympathies in aid of a fund for sick priestsa much more useful notion than a wreath for s Premier-and says that, "if supported by the clergy and laity, my family and I propose to bequesth £10,000 to the fund. The propo-

sal does not somehow excite enthusiasm. The estimated cost of the new London Law Courts is £900,000, exclusive of special fittings. This will bear a favorable comparison with the expenditure upon the Palais de Justice at Brussels, the erection of which cost £1,666,666. It is rumored that the Judger are by no means in ectasies with them. The courts, they say, are small and stuffy, and the rooms are large and draughty.

The attempt to light the streets of Liverpool by electricity is to be discontinued. It is said that the British Electric Light Company have lost a large sum in the course of the experiments which have been made. The contract between the Edinburgh Town Council and the Anglo-American Brush Company for the lighting of Princes street and the bridges with the electric light has been ended.

The Duke of Portland recently gave a ball at Welbeck Abbey to over three hundred of his servants and tenants, and the new picture gallery and the underground libraries were used for dancing and supper-a desecration which must have made the late Duke turn in his grave. The Duke opened the ball in a country dance, the housekeeper being his partner, while Baroness Bolsover, his stepmother, danced with the house steward.

The military anniversary which the Emperor William celebrated on January 1, was remarkable. He entered the army as Lieutrant when he was not quite ten years old. At the end of 1813 he b ame Cantain. together with gold links are used to fasten assisted at the passage of the Rhine on Dec. down the lace jabot on a carriage dress of 31, 1813, and in the action of Arcis sur-Aube on Feb. 27, 1814, which was his first battle, and where he received his first decorations bed of lilies of the valley, surrounded by a for personal courage, consisting of the Iron Cross and the Russian Order of St. George.

Labouchere says in Truth ; " The Parisians have found out how to make false eyelashes in the centre of which hangs a wedding bell I do not speak of the vulgar and wellknown trick of darkening the rim round the eye with all kinds of dirty compositions, or the more artistic plan of doing so to the inside of the lid. No, they actually draw a fine needle, threaded with dark hair, through the skin of the eyelid, forming long loops, and after the process is over (I am told it is a paintess one) a splendid dark fringe weils the coquette's eyes."

The Marquis of Huntly, against whom a warrant, precedent to extradition, has been applied for to the Lord Mayor of London, is the premier Marquis of Scotland, and is 34 years old. His fall, which was owing to heavy losses on the turt and consequent plunge into the dead sea of Judaic discount is much regretted, as he was personally very popular. He has been married twelve years to the daughter of Cucliffe Brooks, M.P., for East Chestire, but has had no children.

As part of the mourning for the Empress and co-Regent, who died in April, the Chinese were forbidden to shave for a month. At Foochow the Mayor, finding that the order was disregarded, made a raid on the barbers' shops, and sixty culprits found there were fined, severely bastinadoed, and had their shaven heads painted bright blue-the color for mourning there—and nicely varnished. They further had to present themselves weekly for fresh coats of paint and varnish while the mourning lasted.

### BLEEP.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers; this is insanity. Thus it is that in early English history persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping always died raving maniacs ; thus it is also that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished shades of gold and cream. They are lined and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are three:

Those who think most, who do the most work, require most sleep. The time saved from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and

ostato. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all who are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake of themselves, and within a fortnight nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unlose the bonds of Sues Canal shares declined from 2,400 f. to sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule, and to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great Nature will never fall to write it cut to the observer, under the regulations just given.

PUT LIFE INTO YOUR WORK.

A young man's interest and duty both dic-

tate that he should make himself indispencable to his employers. He should be so industrious, prompt and careful that the accident of his temporary absence should be noticed by his being missed. A young man should make his employer his friend, by doing faithfully and minutely ale that is entrusted to him. It is a great mistake to be over nice and fastidious about work. Pitch in readily and your willingness will be appreciated while the "bigh-toned" young man who quibbles about what is and what is not his place to do, will get the cold shoulder There is a story that George Washington once helped to roll a log that one of his corporals would not handle, and the greatest emperor of Bussia worked with a ship wright in Eugland, to learn the business. That's just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alserity, take an interest in your employer's success, work as though the business was your own, and let your employer know that he may place absolute reliance in your word and on your act. Be mindful; have your mind on your business, be ause it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of the "boys" are thinking about. Take pleasure in work; do not go about it in a listless, formal manner, but with alacrity and cheerfulness, and remember that while working thus for others you are laying the foundation of your own success in life.

It is a sad fact that the Irish landlords import less claret than formerly and jump less stone walis.

Mignet, the historian, is the dean of the Freuch Academy. He was chosen to his seat among the Immortals in 1836, and has taken part in eighty elections of members. As there are only forty members, he has thus twice witnessed a complete change in the composition of the Academy.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The banquet to Mr. Phillips Thompson, the Globe's special commissioner to Ireland, in Albert Hall last night was a great success. Over one hundred gentlemen sat down, the party not breaking up until 4 a.m. I'he speeches were decidedly in favor of Canadian independence, especially those of three city journalists, Brooks and A. Pirie of the Telegram and James Fahey, of the World. Their remarks were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Thompson received an ovation and spoke at great length. Some Protestant gentleman refused to stand when the toast of the Queen was being drunk.

New Adbernsements.

