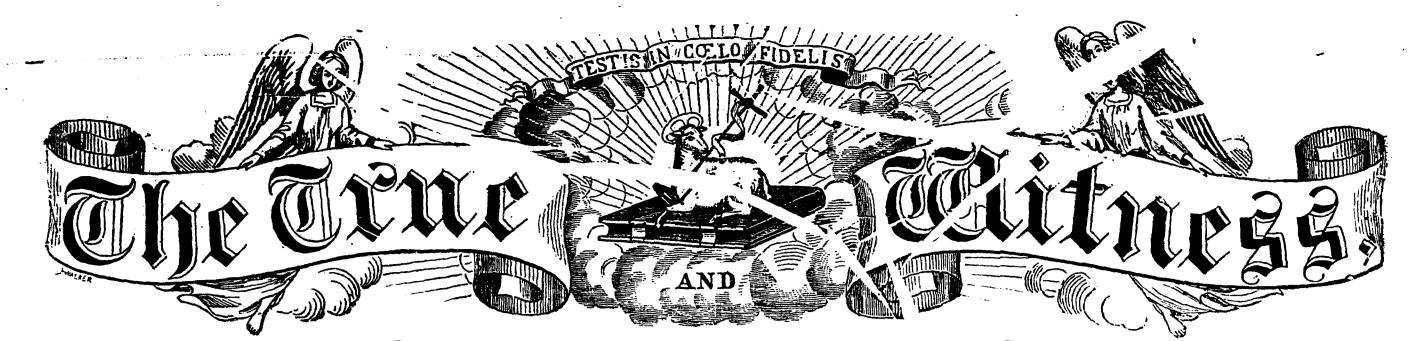
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CATHOLIC CHRONIC JLE.

VOL. XXX.-NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1, S80.

THELATE MR. B. DEVLIN.

Arrival of the Remains.					
			-		
THE	BODY	BORNE	ΒY	MOURNERS	
THE FUNERAL ON MONDAY					

As it was announced on Saturday that the remains of the late Mr. Devlin would arrive at o'clock, but long before that hour the the Bonaventure Station at 9:20 o'clock, it of the St. Lawrence Hall were crowded by a was generally supposed that it would be even a later hour ere the arrival. In the expecta glimpse of the procession. The police had tion, however, a large number of persons wer. considerable difficulty in keeping back the disappointed, and what was a most nousual the body lay, and it was fully half-past two occurrence took place, namely the arrival of o'clock before the different societies we reable the cars at 9 o'clock, or twenty minuter to form in line of procession. A few minutes ahead of the advertised time. Al. this unexpected event though War means of keeping a number the of persons from attending the reception of the remains, still when the shell containing the coffin was disembarked at the station there could not have been less than 3,000 persons, a large number considering the early hour and the change made in the despatch of the train. A fine hearse, the property of Mr P. Doran, was in attendance, but the strong and willing men present declined to use it for the purposes of carrying the remains, and the empty hearse was driven in from the sad procession. The casket which the deceased was encased in was then lifted on the shoulders of loving and sorrowful friends, and thus carried to the St. Lawrence Hall, which had been tastily decorated by Mr. Doran, assisted by the Sisters of Providence from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, St. Denis street. The walls are hung with alternate strips of black and white, and mortuary wreaths of elegant design are attached to the drapery around the room. A number of chandeliers are placed in the hall, and several statuettes of angels serve to embellish the place. Among the other deccrations, a magnificent harp and cross, both of large size, and beautifully constructed, occupied positions on either side of the room. They were the property of Mr. Alfred Perry, Jr., of the Elmwood Flora Company. The body, which is placed in the

At the conclusion of the service the procession was re-formed, and the sad cortege re wound its way to St. Lawrence Hall. The ody was no sooner deposited in its former esting place than a mass of people struggled to gain admittance to the room ; but the door was sternly closed, and a guard of police kept the crowd at a distance. When the remains were again arranged in state the doors were repened and the people admitted. The arangements were excellent, for those who ewed the body passed down on the other ide of the coffin and out by another door, hus preventing confusion by making way for those who were yet pressing forward.

Three Thousand in Procession The last obsequies connected with the leath of the late Bernard Deviin took place on Monday, when his remains were corigned to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery The funeral was announced for two deuse throng of people anxious to catch a crowd from the door of the room in which ater the City Band struck up Cambier's Dead March, and the vast assemblage began to move along Craig street to the Place d'Armes Hill The following was the order of procession :---

	THE PROCESSION.
Grand	Marshals : Alf. Perry, J. Cloran, and J. P. Doyle.
	File of Police.
	Firemen.
	Mayor and City Officials.
100 off	rince of Walts Rifles, under command of Col. Bond.
	THE REARSE.
H Hini jr, M P	Bearera—Chief-Justice Dorion, Dr W gaton, Mr Justice Monk, Mr J McShane, P. Ald Nelson, M P P. W O'Brien, Li- gan, J H Isancson, N P. Mr R Roy, City
	ad, the D D Maximum Dama and Ma

Attorn. y, Mr F B McNamee, President S Patrick's Society.

Members of the Bar.

City Ban J. Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society -Marshal, Governay. Wilson's Band. St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society-John

O Brien, Marshal. St. Patrick's Temperance Society. St. Patrick's Benefit Society. Hugh O'Con-

THE LUCAN 'TRAGEDY. Tuesday night about 3:30 or 4 o'clock to get

with nim; i then went two oed with nim; i too oed with oed was not n; too oed with oed was not n; too oed with nim; i too oed with oed was not n; too oed with nim; i too oed with nim; i The constable interests of the best of the constable. Incluys is a constable interests of the best of the constable interests of the best of connections, and Mr. Hugh McMahon, wall, when James Carroll cause to arrest not know. Consider the constable is and when the cause to arrest not know. The Town Hall being large is the old man Donnelly ; Carroll had a candle in to the Coroner-I could not say; I don't the defendants. The Town Hall being large is his hand when he came to the door. I whow how many. I don't the crush of spectators anticipated. It is the McMahon objected to this evidence is the MacMahon - I'erhaps two or three is a string that of the water without Carroll being present. for the crush of spectators anticipated. It Mr. MacMahon objected to this evidence. To Mr. MacMahon-Perhaps two or three, has been asked, but not satisfactorily auswer, without Carroli being present. Whose faces were not blackened, and who h d until this afternoon, whether the prison of the Coroner Attorney held that the accused add not know. The Crown Attorney held that the accused add not know. Free now numbering 13, would be brought be-ore the Coroner's Jury or not? I am in a possible wrong in continuing the ex-brought from London. The brothers Patrick are described with the any number of without or a Juror-Part of these men were in the und William are using covery legitimeted are coveried out there might he any number of without when L came from under the and such and rtion in their power to assist the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty in pro-uring information and evidence, pending the

was on fire, and old man Whelan said I was our cutter to go to Granton; the old man draming ; he then put on a fire, and told me to warm my feet; I then told him to call the boys Donnelly came down to our house to get some

LONDON, February 10 — But little has trans-pired to-day in regard to the Donnelly tragedy. The excitement has quite calmed lown. It is not likely the preliminary ex-lown. It is not likely the preliminary ex-told me father wanted me home; my mother max ptill we would go over and quench the fire. id they said no, they were afraid they would t killed; I said there was a whole pile of a come there, and they chased the of out of the b use, and that I though the imination will tast long, as a clear has been of de mut. Ingaged to take down the evidence. County Mr. Donnelly and feed the things while When the maxed me did I ever get up at night; Constable Pope left for the scene of the mut. Iter this morning, bearing special orders to the Chief of Police from the County Crown Autorney in reference to the working of the mand sat down for a while; Tom told the said. "Tis on fire;" he, Whelau then went bouse and got warm; Tom and Johnny came flight et through the window, and the old maxe mous letter, stating that if he made a tramp mong the Orangemen and and Protestauts of Biddulph and McGillivray, he could col-bect all the money he wanted to meet his ergal expenses. The writer said he would buse; we sat there for a while, and he told sivinge hereafter. Ltcax, February 10.—Squire Peters has Bridget to get a few apples; after we bad them there was too much. Here that I knew on the weit to get a few apples; after we bad them there was too much. buse; we sat there for a while, and bold protect all the money he wanted to meet his prove in the stack and threw down some feed to the weit to get a few apples; after we bad them there was no other person. Ltcax, February 10.—Squire Peters has Infination will last long, as a clerk has been rold me to put on my coat and go down with fold in-ngaged to take down the evidence. County Mr. Donnelly and feed the things while Whet voman and Tom were killed; old man LUCAN, February 10. --- Squire Peters has Bridget to get a few apples; after we had them of there was too much be been ordered here from London at an early eaten the old man said his prayers, and was no other person nour to--morrow morning, as more information told me to take off my boots and go to bed geen; I did not know to the ball hefers him. This is re-with him; I then went into bed with him; I told you; I did not re-

brought from London. The brothers Patrick statick in an manual of the objection work with the static of the static of the objection when I came from under the ord and under the ord and william are using every legitimate ex- carried out there might be any number of thicken when I came from under the ord and under the ord and the face of the objection of the obje

Mr. MacMahon entered his protest against fof the three men I knew ; I saw a lot of more the investigation going on. feet when under the bed.

nvestigation before the magistrates in the The Coroner decided that, on the advice of By the Coroner-I peeped out when I say sty on Thursday next, because the conclusion the Crown Attorney, he would continue the them; I was not looking out all the time; By the Coroner-I peeped out when I saw St. Patrick's Temperance Society. St. Patrick's Benefit Society. Hugh O'Con-nor, Marshal. Irish Catholic Society. Thos. Davis, Mar. 'be cause thereof; leaving to the Magistrates' be noted in the minutes On account of mize). Irish Catholic Society. Thos. Davis, Mar. 'be cause thereof; leaving to the Magistrates' be noted in the minutes On account of mize). Irish Catholic Society. Thos. Davis, Mar. 'be cause thereof; leaving to the evidence brought innes Carroll being implicated oy the evidence would be taken until 'ourt to say whether the evidence brought innes of Carroll being implicated of the total that no evidence would be taken until

ence of Connors th

TERMS: \$1.50 per anunn In advance.

THE HOVELS OF IRELAND.

We have received a pamphlet (written by liss Fanny Parnell, sister of the great Obtructionist) from Thomas Kelly, New York, publisher. It goes over the Irish land quesion in a masterly manner, laying bare the miserable system which has caused "novels n Ireland." The following prelace by Charles Stewart Parnell is appended to the work of lis øister :—

Property is made for man, and not man for property." It is on this axiom that we base our "e-

ent movement, which is directed-int igainst property or its rights-but against he abuse of those rights.

When Madame Roland said, as, passing to her doom, she looked up at the statue of Liberty, "Oh, Liberty, how many crimes have wen committed in thy name !" it was not bosause she loved or revered liberty the less : it was against the abuses perpetrated under its insign that she protested. So now go we protest against a system which has turned an nstitution that was founded for t's weilbeing of the greater number, and of .he most industrious classes, into a mere instrument for the bonefit of the smallest number

the freethinkers of the present day against the eachings: of the Gospel is, that they are rank communit m, and that our Lord was utterly guorant of political economy in all its oranches.

The idea, therefore of the divine rights of roperty has ; had its growth, not amongst ducated min ds, but amongst what I must all, for want . of a better torin. the "unclucated ection" of the upper classes. These are some of then i property holders. Some of them own ne property except debts; but both kinds are alike ignorant. They have eard from babyl food up that the world exists out for them and the rest of fashionable soci-·ty. They have theard that all the outside world is "rabble." If they possess property, they believe it is their own innate enperiority that has placed it in their handy If they ion't possess it, why; they believe they will

soon get it by a rich marriage, or by some ucky haul in Wall sireet, or by some legacy om an apoplectic uncle. In any case, pro serty, once theirs, brings no duties with it, nd may be used as seemeth good unto their When I say that this section of the upper lasses is uncoucated and ignorant, I do not nean to say that they do not know how to end or write, or that they have not, once upon a time, learned enough about bistory to now that there was once a man named George Washington, who ruined the country y separating it from England ; but I mean hat their minds are wholly undeveloped, that their powers of reasoning are in an empryo condition, that they have never had any ntellectual training, and that they worship me God, and that God is their Class. Genlemen and cads is their division of this world. For the million or so of "gentlenen," everything. For the fifty million of ads, nothing. Such persons are always very rampant in opposition to all reforms. l'heir influence, however, is limited to a certain portion of the press, and to a porion of fashionable society. It is upheld for a time by the vaporings of the mighty army of andies, who surround the charmed inclosure if high life, and leave no stone unturned to tain ever so slight a footing therein. In England, when a man has retired from some plebeian occupation, his first care is to get a langing-on-place on the outer rail of high metery. To do this he joins the Tories, and becomes more Tory that the Torles themselves. We see precisely the same thing under changed conditions here A few ignorant or selfish persons belouging to the upper crust," a few newspapers who are the padies of these persons, and a great number if would-be aristocrats-such is the poor naterial of which the opposition to reforms in favor of the masses is usually composed. From such antagonists we have nothing to fear. We hold that there is no such thing as absolute property in land. Many people go outher, and say that there is no such thing as property in land at all-that land cannot bebought and sold, because no man has a right to anything in it except what he produces. byionsly, it we adopted this theory, wehould not hold that landlords should be compensated for their land, nor that it shouldhe made as easy to buy and sell a piece of land as if it were a bale of cotton, nor that a. farmer's proprietary should be established. We do, however, uphold there things, becausewe think they are the only practical notions for our present state of society, because the adoption of the communal system of land, whether it be in itself good or bad, could not. he accomplished without the most tremendons revolution that has ever taken place in the world, and because, leaving opicions. baside, a farmer's proprietary has been found to work well-quite well enough for any country-and we whink it is a good thing to leave well alone. I would suggest in connection. with this that the Prussian system of issuing honds to the landlords would be far better than paying them in cash, and that of coursethe credit of the English government being so good, it ought not to be necessary for the Irish peasant to pay nearly as much interest

centre of the room, is enclosed in a metallic casket, and presents a calm and placid ap pearance, although the face is considerably emaciated. The inscription on the plat bears the simple words : "Bernard Devlin." On the arrival of the body at the Hall the

doors were closed for some time in order to allow the friends of the deceased to gaze upon the form of their departed relative in undiaturbed peace. After a short time the doors were opened, and a general rush was made for admission. During the day crowds of persons er, Q.C., G.M. Arres, Q.C., M. Branchaud, Q.C., of all ages, nationalities and political ideas. Wm Robiuson, Q.C. Joseph Duhamel, Q.C. thronged the mortuary chapel, and although Rudolph Laflamme, Isre Minister of Justice, there was such a rush at times as to almost F Mackenzie, ex-M P, Messes H J Kavanagh. overflow the hall, the best order possible was DR McGibbon, LO David, J P Seston, D maintained, owing to the perfect arrange-ments made by the Murshals, Messre, Alfred O Quimette and J B Rolland. Rev Fathers Perry and Joseph Cloran. During the day the two daughters of the deceased and his only son were brought into the presence of the dead, and the scene which then took place (Jathedral, for the bell of that church was most heartrending. The grief of the hegan to toll, and continued until young ladies especially was most ead to be the end of the procession had passed. The hold, and it became necessary to remove them after a few moments. The body arrived herin charge of Mr. Charles Devlin, of Aylmer. brother of the deceased, who had been travelling with the remains for nin-days and nights. The throng which visited the hall during the day was augmented an night by a continuous influx of persons. among whom were many ladies, and the scene presented was one solemnly grand. It is es a College Gates the firemen and solders halted timated that from morning until about team to allow the procession to pass, when they o'clock, when the doors of the Hall were retraced their steps homeward. closed to the public, not less than 30,000 per sons gamed whon the features of the decensed An occasion for considerable comment wa-

presented by the absence of a guard of honor from the ranks of the corps which the deceased had so ably commanded in his lifetime.