### THE CARRION OF LANDLORDISM IN IRELAND,

The Map 24x30 contains he name and the number of acres in the estate of each great landlord. The landto de are classified according to their titles, and are represented as d ad animals, viz: Poudle Dogs, Hounds, Cura Rats, Cata Foxes, Crows, Sonkes, Hogs, Walves, &c, Will be mulled free to any address in Canada on receipt of price, 60c.

J. McARAN, Bookseller, 248 ST. JOSEPH STREET. AGENTS WANTED. "EN

INFORMATION WANTED. NFORMATION WANTED.

Linformation is wanted of Mrs. Edward Lynch, maiden name Catheri e Leady, oldest daughter of Michael Leady and May McGan, of Mulienganstown, Co. Westmeath, Ireland. She was a wirted about the year [810, came to America immediately after and s. tited in Montreal, Canada. She had two sisters, Margaret and Mary, and a brother William who came to America afterwards. Any information of her may be sent to the cditor of the Catholic Tribune, St. Joseph, Missouri or may be left at the office of The Post and True Witness.

24 8

### There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION

and a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of & the Digestive Organs, when the use of

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will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permament cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidnevs. Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order and perfect health will be the result. Ludies and others subject to SICK HEADACHE will find relief and permanent ours by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send ad dress for paniphiet, free, giving full directions HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.,

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Barglas-proof work. A sew seemed-barns Main bow in stock.

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"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACE/ has no equal for relieving pain, both interral and external. It cures Pain in the Sile, Back or Bowels, core Throat, Rheumatiam, Toothache, Lumbsgo and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Rellever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Oramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

#### MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will zelieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend opon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

### SCIENCE IN FU PROGRESS.

Thousands cured Ext. ... ... conchitis, diel!" Asthma and Lung dise es by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitule, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices:--(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th,

1880 )
We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Sonvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitia and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think tout such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit | and the tears came to his eyes. to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomsob and derauging digestion. These you." wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis. and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge.

### Common Sense in Medicine,

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit Dr. Souvielle departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

### THE PULLMAN CARS DECLARED NOT LIABLE TO CUSTOMS DUTIES.

A few weeks ago the collector of customs at Burlington, Vt., wrote to the United States Treasury Department at Washington requesting information upon the question whether the repairs and refurnishing of the Pullman cars which run between the States and Canada are liable to duty on the passage of such cars into the United States. The Secretary of the department answers that the Government has adopted the principle that cars running between Canada and the United States for international traffic, which might even be used to some extent for local traffic, were not to be regarded as importations liable to duty.

Disposition was taken without reference to the question of whether the cars were built in Canada or the United States. Upon the principle adopted that the cars when completely invalished in the first instance are not liable to duty, the Secretary saw no reason why the expense of refurnishing such cars under the circumstances should make the materials used for that purpose liable to customs duties, so that the Department will interpose no objection to the passage of such care free of duty when used in international tenffi.

He was a bachelor, had travelled extensiveiy, and could speak any language, dead or alive; but when he returned home the other day and talked to his sister's baby, and when it cried and was pacified by its mother saying..." Did his naughty warry uncle wuncle come homey womey and scarey warey my little putsey wutsey?" he just leaned over the back of the chair and wept.

EPPE'S COCOA GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocce, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins 1h and ib, labelled— "JAMES Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Errs's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon ase.

A DEATH-SENTENCE REVERSED. THE BERG OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

"Captain Mason used to be a drinker and a fighter bimself like the other Hickory Bayou boye," said Colonel Baker, the chairman of the Cairo (III ) Lecture Association. "He's ined the church now, but he always takes care of every drunken man he sees. See. he's putting Whiskey Bill into his waggon BOW 3

"But why does he interest himself so for Whiskey Bill?" I asked.

"Well, as I was saying, the Captain used to he a driuker and a fighter himself. He was sentenced to be shot once in the army for fighting. He struck an officer,-got on a drunken frolic, and---

"How did the Captain escape?" I asked. "Well," said the Colonel, "Mason, with a dozen fellows from the Hickory Bayon, enlisted in my regiment. He was a splendid soldier .- stways ready for battle .- one of the heat men in the regiment, but he would have his sprees. One day, about three weeks before the battle of Mission Ridge, Mason brought a canteen of whiskey into camp, and,

always generous, went to giving it to the boys. This was against the orders; so I in the guard bouse. Mason found out that the Major was after him with a squad of men, and full of deviltry, he commenced dostging around behind the tents to keep from being arrested. But pretty quick in trying to keep away from the men, he ran square against the Major."

"Here, you rescal!" said the Major, selzing him by the cost collar, without giving him a chance to explain, "Now you walk to the guard house ! I'll fix you, you scoun-

"But, in the excitement of the moment Mason knocked the Major flat, and then he

went and gave himself up." "What was done about it?" I asked. "Well, Mason was tried before a courtmartial for striking a superior officer, sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was sent to Gen. Jeff C. Davis to be approved. Then poor Mason was imprisoned on bread and water, with ball and chain to each foot."

"Did Gen. Davis approve the sentence?" "Yes, he approved it." "But how did Mason escape being shot?" "Weil, the next day, before the approved sentence arrived, came the battle of Mission Ridge, and our regiment was ordered forward Mason, of course, was in the rear, under quard, with a ball chained to his ankles. We heard the Rebel cannon in front all the forenoon. We knew there was a big battle on, and we needed all our men. So I rode to the have to leave him behind alone with his ball

and chain on till the battle was over." "Let me go with the boys, Colonel!" pleaded Mason. "I don't want to see the boys in a fight without me."