This morning, commencing at half-past o'clock, a Graud Requiem Mass (harmoniz d) the following reply :-for the repose of his soul, was celebrated. A an early hour this moruing the room in which the body lay in state was crowded by people anxious to look upon the remains of the celebrated lawyer and politician. Short-ly after eight o'clock the procession was formed. The pall-bearers were-on the right hand side of the hearse, Messra George Murphy, P Carroll, M Hart and M Tracy; on the left hand side, Messre T Patton, F Dolan D Lyons and M Donovan. Following the bearse came the mourners, Chas Devlin au-O J Devlin, brothers of the deceased, and Frank Devlin, his son. The procession was nearly half a mile in length, and included, besides other private citizens. the members of the different Irish societies Among those who followed the remains to St. Patrick's Church were Messra Edward Murphy, J W McGauvran, ex-M P P, J Mchane, M F P, - Sexton, J B Lane, F B leNamee, C Barry, Richard Harrington, S. Quinn, E Roy, City Attorney, and others.

In the ohurch the high and side altars and pulpit were heavily draped in black. There were many hundrade present before the body arrived, and in a few minutes subsequent the sacred edifice was filled. The large choic was under the management of Mr. Theriault distress? and the singing was particularly impressive and grand. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Dowd, who was assisted by Rev. Fathers Leolair and Callaghan, the deacon nd sub descon 'respectively,' and 'Rev'. Fathers Regan, S.J.; Jones, Lory and Pickard.

t. Ann's Total Abstinence Society-J. D Quinn, Marshal. St. Gabriel's Temperance Society-John

Coogan, Marshal. Shamrock Lacrosse Club-Marshal, John

Hoobia.

Then followed representatives of different national societies, private citizens, etc. Among the gentlemen representing the Bar were Judges Jette, Cross, Drummond, Rain-ville, and Bradsbaw, Sheriff Chaveau Messrs Lacoste, M. Wurtele, Q. C. E Car-Salmon and Ryan were also in the procession A pleasing incident took place when the funeral was passing the English hegan to toll, and continued until the end of the procession hud passed. The route of the procession was lined with spec ntors, along St. James to McGill atreet, to Beaver Hall Hill, Union Avenue and Sherbrooke there being a narrow line left in the entre of the road through which the funeral ortege might pass.

There were about three thousand in line ind it took the procession about thirty minutes to pass a given point. At McGill

"tloesn's Roow Him."

In reply to a card from the Lord Mayor, f Dublin, inviting him to a banquet at the Mansion House on the 3rd of February, " to meet His Grace the Lord Lieutenaut," the -pirited and patriotic member for Ennis seut

> 5 KING'S BENCH WALK, THE TEMP'E, LONDON, E. C., January 24, 1880.

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of Dublin : My LORD MAYOR-I am in receipt of your nvitation to meet the Lord Lieutenant of reland at dinner on the 3rd proximo. I beg to state that I do not know the Lord Lieutenant.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Your obedient servant, J. LYBAGHT FINIGAN.

"REBALD" IRISH FAMINE FUND. the Buckess of M. riborough Asks to

Distribute IL

The following letter by cable from the Duchess of Mariborough has been received at this office :---

JAMER GORDON BENNETT, Esq.,

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH. The Castle, Dublin." We have cabled Her Grace's letter to Mr. Bennett, who is now in Tunis, but we feel vertain it will not change his original plan. N. Y. Herald, 13th February.

used parties wil vard against the a ufficient to warrant their commitment.

LUCAN, Unt. February 11 .- The coroner's ary assemb ed at one o'clook. There were present on behalf of the Crown, Mr. Hutchnson, County Attorney, and Mr. H. MacMahon, Q. C., of Loudon, watched the interests of the prisoners. Mr. J. J. Blake, of London, whose guess. assistance has been retained to aid Mr. Mac-Mahon in the defence of one of the prisoners,

Dr. C. W. Flock, of Lucan, who said - room looking for his coat when he asked me their homes. On Thursday, 8th February, 1889, at the reidence of Mr Michael Connors, in Lucan, door when the old man got his coat; he went made a post mortem examination on the re-gout in the kitchen and usked Tom if he was mains of the bodies represented to me and handcuffed; I did not see Tom at all; I heard

o umns and could not be mistaken. past eight, we left Lucan to bring in the four, were all standing around him; I seen them udies from the ruins, myself and Constable, standing there, and seen Thomas Ryder and ody in the kitchen, between the kitchen door and the room door, and in the corner, went upstairs; 1 heard them, and seen some between them both, the other bodies lay close of them too, but did not know any of them; o the front door of the house, about two feet. I heard nothing going on upstairs; then rom there; I collected the remains of each of they came down and poured coal oil on the hem separately and kept them separate by bed I was under, and set it on fire; I heard aper; put them in the coffin and brought some one say that coal oil would burn off the hem to Lucan.

By the Coroner-I took charge of them they all ran out when they set fire to it, here until they were handed over to their and 1 got from under the bed and put on my riends; I had charge of them when Dr. Flock pants; 'I tried to quench the fire with my vanthere ; I was at the place of the fire about coat; I hit the fire with my coat; I heard Tom wo o'clock the day before; saw the bodies ly breathing then; I went out to the front room ng in the same position; I saw some of the and saw Tom dead on the floor; then I went walls there then; was there next day when to the kitchen and tramped on the old woman; we went after the bodies; I think I saw a there was a light from the fire in the room portion of the skulls; I was only there a few where I was sleeping, and also from Tom's New York. front of the home; a board was laid over it; misses were here shown the witness, committee of the ladies of, Ireland, over on the ground, and was about the size of my tion as to where the bodies lay and where whom I preside, the distribution of the hand. find raised by you for the relief of Irisha By Mr. McMahon-That was all the blood I and which was not y with bed was on fire distress?

ne present before the evidence can be pro-The investigation was resumed.

By the Crown-Carroll had a candle when I saw him; he got the candle in the house, I

andle; he held the candle for the cld man to

where it was; Carroll stood at the bedroom answered-" Look apstairs," and then they

nlanket, and the bed would not burn at all ;

24

The accused were present to cross-examine eeded with; that otherwise Carroll would witnesses, and the jury would understand iose his right altogether to cross-examination, that they were to be punctual in attendance on the day which the Court would be adjourned to.

there that I knew or

'ny one else only what

ognize any body buy

Mr. MacMahon then said that in the interest of justice, especially to those now in ous By the Coroner-I saw nobody light the tody, against whom nothing could be proven. that no unnecessary time should be lost in being late, artived at 1.30. After taking his find his coat; the coat was under my head, giving them the benefit of an investigation. seat the Coroner called :-- in the coat is; the old man was in the whereby they would be allowed to return to