" But you might escape, Mason. You know there is a sentence hanging over you." "By heavens, Colonell you sin't going to

let the boys go into this fight without me!" "Got to Mason," I said. "I can't trust

came from Gen Davis for our regiment to subjected him to the process once, and after a move up and charge a rebel redoubt, and the slight choking sensation he became insenboys charged forward. It was an awful fight. Twice they enfliaded us, and the Rubel bullets down and resuscitated. The regaining of mowed down our men by dozens, while the

Rebel flag still waved on the redoubt. "'Colonel, you must capture that redoubt!" was the order that came from Gen. Davis. "Our men were now badly tired out, and

the dead and wounded lay all around us; but got our men together, and made the final charge. Gods! what a charge! My horse was killed under me. The men went forward in a shower of bullets. I thought they were going straight for that flag; then all at once they wavered. The bullets flew like lish. rain and the advance men were all shot down. There was no one to lead, and I Worcester to read the instructive books in thought all was lost. Just then I saw a man the public library instead of the trash has come rushing up from the rear. He grabbed a dead soldier's repeating rifle, pushed right through the dead and dying, reached the head, and pushed up the redoubt. The hoys saw him, took courage, and followed. In a moment I saw the brave fellow swing his rifle around him at the top of the redoubt, grasp the flag-staff and break it off, while the boys struggled up the side and emptied their guns into the retreating Rebels.

"The day was ours! As I came up I "' Who took the flag, boys?""

"It was Mason !" said the boys, and looking down I saw a broken chain and a shackle still on his ankle!" Then the narrator's voice choked him and

the tears came into his eyes.

" I couldn't help it, Colonel,' said Mason. I couldn't see the boys fighting alone; so I got the axe and pounded off the ball and chain, and now, Colonel, I'll back go and put 'em on again.'

" Go back and put them on again! I al most cried. 'No, sir! Mason, I'll put them on myself first. Then said the Colonel, I reflected that this wasn't military, and I told the brave fellow to stay with two of the

"That night," contined the Colonel. " I wrote over to Gen. Davis about Mason's bravery; how he captured the rebel flag and led the regiment to victory; in fact, saved the battle, and begged him if he had not approved Mason's sentence of death, to send it back to the Court unapproved. In an hour the messenger came back with the papers. The sentence had been approved before the battle, but General Davis took his pen and wrote across the bottom :

" The findings of the Court disapproved, Private Thomas Mason, for distinguished bravery in capturing a Rebel flag, promoted to a Second Lieute-arcy.

"What did Mason say when you told him about his promotion?" I saked. "Well," said the Colonel, "I read him the death-sentence, and its approval first. Mason sank down, his two fell on his arm, and I

filled with teers: " Well, Colonel, it is hard, but I can stand it if any one can.' " But here is another clause, Mason,' I said

heard a deep groun. Then he said, his eyes

On account of your splendid bravery yesterday you have been promoted to a Becond Lieutenantoy.

" What, me? Colonel, me?"

a : Yes, Lieut. Mason, you!' "Thank God! burst out and the bravest man in the Northern army stepped into his tent to send a streak of sunlight to cheer up his broken-hearted mother." "And that's the man who just lifted Whis-

ky Bill into his wagon !' "Yes, Bir, that's the man, and he's brave enough to do anything, from pulling down a Rebel flag to leading a drunken comrade out of a salcon."—Eli Perkins in the N. Y.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters sny, "How much better J. Macdonald, a native of the County Glenfather is since he used Hop Bitters." He is garry, Ontario; should be read by every one: disease decisred incurable, and we are so glad contains 64 pages of reading matter. For sale that he used your Bitters .- A lady of Boohes- | only by D. & J. Sadiler & Co., No. 276 Notre tor, N. Y .- Uties Herald.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The pecan crop of Texas this year is valued at \$2,000,000.

Prof. Huxley is to be invited to fill the chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. It is worth \$10,000 a year. The color line has extended into Canada.

Two citizens of Toronto were refused admittance to the skating rink because of their color. Emma Abbott, who is out west, is reported to be very lame. She hasn't broken her leg

nor sprained her ankle. She has only been

Vaccinated The "army" of the Prince of Waldeck whose daughter the Duke of Albany is about to marry, consists of a company in the Eightythird Prussian latantry regiment.

There was so much drunkenness in Salt Lake City, Utab, on the Christmas holiday, that the City Council passed a special ordinance forbidding the sale of intoxicating fiquors on New Year's Day. At an important sale of a celebrated stud

flock of Merino sheep in Victoria, Australia, a ram four years old brought the large sum of ordered my Major to areast him and put him \$7 000, while several others were sold for prices ranging from \$900 to \$2,250. An entire edition of the Vienno Neue Freie

Presse was recently confiscated by order of the authorities, for the reason that it contained several passages from Edmund Burke's "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontent." It is said that the railroad offices in Aus-

tria employ upward of three thousand vomen. They receive a salary of from \$5 to \$30 per mouth. They are invariably the near relatives of dead or active male employees of the road.

Rans scratched up a woman's garden as Pawtucket, and she poisoned them. To her borror, she saw the owner plucking them next day for the market, and her conscience gave her no peace till she had bought the lot at a price far above the butcher's offer.

At the funeral of Chief Justice Pierpoint of Vermont at Vergennes the preacher caused some resentment among the mourners by expressing sorrow that the decessed had " never given expression to those views which areconsidered necessary to the Ohristian."