The Crown Attorney, in reply, said it would he more in the interests of justice to all parmade a post mortem examination on the resout in the kitchen and asked Tom if he was the stat an adjournment should be made to mains of the bodies represented to me anothendendied; I did not see Tom at all; I heard should a day as would give the Crown ampletices of the late James, Julia, Thomas, and the old man ask him; Tom said yes; he first operate the case, and thut by so do Brdget Donnelly; all of these bodies had thinks he is smart; then Tom told him to ing obliged to adjourn to another ones were disarticulated, and only portions of the free the whole crowed jamped in and com. Spinon of the Court Attorney, and accord the whole crowed jamped in and com. Spinon of the Court Attorney, and accord the internal organs were so menced hammering them with sticks; and do were doub not distinguish them; I seen them with a spade; Tom then and dot Wm. Heary, that the Court adjourn to inothe first rook, and got oldows of the Stat, at 10 oldows of the set part of the value of the spade; I saw him running out, and Bridget oldows of John Court upon the inquesti is and into the first room, and got oldows of John Court upon the inquesti is and into the first room, and got oldows of John Court upon the inquesti is avained to the same place and time. The inquesti is avained to the same place and time. The inquesti is avained by the same place and time. The same place and time to row is the same place and time. The same brine; I cannot say positively and I heard them hammering Tom out-finant brine; I cannot say positively and I heard them hammering row on the che of che of boile what was the cause of death; death may have floor; I heard the handendiff ratio, or what-say adjuer to adjuer they may for the spade; I heard the handendiff ratio, or what-finant brine; I cannot say positively and I heard them hammering the seal and the progress of the exact are not deal by burning alone or they may have floor; I heard the handering ratio, or what-fine they cause of dealt; death may have floor; I heard the hande; to no say ossible to ea ties that an adjournment should be made to here were four bodies; I saw the vertical bim; then some of them told him (the fei sextreme for a boy of his years, and it was the tow that had the light) to fetch it here, that theme of groups of men on every street cor-Altred Brown, of Loudon city, being sworn wis, to where Tom was; he brought the light, and around the town to-day. Gray headed aid—On Thursday morning, about a quarter and they were doing something to Tom; they men were heard to say they themselves would hast eight, we left Lucan to bring in the four gara all standing around him. I they break down under the next in men were heard to say they themselves would Moore; we picked up the bodies, four in John Purtell standing there, near the bed, boy could not have held on straightforward number; there were two bodies lying to-room door, where I was; then some of them, in his recital of the vivid scenes of which he rether near the stove in the kitchen; another resked where was the girl, and another was an are witness without it of which he printed in his mind.

Application has been made by Mr. Patrick Donnelly for letters of administration to en. while him to wind up the affairs of the estate without delay. A letter of condulence wa-Father Sullivan, of Thorold, in which the Rev. Father enclosed a resolution unanimously dopted by the Council of that town, express ing sympathy with the family in their bereavement. Several parties have been on the ground lately taking sketches of the scenes of the tragedies. The excitement prevalent since the commission of the off-nce has almost subseded, and the press representatives have departed for their respective homes.

~ ---Mr. Parnell's Sacrifices.

The London correspondent of the Irish Times writes :---

I may add here a noteworthy fact in Irish hand. By Mr. McMahon—That was all the blood I and which was not.) 'The old woman was politics which I have from a very good author. It is the person been sworn? The blood I and which was not.) 'The old woman was politics which I have from a very good author. It is the person been sworn? No, sir! Do you I then ray out and ran over to Pat Wielan's, tative in the Imperial Parliament, has in one The pamphlet, or rather volume, for it is, a will be the consequence if you swore false? Who was there; then I pushed in the door; mark the door; mark

late !

הוהדה

gos The English-speaking Catholics of Ca. nada have now a first-class daily paper in the Montreal Posr. | Every one who desires a daily paper should subscribe for the Post. Only \$3.90 a year, including postage.

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mine's pony phasion. He could, share, too,

Every morning as soon as he awoke, every

evening before he composed himself again for

the nights repose, Ferdinand sent for Father

Glastonbury, and always saw him alone. At

first he requested his mother to leave the

room, but Lady Armine, who attributed these

the same 'Had he heard anything? Were

there any letters? He thought there might

be a letter, was he sure? Had he sent to

Bath; to London, for his letters? When he

was answered in the negative, he usually

ing he said to Father Glastonbury, 'I know

'Miss Grandison is here,' replied Father

"Why don't they mention her? Is all

'Nothing is known,' said Father Glaston-

Katherine is in the house."

you sure all is not known?

of my suggestion is still a secret.'

upon the great subject at present."

Glastonbury.

speak to her.

more infamous.'

VOU.

do?

nand.'

ing.

heart is broken.'

known ?

bury.

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irresistible.

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HENRIETTA TEMPLE

'He sloops,' said the physician ; 'all present danger is past.'

It is too great joy,' murmured Katherine; and Father Glastonbury advanced and caught in his arms her insensible form.

FROM the moment of this happy slumber Ferdinand continued to improve. Each day the bulletin was more favorable, and his progress, though slow, was declared certain, and even relapse was no longer apprehended. But his physician would not allow him to see any one of his family. It was at night, and dur-ing his slumbers, that Lady Armine stole into his room to gaze upon her beloved child ; and, if he moved in the slightest degree, faithful to her promise and the injunction of the physician, she instantly glided behind his curtain, or a large Indian screen which she had placed there purposely. Often, indeed, did she re-main in this fond lurking-place, silent and trembling, when her child was even awake, listening to every breath, and envying the regular visits to a spiritual cause, scarcely needed the expression of this desire. His first questions to Father Glastonbury were ever nurse that might gaze on him undisturbed; nor would she allow any sustenance that he was ordered to be prepared by any but her own fair, fond hands; and she brought it her-self even to his door. For Ferdinand himself, though his replies to the physician sufficiently attested the healthy calmness of his mind, he indeed otherwise never spoke, but dwelt no more upon the subject. One mornlay on his bed without repining, and seemingly plunged in mild and pensive abstraction. At length, one morning he enquired for Father Glastonbury, who, with the sanction of the physician, immediately attended him.

When he met the eye of that faithful friend, he tried to extend his hand. It was so wan that Father Glastonbury trembled while he touched it.

· I have given you much trouble,' he said, in a faist voice.

11 think only of the happiness of your recovery,' said Father Glastonbury.

'Yes, I am recovered,' murmured Ferdinand; 'it was not my wish.'

+Oh be grateful to God for this great mercy, my Ferdinand.'

You have heard nothing?' enquired Ferdinand.

Father Glastonbury shook his head. 'Fear not to speak: I can struggle no

more. I am resigned. I am very much changed.

'You will be happy, dear Ferdinand,' said Father Glastonbury, to whom this mood gave hopes.

'Never,' he said, in a more energetic tone: 'never.'

. There are so many that love you,' said Father Glastonbury, leading his thoughts to his family.

'Lovel' exclaimed Ferdinand, with a sigh, and in a tone almost reproachful.

'Your dear mother,' said Father Glastonbury.

"Yes! my dear mother,' replied Ferdinand, musingly. Then in a quicker tone. 'Does she know of my illness? Did you write to them?

'She knows of it.'

'She will be coming, then. I dread her coming. I can bear to see no one. You, dear Father Glastonbury, you ; it is a consolation to see you, because you have seen,' and here his voice faltered, 'you have scenher.'

My Ferdinand, think only of your health; and happiness, believe me, will yet be yours. of Christmas, he would soon be himself 'If you could only find out where she is,' again ; but I dread the winter.'

and a choice sketch, - We shall meet at din-Glastonbury devoted himself to Miss Grandi-son. The intimacy, indeed, bitween the tutor of Ferdinand and his intended bride be-

came daily more complete, and Father Glass. tonbury was almost her inseparable com-(Ha! ha! said Sir Ratcliffe. But Armine panion. She found him a very interesting one. He was the most agreeable guide amid all the haunts of Armina and its meigh bar-hood, and drove her delightfully in Lady Aris not like Grandison. If I were in the old preserves, you should have no cause to jeer at my sportsmanship.

Miss Grandison's good wishes were pro-phetic; Sir Ratelliffe found excellent sport all her pursuits, and open to her many new ones. Though time had stolen something of and returned home very late, and in capital spirits. It was the dinner-hour, and yet Katherine and Father Glastonbury had not reits force from the voice of Adrian Glastonturned. He was rather surprised. The shades of evening were fast descending, and bury, it still was wondrous sweet ; his musical accomplishments were complete; and he the distant lawns of Armine were already incould guide the pencil or prepare the herbal, visible; the low moan of the rising wind and indite fair stanzas in his fine Italian hand might be just distinguished ; and the coming writing in a lady's album. All his collections night promised to be raw and cloudy, perhaps tempestuous. Sir Ratcliffe stood before the too, were at Miss Grandison's service. She handled with rising curiosity his medals, copied his choice drawings, and even began sparkling fire in the dining-room, otherwise in dackness, but the flame threw a bright yet to study heraldry. His interesting conversaglancing light upon the synders, so that the tion, his mild and benignant manners, his figures seemed really to move in the shifting captivating simplicity, and the elegant purity of his mind, secured her confidence and won shades, the eye of the infuriate boar alomst her heart. She loved him as a father, and he | to smit sparks of rage, and there wanted but the shouts of the huntsmen and the panting soon exercised over her an influence almost of the dogs to complete the tumult of the

chase. Just as Sir Ratcliffe was anticipating some mischance to his absent friends, and was about to steal upon tip-toe to Lady Armine, who was with Ferdinand, to consult her, the practised car of a man who lived much in the air caught the distant sount of wheels, and he went out to welcome them.

Why, you are late,' said Sir Ratcliffe, as the phaeton approached the house. All right, I hope?

He stepped forward to assist Miss Grandison. The darkness of the evening prevented him from observing her swollen eyes and agitated countenance. She sprang out of the carriage in silence, and immediately ran up into her room. As for Father Glastonbury, he only observed it was very cold, and entered the house with Sir Ratcliffe.

"This fire is hearty,' said Father Glastonbury, warming himself before it; 'you have had good sport, I hope? We are not to wait for Miss Grandison, Sir Ratcliffe. She will

well.' "Not very well; ah! the cold I fear. You have been imprudent in staying so late.

Oblige me, I pray, by not doing so,' said Father Glastonbury ; Miss Grandison most particularly requested that she should not be ' You can see her when you please,' replied

disturbed.' It was with some difficulty that Father Glastonbury could contrive that Miss Grandison's wishes should be complied with ; but at length he succeeded in getting Sir Ratcliffe to sit down to dinner, and affecting a cheerfulness which was far from his spirit, the hour of ten at length arrived, and Father Glastonbury, before retiring to his tower, paid his

If ever there were a man who deserved a serene and happy life it was Adrian Glastonbury. He had pursued a long career without injuring or offending a human being ; his character and conduct were alike spotless; he was void of guile; he had never told a falsehood, never been entangled in the slightest never remarkable till the observation is too At length the day arrived when Lady Ar

mine invited her niece to visit her son. Miss Grandison expressed her readiness to accom-pany her away, but took an opportunity of requesting Glastonbury to join them; and all three proceded to the chamber of the invalid. The white curtain of the room was drawn ;

but though the light was softened, the apartment was by no means obsoure. Ferdinand was sitting in an easy chair, supported by pil-lows. A black handkerchief was just twined round his forehead, for his head had been shaved, except a few curls on the side and front, which looked stark and lustreless. He was thin and pale, and his eyes and cheeks were so wan and hollow, that it was hardly credible that in so short a space of time a man could become such a wreck. When he saw Katherine he involuntarily dropped his his eyes, but extended his hand to her with some effort of earnestness. She was almost as pale as he, but she took his hand. It was so light and cold, it felt so much like death, that the tears stole down her check.

'You hardly know me, Katherine,' said Ferdiaand, feebly. 'This is good of you to visit a sick man.'

Miss Grandison could not reply, and Lady Armine made an observation to break the awkward pause.

'And how do you like Armine ?' said Fer-dinand. 'I wish that I could be your guide. But Father Glastonbury is so kind! A hundred times Miss Grandison tried to

reply, to speak, to make the commonest observation, but it was in vain. She grew paler every moment; her lips moved, but they sent forth no sound.

much for her.

Ferdinand sighed.

'Mother,' he at length said, 'you must ask Katherine to come and sit here with you; if if only that you should not believe that I indeed she will not feel the imprisonment. Miss Grandison turned in her chair, and hid her face with her handkerchief.

' My sweet child,' said Lady Armine, rising and kissing her, 'this is too much for you. You

really must restrain yourself. Ferdinand will soon be himself again; he will indeed.' Miss Grandison cobbed aloud. Father Glastonbury was much distressed, but Ferdinand avoided catching his eye: and yet, at last, Ferdinand said with an effort and in a very kind voice, ' Dear Kate, come and sit by me. Miss Grandison went into hysterics : Ferdinand sprang from his chair and seized her hand; Ludy Armine tried to restrain her son; Father Glastonbury held the agitated Eatherinø.

"For God's sake. Ferdinand, be calm,' exclaimed Lady Armine. 'This is most unfortunate. Dear, dear Katherine, but she has such a heart! All the women have in our family, and none of the men, 'tis so odd. Father (ilastonbury, water if you please, that glass of water; sal volatile; where is the sal volatile? My own, own Katherine, pray, pray restrain yourself! Ferdinand is here; remember Ferdinand is here, and he will soon be well; soon quite well. Believe me, he is already quite another thing. There, drink that, darling, drink that. You are bet-

ter now ? 'I am so foolish,' said Miss Grandison, in a mournial voice. 'I never can pardon my-self for this. Let me go.' Father Glastonbury bore her out of the

room ; Lady Armine turned to her son. He was lying back in his chair, his hands covering his eyes. The mother stole gently to him, and wiped tenderly his brow, on which hung the light drops of perspiration, occasioned by his recent exertion.

"We have done too much, my own dear Ferdinand. Yet who could have expected that dear girl would have been so affected? Father Glastonbury was indeed right in preventing you so long from meeting. And yet it is a blessing to see that she has so fond the day could scarcely pass over without finda heart. You are fortunate, my Ferdinand;

Shall, I send for Father Glastonbury ?' said Not if my arm be not too heavy for you,

said Ferdinand. So they walked slowly on, perhaps some fifty yards, until they arrived at garden-seat, very near the rose-tree whose flowers Henrietta Temple so much admired. It had no flowers now, but seemed as desolate as their unhappy loves.

"A moment's rest,' said Ferdinand, and sighed. Dear Kate, I wish to speak to

Miss Grandison turned pale.

'I have semething on my mind, Katherine, of which I would endeavor to relieve myself Miss Grandison, did not reply, but she trembled. 'It concerns you, Katherine.'

Still she was silent, and expressed no as tonishment at this strange address.

'If 1 were anything now but an object of pity, a miserable and broken-hearted man,' continued Ferdinand, 'I might shrink from this communication; I might delegate to another this office, humiliating as it then might be to me, painful as it must, under any circumstances, be to you. But,' and here his voice faltered, 'but 1 am far beyond the power of mortification now. 'The world and the world's ways touch me no more. There is a duty to falfill; I will fulfill it. I have offended against you, my sweet, and gentle cousin; grievously, bitterly, infamously offended.

'No, no, no !' murmured Miss Grandison. Katherine, I am unworth; of you; I have deceived you. It is neither for your honor nor your happiness that these ties which our friends anticipate should occur between us. But, Katherine, you are avenged.'

"Oh! I want no vengence!' muttered Miss ·Kate is not well,' said Lady Aamine. 'She has been very unwell. This visit,'she added | convulsively closed. 'Cease, cease, Ferdinin a whisper to Ferdinand, 'is a little too and; this conversation is madness; you will be ill again.'

'No, Katherine, I am calm. Fear not for me. There is much to tell; it must be told, was a systematic villain, or that my feelings rou those yows.'

'Oh! anything but that; speak of anything but that?

Ferdinand took her hand.

'Katherine, listen to me. I honor you, my gentle cousin, I esteem you, I admire ; I could die content if I could but see you happy. With your charms and virtues, I thought that we might be happy. My intentions were as sincere as my belief in our future felicity. Oh! no, dear Katherine, I could not trifle with so pure and gentle a bosom.'

'Have I accused you, Ferdinand?'

But you will, when you know all.

"I do know all,' said Miss Grandison, in a hollow voice.

Her hand fell from the weak and trembling grasp of her cousin.

"You know all !' he at length exclaimed. And can you, knowing all, live under the same roof with me? Can you see me? Can you listen to me? Is not my voice torture to you? Do you not hate and despise me ?'

It is not my nature to hate anything ; least of all could I hate you.'

And could you, knowing all still minister to my wants and watch my sad necessities? This gentle arm of yours; could you knowing all, let me lean upon it this morning?'

Ferdinand, I have acted as duty, religion, and it may be, some other considerations prompted me. My feelings have not been so much considered that they need now be ana'ysed.'

Beproach me, Katherine, I deserve your reproaches.'