When the Scotch express train arrived at Darlington, in England, the other morning at 2:30, two boys, brothers, aged 10 and 14 re-spectively, were found hanging on by the brake under one of the carriages. They had got on the train at Edinburgh, and intended to have gone on to London. The distance from Edinburgh to Darlington is 260 miles.

A Scotch agricultural journal has published an interesting list of farms in East Lothian (the cradle of high tarming) which have recently been relet. In one case the rept has fallen from £1.600 to £1.000, in another from £520 to £200, and in a third from £1,500 to £950. Altogether the rental of nine farms has been reduced from £10,535 to £7 634.

An Arkansas man, a reputable and prosperous farmer, says that the actual inconvenience "Then," continued the narrator, "the order of being hanged is very slight. Robbers sible, and so remained until he was taken conscioueness, however, was rather unpleasant.

The Institute of Science and Letters at Milan have decided upon opening an important competition, the object of which is to produce a satisfactory life of Leonardo da Vinci, about whose career so many doubts and discussions wise nowadays. The prize is 5,000 lire (\$1,000); the time allowed to competitors is four years. The work can be written in Latin, French, German, and Eng

A plan for inducing the boys and girls of been successful. It consisted in inducing the teachers in the school to make a practice of referring, in a casual manner, to the contents of interesting and solid works. Thus the youngsters have been led to choose a kind of reading matter which formerly lay unbeeded on the sheiver.

### Undertakers.

### CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assertment is now or hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burian Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

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### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUENEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1670. Dame Felo des cloyet dit Bellsia, or the City and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine Yon, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

property.
Montreal, 3rd January. 1892
T. & C. D. DE LORIMIER,
22.5 Plaintif's Attorneys'.

# DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 9th. The Sixteenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Two.

Present—The Hon. Mr. Justice-Jette.
Thomas Ligget, Henry Hamilton, Napoleon Larivee, Pierre Demers, et Antoine Alexandro Trottier, all of the City of Montreal, requires, the first four merchants the fifth, cashier of La Banque du Feuple, Demandeurs, vs. Martin Treace-y, of the City and observed of Montreal, gentleman, Defendeurs, and William Moor, of Lachone, to wit, of the Parish of st. Michel de Eachine, in the District of Montreal, sincemason, Adjudicatare.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs, Judal and Banch and of Counsels for the Plaintiff, masanuch as it appears by the return of J. A. Lepallieur, one of the Salliffs of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written that the Adjudicatare has left his demicide in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found to the instrict of Montreal, that the said Adjudicataire by an agreement the the Los of the Prench Language, in the new paper of the City of Montreal called La Minerve and twice in the English language, in the new paper of the Said oily called The true With ses, be notified to appear before this Court, and in the ones, and the reach capture the last insertion of such advertis—men, and upon the neglect of the said Adjudicataire. the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the negrect of the said Adjudicatoire to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.)

GEO. H. KERNICK

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of MONTREAL, in the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, No. 1,13, the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight two.

Present:—The Hon Mr. Justice Jette.
Dame Sarah Ann Burkett, of the City of Montreal, widow of the late George F. Reiniger, in his lifetime of the same place, contractor, and Gorge David Reiniger, of the said City of Montreal, contractor, Plainiffs, vs. Dame Sarah Adelia R iniger, heretofore of the City of Montreal, and now absent from this Province, wie of James Hersey, also heretofore of the said City of Montreal, and now absent from this Province, wie of James Hersey for the purpose of assisting his said wife and its me Florence Ro-setta Reiniger, of the said Cit, of Montreal, wife of Charles Ward, of the 'ity of Bostom, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, and the said Charles Ward, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, Defendurcose of authorizing his said wife, Defend-

America, and the said Charles Ward, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, Defendants.

If IS ORDERFD, on the motion of Messrs. Judah & Branchaud, of Counsels for the riaintiffs, insamuch as it appears by the return of J. A. Lapallieur, one of the Bailliffs of the Superior Court on the writ of automous in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants bame Sarah Adella. Beinger, Jame-Hersey and Charles Ward, have left their domicite in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants. Sarah Adella R-inlege, James Hersey and Charles Ward, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the Said city called La Mineree, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglicit of the said Defendants, Sarah Adella Reiniger. James Hersey and Charles Ward, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court, GEO, H. KERNICK, Court, GEO, H. KERNICK, Court, Cou

(By the Court, GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P. S. C.

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PRICE LANE & CO.,

36; BLEURY ST., Montreal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA!

Price 75 Cents.

No more fervent tribute to Ireland's devotion to the Faith bas ever appeared than this book from the pen of a French Missionary. It glows with enthus lasm and bears eloquent testimony to the truth of Father Burke's words: "Ireland's tree of Catholicity never yielded to any blash. She rases her head to-day as graceful, as battiul, as loaded with every flower of pomise and fuit of fulfiment as in the day when the dying hand of Patrick waved its last benediction over her, and when with his fainting and dying voice he made his ast prayer

fainting and dying voice he made his ast prayer to God that I reland might keep her faith until the end of time."

CHARTS

We call the attention of Agents to these new

and brilliant Series of Charts, which are finely

Price 50c each.

SACRED BEART JESUS,
SACRED HEART MARY,
POPE PIUS IX,
POPE LEO X-11.
OUR LADY OF LOURDES,
ST. ANN TEACHING THE BLKSSED

colored, varnished and mounted on rockers.