' Mine may not be the only reproaches that you have deserved, Ferdinand: but permit me to remark, from me you have received none. I pity you, I sincerely pity you.'

'Father Glastonbury has told you?' said Ferdinand.

'That communication is among the other

let us remember we are kinsfolk. The feelings between us should by nature be amiable: no incident has occurred to disturb them, for 1 have not injured or offended you; and as for your conduct towards me, from the bottom of my heart 1 pardon and forget it.' 'Katherine.' said Ferdinand, with stream.

ing eyes, 'kindest, most generous of women's My heart is too moved, my spirit too broken, to express what I feel. We are kinsfolk; let us be more. You say my mother is your mother. Let me have the privilege of that admission. Let me be a brother to you : you shall find me, if I live, a faithful one.

Ferdinand felt much calmer in his mind after this conversation with his cousin. Her affectionate attention to him now, instead of filling him as it did before with remorse, was really a source of consolation, if that be not too strong a phrase to describe the state of one so throughly wretched as Captain Armine; for his terrible illness and impending death had not the slightest degree allayed or affected his profound passion for Henrietta Temple. Her image unceasingly engaged his thoughts; he still clung to the wild idea that she might yet be his. But his health im. proved so slowly, that there was faint hope of his speedily taking any steps to induce such a result. All his enquiries after her, and Father Glastonbury, at his suggestion, had not been idle, were quite fruitless. He had no doubt that she had quitted England. What might not happen, far away from him, and believing herself betrayed and deserted? Often when he brooded over these terrible contingencies, he regretted his recovery.

Yet his family, thanks to the admirable conduct of his admirable cousin, were still Grandison, her face pale as marble, her eyes | contented and happy. His slow convalecence was now their only source of anxiety They regretted the unfavorable season of the year; they looked forward with hope to the genial influence of the coming spring. That was to cure all their cares; and yet they might well suspect, when they watched his ever pensive, and often suffering countewere engaged to another when I breathed to nance, that there were deeper causes than physical debility and bodily pain pain to account for that moody and woe-begone expression. Alas! how changed from that Ferdinand Armine, so full of hope, and courage, and youth, and beauty, that had burst on their enraptured vision on his return from Malta. Where was that gaiety now that made all eyes sparkle, that vivacious spirit that kindled energy in every bosom? How miserable to see him crawling about with a wretched stick, with his thin, pale face, and tottering llmbs, and scarcely any other pursuit than to creep about the pleasaunce, where, when the day was fair, his servant would place a camp-stool opposite the cedar tree where he had first beheld Henrietta Temple; and there he would sit sit, until the unkind winter breezes would make him shiver, gazing on vacancy; yet peopled to his mind's eye with beautiful and fearful apparitions.

And it is love, it is the most delightful of human passions, that can bring about such Why will its true course never run miserv! smooth? Is there a spell over our heart, that its finest emotions should lead only to despair? When Ferd nand Armine, in his reveries, dwelt upon the past; when he recalled the hour that he had fisst seen her, her first glance, the first sound of her voice, his visit to Ducie, all the passionate scenes to which it led, those sweet wanderings through its enchanted bowers, those bright mornings, so full of expectation that was never baulked, those soft eyes, so redolent of tenderness that could never cease; when from the bright, and glowing, and gentle scenes his memory conjured up, and all the transport and the thrill that surrounded them like an atmosphere of love, he thrned to his shattered and broken-hearted self, the rigid heaven above, and what seemed to his perhaps upwise and uugrateful spirit, the mechanical sympathy and common-place affection of his comgood offices we owe him,' replied Miss Gran- panions, it was as if he had wakened from some too vivid and too glorious dream, or as if he had fallen from some brighter planet upon our cold, dull earth. And yet it would seem the roof of Armine Place protected a family that might yield to few in the beauty and engaging qualities of its inmates, their happy accomplishments, their kind and cordial hearts. And all were devoted to him. It was on him alone the noble spirit of his father dwelt still with pride and joy ; it was to soothe and gratify him that his charming mother exerted all her graceful care and all her engaging gifts. It was for him, and his sake, the generous heart of his consin had submitted to mortification without a murmur, or indulged her unhappiness only in solitude: and it was for him that Father Glastonbury exercised a devotion that might alone induce a man to think with complacency both of his species and himself. But the heart, the heart, the jealous and despotic heart! It rejects all substitutes, it spurns all compromise, and it will have its purpose or it will break.

evening visit to Ferdinand. Dear Father Glastonbury, what shall I 'Be silent; the time will come when you may speak. At present, however anxious she may be to see you, there are plausible reasons for your not meeting. Be patient, my Ferdi-'Good Father Glastonbury, good, dear Fa-

deceit : he was vory easy in his circumstances ; he had no relations to prey upon his purse or his feelings; and, though alone in the world, was blessed with such a sweet and benignant temper, gifted with so many resources, and adorned with so many accomplishments, that he appeared to be always employed, amused. library, he found Sir Ratcliffe playing with and contented. And yet, by a strange contrariety of events, it appeared that this excellent person was now placed in a situation which is generally the consequence of impetuous passions not very scruppious in obtaining their ends. That breast, which heretofore would have shrunk from being analysed only from the refined modesty of its nature, had

Father Glastonbury; 'but I would not speak 4 But she is existing all this time under a delusion. Every day makes my conduct to her · Miss Grandison is a wise and most admirable young lady,' said Father Glastonbury. I like her from the bottom of my heart; I would recommend no conduct that could injure her, assuredly none that can disgrace

come down this evening; she is not very "Why don't they mention her, then? Are At my suggestion, her name has not been mentioned. I was unaware how you might must run and tell Lady Armine.' receive the intelligence; but the true cause "I must see her,' said Ferdinand, 'I must

continued Ferdinand, and go to her Yes! my dear Father Glastonbury, good, dear, Father Glastonbury, go to her,' he added in an imploring tone; 'she would believe you; everyone believes you. I cannot go; I am powerless; and if I went, alas! she would not believe.'

'It is my wish to do everything you desire,' said Father Glastonbury, 'I should be content to be ever laboring for your happiness. But I can do nothing unless you are calm.'

I am calm; I will be calm; I will act entirely as you wish; only I beseech you see hør.

'On that head let us at present say no more.' replied Glastonbury, who feared that excitement might lead to relapse : yet anxious to soothe him, he added, 'Trust in my humble services ever, and in the bounty of a merciful Providence.'

'I have had frightful dreams,' said Ferdinand. 'I thought I was in the farm-house: everything was so clear, so vivid. Night after night she seemed to me sitting on this bed. I touched her; her hand was in mine; it was so burning hot! Once, oh! once, once I thought she had forgiven me!'

'Hush! hush! hush!'

'No more; we will speak of her no more. When comes my mother ?'

'You may see her to-morrow, or the day after.'

'Ah! Father Glastonbury, she is here.' 'Sheis.'

'Is she alone ?'

'Your father is with her.'

'My mother and my father. It is well.' Then, after a minute's pause, he added with some earnertness, 'Do not deceive me, Fath.: Glastonbury; see what deceit has brought me to. Are you sure that they are quite alone.'

There are none here but your dearest friends; none whose presence should give you the slightest care

'There is one,' said Ferdinand.

'Dear Ferdinand, let me now leave you, or sit by your side in silence. To-morrow you will see your mother.'

'To-morrow! Ah! to-morrow. Once to me to-morrow was brighter even than to-day ! He turued his back and spoke no more. Father Glastonbury glided out of the room.

IT was absolutely necessary that Lady Ar mine's interwiew with her son should be confined merely to observations about his health. Any allusion to the past might not only produce a relapse of his fever, but occasion explanations, at all times most painful, but at the present full of difficulty and danger. It was therefore with feelings of no common anxiety that Father Glastonbury prepared the mother for this first visit to her son, and impressed upon her the absolute necessity of not making any allusion at present to Miss Grandison, and especially to her presence in the house. He even made for this purpose a sort of half-confident of the physician, who, in truth, had heard enough during the fever to excite his suspicions; but this is a class of men essentially discreet, and it is well, for few are the family secrets ultimately concealed from them,

The interview occurred without any disagreeable results. The next day, Ferdinand saw his father for a few minutes. In a short time, Lady Armine was established as nurse to her son; Sir Ratcliffe, easy in mind, amused himself with his sports; and Father | you, dear Kate,' he said; 'a pleasent drive all domestic circles that is never observed or | like to walk a little.'

dison. Father (lastonbury went to the window

ther Glastonbury, I am too quick and frettul.