An Exploded Fallacy, -Among popular and professional fallacies which experience unchanged; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; waland scientific discovery have exploded is the belief, formerly very prevalent-that consumption is iccurable—that it must run its course and terminate fatally. Probably no development in medical science has done more to disabase men's minds of this prepostorous error, that the benign results which have for years past attended the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Gartsherrie, \$25.00; Summerlee, \$25.00; Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Langloan, \$25.00; Eglinton, \$23.50; Tried under the most unfavorable circum— Carnbroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs; stances and in various phases of lung and bronchial disease, this sterling medicine has that the standard of the standard language of th invariably been found to fully justify the opinion early formed of it by medical men. While it is not claimed that it will rescue from destruction lungs utterly disintegrated and worn out, yet the assertion is fully warganted by evidence that if used in time it will afford thorough and permanent relief. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Norte-BOP & LYMAN, Torouto.

### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1882. Money loaved on stocks at 5 to 6 per cent on call and time. Sterling Exchange is

The noticeable feature in local stocks this a.m. was the rise of 2 per cent in Dundas Cotton and it has leaked out that the dividend is 5 per cent and 2 per cent bonus. Other stocks were without much change and quiet Oity Passenger felt 1; to 130; bid and Gas went up 1 per cent to 1551 vid. At noon, Montreal was at 199 bid; Untario firmer at 60; Merchants at 1263; Commerce weaker at 1391; Montreal Telegraph slightly better at 1233; Richelieu at 53 and Dundas Cotton at 1384 bid.

Montreal stock sales-10 Montreal, 199; 50 Ontario, 591; 175 do, 60; 11 Eastern Townships, 120; 126 Commerce, 1393; 155 City Passenger, 131½; 145 do, 130½; 421 Gas, 155½; 100 do, 155½; 100 do, 155½; 185 do, 155¾; 125 Dundae, 138¾.

In the alternoon there was a fall of 1 in Montreel, City Passenger and Richelten. Dundss rose in bid, and other leading stocks were steady and unchanged.

Afternoon sales :-- 5 Montreal 199 ; 50 do 1983; 65 Merchants' 1263; 125 Commerce 1392; 100 Montreal Cotton 166; 25 City Passenger 1301; 75 do 130; 75 Gas 1551; 3 do 156}; 125 do 1553; 29 do 156; 75 do 155%; 50 Dundas 139

#### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

An increased activity in trade is noticed with the advance of the year and the prospects for the spring trade are gradually brightenium. During the week no less than three leading business houses of the city have become seciously involved, not being able to meet their liabilities. In two instances the difficulty was the result of carrying on too extensive a business for the capital invested. The ice bridge has at last taken below the city and the river roads are being made, and considerable improvement is expected in the retail trade in the course of the next week. Prices have ruled, on the whole, steady during the week and there is no prospect as yet of changes.

DRY Goods.—Retailers having to carry over very heavy stocks from the season just ending are not patronizing the travellers who are out with spring orders to such an extent as would otherwise be expected, but still some of our leading houses report the volume of orders quite up to expectations. Spring goods are continually arriving and the assorting of them is about all that is engrossing attention in most of our houses. Stock taking has begun by the city retail men preparatory to the spring trade. Prices are
do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00;

We quote:—adustrat, 102. 10

Milch Cows held on saie. At Sixtleth-Street
beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2 00 to 2 50;
yards horned cattle sold at 8c at 11to
per 1b, weights 5t to 10 cwt. At Harsimus
Cove yards prices were 9t to 12to per 1b.,
do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00;
weights 4t to 9t cwt. From 55 steady and remittances are, on the whole, good.

Boots and Shors .- Manufacturers are at present time somewhat perplexed with the large number of orders they are receiving and trade throughout is wonderfully brisk. Travellers are securing a good number of spring orders and it is reported by some houses that they have orders at present in hand for as many goods as they had shipped up till May last year, Many notes full due on the fourth of next month, and that date is consequently regarded as a great test day. We quote:-Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 300; men's calf boots, \$3 to 375; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 140; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2; men's buff and pebbled bal-morals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 140; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.10; do split baimorals, 75c to 90c; do prurella balmorais, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff to 60c: do prunella balmomis, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen. \$3 75 to \$6.

GROOERIES .- There is but very little stirring and prices may be considered steady. Granulated sugar has, however, been reduced the 4th advance lately made in it, and Valencia raising are higher and not obtainable \$2 80. under 9c. In fact, the decrease in prices of fruits from the holiday figure has not yet been reached The tea and coffee trade is quiet, pending the decision in the question regarding the removal of the duties. Teas-Japan, common, 221c to 250; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 38e to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c ' to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.—Granulated, 9fc to 9fc; Yellow refined, 71c to 840. Syrups and Molasses-Bright 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 59c; fair, and prices were unchanged. Dealers look 51c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 57c for larger supplies of frozen beef, mutton and to 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar bonss, 36c to 40c. Coffee—Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracuibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 171c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; ter many of their hogs early in the season. chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices-Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to meal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 20c; Jamaica ginger, unbi, 17c to 21c; to 180; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 10.

Occhin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to Grain—Oats, per bag, \$1 to \$1 05; peas, 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.10; buckwheat, \$1 35 to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; musto \$1 40 per bag. tard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, un Vegetables.—Po limed, 85c to 950; limed, 65c to 90n. Valencia raisins, 810 to 93; ourrants, 610 to bbl, \$3; per bushel, 750 to 800; Mon-710; layer raisins, \$2.95 to \$3.20; aultanas, treal cabbages, per 100, \$4 to \$6; lettuce, "That reminds me," said a gentleman 111 to 121; lcose muscatel, new \$3.00 to per dozen, \$1.50; celery, per doz, 400 to 500; present, for an amusing case. There is a

\$3.15; Loodon layers, \$3.35 to 340; nuts nuts, 8c to 11c; filberts, 10c to 101c; figs, 10c to 15c.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- As is usual at this time of the year the general hardware trade is characterized by inactivity, but prices are firm and remittances good. The latter may also be said of the iron trade. We quote as follows :- Siemens, \$25 00; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I C, \$6 00 to \$6 25; Coke, IC, \$5 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 12kc. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per 1b, 111c to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4.25; do Tire, \$3.50 to \$4.00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c.
Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75;
spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per
100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, \$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:— Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.60 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$335 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5 60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Puttern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut,

Canada Pattern, \$3 60. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The demand has improved somewhat during the week Bi-carb prices are unchanged. soda \$3.10 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$150 to \$2.00; bi-chromate of potash, 13 to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystals, 20c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c to 34c; caustic soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to do \$1,840; 20 do \$1,867. Jan. 17th, 2 do 160; sal sods, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per \$200; 4 do \$575; 13 do \$1,033; 41 do keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 51c to \$3,991. Jan. 18th, 5 do \$645; 10 do \$934; 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.25; 2 do \$225; 11 do \$1,615. Jan. 19th, 4 do morphia, \$2 60 to \$2 90; caster of, 10c to 10]; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to \$1,925; 2 do \$175; 3 do \$390; 4 do \$353;

LEATHER.—There is a good demand for prime slaughter sole and calf leather, especially for lighter grades of the former. There is also a steady demand for buff and We quote:-Hemlock Spanish pebble. We quote:—Hemiock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 243c to 25 lc; No 2, B A, 23c to 24 lc; No 2, ordinary, 22 lc to 23 lc. Buffalo solo, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 140 to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

FISH-Are quiet at unchanged prices. We quote:-Labrador berrings at \$6 25 to 6 50; at 3c to 4c. A few smaller sales were re-North Shore Salmon, \$19, \$29 and \$21 for Nos. 2, 3 and 1; British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bri; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 halt-bris, \$3 25 dry cod, \$4 75 to \$5; green do, \$5 50 to \$5.75 for No. 1, \$4 25 to \$4 50 for No. 2; mackers!, No. 2, \$6 00 to \$6 50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4 50 to \$4 75.

Funs .- Offerings of raw furs are not so plentitul as might hace been anticipated. We quote:-Muskrat, 10c. to 12: marten, 1 00 to \$1.25; mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$3 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c ; skunk,

Wook.-Steady and unchanged at Greasy Cape, 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 37c, and unassorted, 30c.

Hidden Market steady. We quote:
\$6 50, \$7 50 and \$8 50 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1

respectively; calf-skins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.20.

Ous .- Market improving in cod, seal and linseed oils. We quote Newfoundland cod oil, 54c to 57c; steam refued seal, 57c to 60c; linseed oil, 75c raw, and 77c boiled. and 72c to 74c raw.

PETHOLEUM .- There is no improvement in the demand. Stocks here are heavy and prices easier. We quote car lots at 18c to 184c here; broken lots at 194c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to 22c.

Salt. - Unchanged at 65c for elevens, and 67c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and ing patronymics is common in the States, not Eureka, \$2.00.

A 2.30 p.m. despatch from Liverpool read:—Breadstuffe firm, except Corn, which is dull. Spring Wheat higher at 9a 11d to 10s ten years, so much so that the 8d: Red, 10s 3d to 10s 11d; White, 10s 4d to Canadian Government has appropriated a balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c | 10s 7d; Club, 10s 9d to 11s; Corn, 5s 11]d. fund to induce them to come back, and has Weather fice.

Here the market for Flour was steady, and rather more active than before. The sales | lieu of the co'ons is Piopolis, and as it is quite included 125 bris Spring Extra at \$6, 3 cars | a religious community I hardly think that Strong Bakers' at \$7.85, 100 Fine at \$4.75, many will take the advantage the Govern-250 Outario Bags at \$2 90, and 200 do at

Canada Red Winter wheat is quiet at \$1 46 to \$1 47; and Spring at \$1 45 to \$1.46; peas 77c to 78c per 60 lbs on track; oats 381c to

Sales amounting to about 400 page of selected Morrisburg and Brackville butter are reported from the country. The price paid was 200. Best Townships butter is quoted here at 20c to 22c, while other descriptions range from 1Sc to 21c. Kamourasks, 14c to 15c. Creamery, choice, 26c to 27c. Unoice cheese is held at 12½c to 13c. Eggs range from 18c to 22c for old and new held stock. Pork is firm at \$20 to \$21 per br!, and lard at 14c to 141c per lb. Dressed hogs firm at \$8.60 to \$8 75 per 100 lbs. Ashes Puts are firm at \$5.10 to \$5.20 per

MONTREAL STREET MARKET-JAN. 24. In consequence of the very cold weather the amount of business done was not large pork as soon as the ice bridge is in good con-dition, but the receipts will, it is thought, fail below those of last year, particularly of pork, high prices having induced farmers to slaugh-

100 lbs.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; buck-wheat flour, \$2 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; corn-

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bug, 1\$ to who have disliked the Irish east of their \$1 10; carrots, per bushel, 600; onlons, per names have adopted the style of La Ferte

Montreal turnips, per bushel, 500; marrows, 10c each; beets; per bushel, 50c; Brussels; sprouts, \$1 20 per dozen; parsnips, 60c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$4. Montreal Fameuse, \$3 to \$3 50; American pears,\$8 to \$9; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$7 50; oranberries, 50c per gal, \$12 per bbl ; Valencia oranges, \$5.50 to \$6 00 per case; Jamaica \$8 to \$9 per bbl; lemons, \$5 per case.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but. ter, per lb, 25c to 25c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; packed, 19c to 22c.