Pardon me, dear friend. You know not what

I feel. Thank God, you do not; but my

When Father Glastonbury returned to the

his dogs, and Miss Grandison copying a draw-

How is Ferdinand?' enquired the father.

bury. 'If only May day were at hand instead

'He mends daily,' replied Father Glaston-

and looked at the sky. 'I think, my dear lady, we might almost venture upon our promised e cursion to the Abbey to-day, Such a day as this may not quickly be repeated. W might take our sketch-book,

'It would be delightful,' said Miss Grandison; 'but before I go, I must pick some flowers for Ferdinand.' So saying, she sprang from her seat, and ran out into the garden.

Kate is a sweet creature. said Sir Ratcliffe to Father Glastonbury. 'Ah!my dear Father Glastonbury, you know not what happiness I experience in the thought that she will soon

be my daughter. Father Glastonbury could not refrain from sighing. He took up the pencil and touched

her drawing. 'Do you know, dear Father Glastonbury,

resumed Sir Ratcliffe, 'I had little hope in our late visitation. I cannot say I had prepared myself for the worst, but I anticipated it. We have had so much unhappiness in our family, that I could not persuade myself that the cup was not going to be dashed from our lips.' 'God is merciful,' said Father Glastonbury.

'You are his minister, dear Father Glastonbury, and a worthy one. I know not what we

should have done without you in this awful tiial; but, indeed, what could I have done throughout life without you ? · Let us hope that everything is for the best,

said Father Glastonbury. 'And his mother, his poor mother, what

would have become of her? She never could have curvived his loss. As for myself, I would have quitted England for ever, and gone into a monastery.'

'Let us only remember that he lives,' said Father Glastonbury.

'And that we shall soon all be happy.' said Sir Batcliffe, in a more animated tone. 'The future is, indeed, full of solace. But we must take care of him ; he is too rapid in his movements. He has my father's blood in him, that is clear. I never could well make out why he left Bath, so suddenly, and rushed down in so strange a manner to this place.' 'Youth is impetuous, said Father Glaston hury.

'It was lucky you were here, Father Glastonbury,'

'I thank God that I was,' said Father Glastonbury, earnestly; then checking himself, he added, 'that I have been of any use.'

'You are always of use. What should we do without you? I should long ago have sunk. Ah! Father (Hastonbury, God in his mercy seat you to us.'

'Sce here,' said Katherine, entering, her fair check glowing with animation, only dahlas, but they will look pretty, and en-liven his room. Oh! that I might write him a little word, and tell him I am here! Do not you think I might Father Glastonbury?

'He will know that you are here to-day,' said Father Glastonbury. 'To-morrow-'Ah! you always postpone it,' said Miss Grandison, in a tone half playful, half reproachful: 'and vet it is selfish to murmur. It is for his good that I bear this bereavement, and that thought should console me

me Heigho !' Sir Ratcliffe stepped forward and kissed his niece. Father Glastonbury was busied in the drawing ; he turned away his face. Sis Ratcliffe took up his gun. God bless

ing him in a position which rendered equivocation on his part almost a necessity, while all the auxieties inseparable from pecuniary embarassments were forced upon his attention. and his feelings were racked from sympathy with individuals who were bound to him by no other tie, but to whose welfare he felt himself engaged to sacrifice all his pursuits, and devote all his time and labor. And yet he did not murmur, although he had scarcely hope to animate him. In whatever light he viewed coming events, they appeared ominous only of evil. All that he aimed at now was to soothe and support, and it was his unshaken confidence in Providence that alone forbade him to despair.

now become the depository of terrible secrets

When he repaired to the Place in the morning be found everything in confusion. Miss Grandison was very unwell; and Lady Armine, frightened by the recent danger from which they had escaped, very alarmed. She could no longer conceal from Ferdinand that his Katherine was here, and perhaps Lady Armine was somewhat surprised at the calmness with which her son received the intelligence. But Miss Grandison was not only very unwell but very obstinate. She would not leave her room, but insisted that no medical advice should be called in. Lady Armine protested, suplicated, abjured; Miss Grandison appealed to Father Glastonbury; and Father Glastonbury, who was somewhat of a physician, was called in, and was obliged to assure Lady Armine that Miss Grandison was only suffering from a cold and only required repose. A warm friendship subsisted between Lady Armine and her niece. She had always been Katherine's favorite aunt, and during the past year there had been urgent reasons why Lady Armine should have cherished this predisposition in her fovor. Dady Armine was a fascinating person, and all her powers had been employed to obtain an influence over the heiress. They had been quite successful. Miss Grandison looked forward almost with as much pleasure to being Lady Armine's daughter as her son's bride. The intended mother-in-law was in turn as warm-hearied as her niece was engaging ; and eventually Lady Armine loved Katherine for

herself alone. In a few days, however, Miss Grandison announced that she was quite recovered, and Lady Armine sgain devoted her unbroken attention to her son, who was now about to rise for the first time from his bed. But although Miss Grandison was no longer an invalid, it is quite cortain that if the attention of the other nembers of the family had not been so entirely engrossed, that a very great change in her behaviour could not have escaped their notice. Her flowers and drawings seemed to have lost their relish: her great portion of the morning in hor room; and although it was announced to her that Ferdinand was aware of her being an in ante of the Place, and that in a day or two they might meet, she scarcely evinced, at this prospect of resuming his society, so much gratification as might have been expected : and though she daily took care that his cham-

ber should still be provided with flowers, it might have been remarked that the note she had been so anxious to send him was never written. But how much, under the commonest course of circumstances, happens in

you will indeed be happy with her.' Ferdinand groaned.

· I shall never be happy,' he murmured. 'Never bappy, my Ferdinand ! Oh! you must not be so low-spirited. Think how much better you are ; think, my Ferdinand, what a change there is for the better. You will soon be well, dearest, and then, my love, you know you cannot help being.'

'Mother,' said Ferdinand, 'you are de ceived ; you are all deceived ; 1, I---No! Ferdinand, indeed we are not. I am

confident, and I praise God for it, that you are getting better every day. But you have done too much, that is the truth. I will leave you now, love, and send the nurse, for my pre-sence excites you. Try to sleep, love.' And Lady Armine rang the bell, and quitted the room.

LADY ABNINE now proposed that the family should meet in Ferdinand's room after dinner; but Father Glastonbury, whose opinion on most subjects generally prevailed, scarcely approved of this suggestion. It was therefore but once acted upon during the week that followed the scene described in our last chapter, and on that evening Miss Grandison had so severe a head-ache, that it was quite impossible for her to join the circle. At length, however, Ferdiuand made his appearance below, and established himself in the library ; it now, therefore, became absolutely necessary that Miss Grandison should steel her nerves to the altered state of her betrothal, which had at first apparently so much affected her sensibility, and, by the united influence of habit and Father Glastonbury, it is nstonishing what progress she made. She even at last could so command her feelings, that she apparently greatly contributed to his amusement. She joined in the family concerts, once even read to him. Every morning, too, she brought him a flower, and often offered him her arm. And yet Ferdinand could not resist observing a great difference

quitted her at Bath. Far from conducting herself, as he had nervously apprehended, as if her claim to be his companion were irresistible, her carriage, on the contrary, indicated the most retiring disposition ; she annoved him with no expression of fondness and listened to the kind words which he occasionally urged himself to bestow upon her

with a sentiment of grave regard and p acid silence, which almost filled him with astonishment One morning, the weather being clear and

fine. Ferdinand insisted that his mother, who had as yet scarcely quitted his side should drive out with Sir Ratcliffe; and, as he would gaiety to have deserted her. She passed a take no refusal, Lady Armine agreed to comply. The carriage was ordered, was at the toor; and as Lady Armine bade him adleu, Ferdinand rose from his seat and took the arm of Miss Grandison, who seemed on the point of retiring; for Father Glastonbury re-mained, and therefore Ferdinand was not without a companion.