Poultry-Fowls, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks per pair, 75c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; turkeys, per 1b, 9c; geese, 7c. MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 12c

mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 8c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8 50.

Fish.—Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 12½c; pike and lobsters, per lb, 10c; white fish, per 1b, 10c to 12c; halibut, per 1b, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per 1b, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 121c to 150; fresh herrings, 30c per doz: smelts, 12c.

GAME -Partridges, 60c to 70c per brace black ducks, \$1 to \$1 25; hares, 25c to 30c pigeons, 25c to 30c; snowbirds, 25c per

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Jan 31. There existed a very fair demand during the week for good working borses. Americans were operating more extensively, and there was some enquiry also from local BOUTOBS.

Snippers here this week were :-- 0 D Westcott, Oneonta, N Y; J H Boshart, Lowville, N Y; B Schoolcraft, ditto; A G Boshart, ditto : Jas Fray, Kutztown, Penn ; A E Austin, Meriden, Conn; N F Benson, New Haven, Conn; D Lawrence, Burlington, Vc; C F Butters, Lowell, Mass; Geo J Leonard, Boston, Mass; E Gogin, Lowell, Mass; H & A Allan, Portland; S D Clarke, Springfield, Mass; J P Davis, ditto, and W Inglis, Gran-

by, Vt. The exports over the border were as follows: Jan. 14th, 19 horses, \$1,780.50; 16 £261; 17 do \$1,708; 9 do \$1,063.50; 19 do 22 do \$1,963.50.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-JAN. 23 In consequence of the large off-rings last week the supply of stock was considerably less than for several market days, but still more than equal to the demand. Fully 200 head were in the yards at Viger Market, a large proportion of which were from the West and the Eastern Townships, and the remainder from points nearer the city. The "taking" of the ice bridge near the city will be the means of augmenting the receipts in the near future. Price & De lorme, city traders, sold out 15 head at 41c to 130; Roberts & Wilder, Lennoxville, a car load at 3c to 41c; C Chute, Compton, 20 head, at 3c to 423, and M Benoit, a small lot, ported, and 5c per ib. was realized in one or two instances Mr. Provencher, of Nicolet, made a few sales on p.t. There were about a dozen sheep which sold at \$4 to \$5.50 each. Small lots or treebly killed hogs were quoted at \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

In New York trade was slow in live stock. although the demand was fair for horned cattle, which closed weak. Sheep and Lamps declined lc per ib. Calves were very dull. Milch Cows held on sale. At Sixtleth-Street yards horned cattle sold at 8c at 111c per lb., weights 5} to 10 cwt. At Harsimus weights 41 to 91 cwt. From 55 to 56 lb. has been allowed net; the best steers to hand obtained 57 lb net. Quality poor to fair, with a good top. Coarse quality calves, lean and poor, sold at 31c to 41c per is; when meal-fed and less lean, 5c to 510 per lb; veals, 7c to 9c per lb. Sheep sold at 4c to 61c per lb; lambs, 71c to 71c per lb; mixed flocks, 61c per lb; Ewes, 51c per lb. The flocks as above reported ranged from coarse to good. Hogs on live weight, \$6.50 to \$6.70 per cwt.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

HOW FRENCH CANADIANS TRANSLATE THEIR NA-TIVE NAMES-BETTER FOR THEM IN BUSI-

A writer in the Buffalo Courier, finding French Canadian barber called Walker instead of La Marche, was told that men did business better in the United States when they bore English names. The practice of thus changamong Frenchmen born, but among immi graut French Canadians. The speaker said -There has been a wonderful in pour of French Canucks for the past et aside lands for returning Frenchmen in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. The ches ment offers of home-steading. Now, while these people retain in their native country all the characteristics which merked their race since their forefathers settled under Champlain or the Hundred Associates, just as soon as they come here they gin to become Americanized, throw off their French names in favour of translations acr adaptations, and relax their obedience to the rules of the Church. People named Leblanc become White, Whitesede, Whitestone, or Whittlesea; Lenoirs change to Black, Black, Blake'ey, and Blackburn. The Lapierre 8 become either Stones, Peters, or Petersons the Blanchets become Whites, the Charpentiers change off to Carpenters, the Tailliefers twist their names into Tallifer or Tollifree, and the Churbonnesux into Shorbono A relative of Lleut. Governor Cauchon of Manitoba, resides in St. Paul, Minnesota, and rejoices in the name of House. Tetus have been known to change to Headsworth. A Mr. Lemieux whom I knew in Three Rivers, flourishes as Mr. B-st in Toledo, and a Mr. Leduc, who failed in Quebec, is Mr. Duke in an Ohio town. Mr. Bureau does not undergo much transformation as Mr. Burrows. but when Mr. Laframboise flourishes as Mr Raspberry, as you can see by the Chicago directory, the change is a funny one. The Ledrus are not loth to change their names to Drew, nor the Martells to Hammersley. All the Lebiuns and Bruneaus become Browns. The Moilleurs have no difficulty in becoming Millers, nor the Masses in changing to Moss or Massey. Letourneau is swapped for Turner, Lariviere for Rivers, and La Ferte for Laff rty And that reminds me that some Laffortys

printer in Detroit whose parents were honest Wexford people named Doran. He was ashamed of his Irishry, and so changed his name from Richard Doran to Richard Do R in He was elected school inspector, and when one of his brothers was being congratulated on the event, he spoke out : 'He's no Doran

now, but Do Ran. Do Ran, did he? an where the devil did Do run to?" "You can find plenty of people of French descent on this side," resumed the first speaker, " who bear the name of King, but whose progenitors were called Roy or Leroy Leroi. Dery is a common name in Lower Canada, but it has been changed to Derry or Derrison. Baby (pronounced Bawbee) is an honorable name coming down from an illustrious ancestry, yet there is a young lawyer in Detroit who spells his name Bauble while his father across the river in Windson retains the old patronymic. The name Persil has been transformed into Parsley, and I know a party who was born a L'hommedien, who has gone so fai as to saddle upon his family the fearful name of Manogod. Lecouture translates essily into Tailor, and Painchaud is quickly corrupted into Pauchot. Lemoine, a grand name, has been transformed into Monk, and there have been Dufresnes who were toadyish enough to call themselves Dufferin. I could give you a queer list of names if I had time of Frenchmen who have Americanized themselves in this way, and who are to be found all through New England and the luke cities since the Canadiau exodus commenced, and some of them are funnier than the change into Walker from Marche.

Acw Advertisements.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted the Hon, the Minister and address." D Police Clothing supplies," and addressed to the Hon, the Minister of the Interior. Ottawa, will be received up to noon Saturday, 28th

January
Printed forms of Tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at the Dopartment.

No Tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of all articles except leather, may be seen at the Department.

No payment will be made to n-w-papers in

ser ing this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

FRED WHITE,

Comptroller,

Ottawa, January 9th, 1882.

1 Deputy Minister

Of the Interior.

24 1

Ov-18:0 stammerers have been cured by use during the past three years. Test monials, do free. Address Stammering Institute. London Ont. Testimonial.—I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cared. I am perfectly satisfied. JUSEPH NDERSON. Theological States of the property of dent, Queen's University, Kingston Ont. 24 C

WANTED-A Good gardener who understands the cultivation of who understands the cultivation of flowers. A middle-aged man preferred; must nave good references. A diress, THOS. 100DDRfDGE, Brockville, out.

Fancy Plush Ribbons that were 20c are now

Elegantly bound in Cloth, with an artistic Shamrock-wreathed Cross on side, in ink and Ladies' Linen Collars that were 15c are now gold.

Reantiful Kid Gloves that were 50c are now

Ladles' Corsets that were 75c are now 43c. Splendid lot of Hamburg Edgings for 2c and 3c

Eplendid Ribbons that were 75c are now 25c. Children's Wool Gloves that were 250 are 150. Splendid Fringes that were 35c are now 5c.

Lined Kid Gloves that were \$1.10 are now 50c

Raw Slik, double fold, 50c per yard. Table Oovers 890 per yard. Table Linen 15c per yard. Linen Towels 3c per yard. Canton Flannel 8tc per yard. Cretonnes 10c per yard. Unbleached Cotton 4c per yard

White Cotton 6c p :r yard. Horse Blankets \$1.37 per pair. Carriage Rug \$1.57.

### S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL.

UNEQUALLED IN

Pone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability WILLIAM HNABE & CO., Nos. 204 & co6 W-st Baltimore St., Baltimore, 8 No 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. U

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### C CARSLEY'S PRICES!

Children's Hose Wool that were 20c are now

Ladies' Fancy Collars that were 20c are now

### CARSLEY'S PRICES!

Lace Curtains 64c per pair. Fancy Flannel Shirtings 10c per yard.

ST. ANN TEACHING THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

ST JOSEPH WITH INFANT JESUS.
THE ANNUNCIATION.
HOLY WAY OF THE CROSS.
THE LAST SUPPER.
THE MADONNA OF ST. SIXTUS.
CRUCIFIXION.
VIRGIN AND OH LD.
INFANT NAVIOUR WITH BLESSED
VIRGIN AND ST. JOSEPH.
THE HERTH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
THE LORONA ION OF THE BLESSED
VIRGIN.
OUR LORD CARRYING THE CROSS.
FATHER BURKE.

FATHER BURKE. MAP OF IRELAND.

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FIRST BOY .- "I say, Billy, what is he trying to do up there?" SECOND BOY.—"Decker-ate the monument I suppose, you know he is always trying to post his bills on Weber. Come, let's give him a toss."

THIRD BUY.—" Never mind, he can't reach up to it anyhow, and here is the police a-coming." POLICEMAN.—"Come down sir, instantly, you have been trying to deface that monument long enough."

BILL-POSTER.—"These are S. B. M.'s bills, let me stick them up for five minutes and I will pay you well."

POLICEMAN.—" Clear off immediately, and don't let me find you at that work again.—(Exit Bill-poster.)