'I will see you go off,' said Ferdinand. 'Adieu!' said Lady Armine. 'Take care of him, dear Kate,' and the phasion was soon out of sight.

'It is more like May than January,' said Ferdinand to his cousin. I fancy I should after this frank conversation, let our fature

dison.

'He told you?' said Ferdinand, enquiringly.

All that it was necessary I should know for your honor, or, as some might think, for my own happiness; no more, I would listen to no more. I had no idle curiosity to gratify. It is enough that your heart is another's; I seek not, I wish not, to know that person's name.'

'I cannot mention it,' said Ferdinand but there is no secret from you. Father Glastonbury may, should tell all. 'Amid the wretched she is not the least

miserable,' said Miss Grandison. 'Katherine!' said Ferdinand, after a mo-

ment's pause, 'tell me that you do not hate me; tell me that you pardon me; tell me that you think me more mad than wicked !'

'Ferdinand,' said Miss Grandison, 'I think we are both unfortunate.'

'I am without hope.' said Ferdinand; 'but you, Katherine, your life must still be bright and fair.'

4I can never be happy, Ferdinand, if you are not. I am alone in the world. Your family are my only relations; I cling to them. Your mother is my mother; I love ber with the passion of a child. I looked upon our union only as the seal of that domestic feeling that had long bound us all. My happiness now entirely depends upon your family; theirs I feel is staked upon you. It is the conviction of the total desolation that must occur if our estrangement be suddenly made known to them, and you, who are so impetuous, decide upon any rash course, in consequence, that has induce i me to sustain the painful part that I now uphold. This is the reason that I would not reproach you. Ferdinand, that I would not quarrel with you, that I would not desert them in this hour of their affliction.'

'Katherine, beloved Katherinel' exclaimed the distracted Ferdinand, 'why did we ever part?

'No! Ferdinand, let us not deceive ourselves. For me, that separation, however in her behavior towards him since he had last fruitful at the present moment in mortification and unhappiness, must not be considered altogether an event of unmingled misfortune. In my opinion, Ferdinand, it is better to be despised for a moment than to be neglected for a life.'

Despised | Katherine, for God's sake spare me; for God's sake, do not use such language Despised ! Katherine, at this moment I declare most solemnly all that I feel is, how thoroughly, how infamously unworthy I am of von! Dearest Katherine, we cannot recall the past, we cannot amend it! but let me assure you that at this very hour there is no being on earth I more esteem, more reverence than yourself.'

"It is well, Ferdinand. I would not willingly believe that your fellings towards me were otherwise than kind and generous. But let us understand each other. I shall remain at present under this roof. Do not misapprehend my views. I seek not to recall your affections. The past has proved to me that we are completely unfitted for each other. I have not those dazzling qualities that could enchain a flery brain like yours. 1 know myself; I know you; and there is nothing that would fill me with more terror now than our anticipated union. And now, intercourse be cordial and unembarrassed;

The Marquis of Montfort was the grandson of that nobleman who had been Father Glastonbury's earliest patron. The old duke had been dead some years; his son had succeeded to his title, and Digby, that youth whom the reader may recollect was about the same age as Ferdinand Armine, and was his companion during the happy week in London which preceded his first military visit to the Mediterranean, now bore the second title of the family.

The young Marquis was an excellent specimen of a class inferior in talents, intelligence, aud accomplishments, in public spirit and in private virtues, to none in the world, the English nobility. His complete education had been carefully conducted; and although his religious creed, for it will be remembered be was a Catholic, had deprived him of the advantage of matriculating at an English university, the zeal of an able and learned tutor. and the resources of a German Alma Mater, had afforded every oppportunity for the development of his considerable talents. Nature had lavished on him othergifts besides his distinguished intelligence and his amiable temper; his personal beauty was remarkable, and his natural grace was not less evident. than his many acquired accomplishments.

On quitting the university of Bonn, Lord Montfort had passed several years on the continent of Europe, and had visited and resided at most of its courts and capitals, an admired and cherished guest; for, debarred at the period of our story from occupying the seat of his ancestors in the estate, his native country offered no very urgent claims upon his presence. He had ultimately fixed upon Rome as his principal residence, for he was devoted to the arts, and in his palace were collected some of the rarest specimens of ancient and modern invention.

At Piss, Lord Montfort had made the acquaintance of Mr. Temple, who was residing in that city for the benefit of his daughter's health, who, it was feared by her physician was in decline. 1 say the acquaintance of Mr. Temple; for Lord Montfort was aware of the existence of his daughter only by the occa-sional mention of her name, as Miss Temple was never seen. The agreeable manners, varied information, and accomplished mind of Mr. Temple, had attracted and won the atten-

Continued on Third Page.

tion of the young nobleman, who shrank in general from the travelling English, and all their arrogant ignorance. Mr. Temple was in turn equally pleased with a companion alike refined, amiable, and enlightened ; and their acquaintance would have ripened into intimacy, had not the illness of Henrietta and her repugnance to see a third person, and the unwillingness of her father that she should be alone, offered in some degree a bar to its cultivation.

Yet Henrietta was glad that her father had found a friend and was amused, and impressed upon him not to think of her, but to accept Lord Montfort's invitations to his villa. But Mr. Temple invariably declined them.

'I am always uneasy when I am away from you, dearest,' said Mr. Temple; 'I wish you would go about a little. Believe me it is not for myself that I make the suggestion.but I am sure youwould derive benefit from the exertion. I wish you would go with me to see Lord Montfort's villa. There would be no one there but himself He would not in the least annoy you, he is so quiet ; and he and I could stroll about and look at the busts and talk to each other. You would hardly know he was present, he is such a very quiet person

Henrietta shook her head; and Mr. Temple could not urge the request.

Fate, however, had decided that Lord Montfort, and Henrietta should become acquainted. She had more than once expressed a wish to see the Campo Santo; it was almost the only wish that she had expressed since she left England. Her father, pleased to find that anything could interest her, was in the habit of reminding her of her desire, and suggesting that she should gratify it. But there was ever an excuse for prograstination. When the hour of exertion came, she would say, with a faint smile, 'Not to-day, dearest papa;' and then, arranging her shawl, as if even in this soft clime she shivered, composed herself upon that sofa which now she scarcely ever quitted.

And this was Henrietta Temple! That gay and glocious being, so full of graceful power and beautitul energy, that seemed born for a throne, and to command a nation of adoring subjects! What are those political revolu- | Laval University, Quebec, 14th January, 1880. tions, whose strange and mighty vicissitudes we are ever dilating on, compared with the our own eye; uprooting the hearts of families, shattering to pieces domestic circles, scatter-ing to the winds the plans and prospects of a generation, and blasting as with a mildew the ripening harvest of long cherished affection ! 'It is here that I would be buried,' said Hen-

rietta Temple. They were standing, the father and the daughter, in the Campo Santo. She had been gayer that morning; her father had forth, to visit the dead.

Her father almost unconsciously turned his imaginary contact with a serener existence, but certainly there was a more spiritual expression diffused ovor the whole appearance of Henrietta Temple, and which by many sunshine. 'It is strange, dear paps,' she continued, that my first visit should be to a cemetery.' At this moment their attention was attracted by the sound of the distant gates of the cemetery opening and several persons soon entered. This party consisted of some of the authorities of the city and some porters, bearing on a slab of verd autique a magnificent cinerary vase, that was about to be placed in the Campo. In reply to his enquiries, Mr. Temple learned that the vase had been recently excavated in Catania, and that it had been purchased and presented to the Campo by the Marquis of Montfort. Henrietta would have hurried her father away, but with all her haste they had not reached the gates before Lord Montfort appeared. Mr. Temple found it impossible, although Henrietta pressed his arm in token of disapprobation, not to present Lord Montfort to his daughter. He then admired his lordship's urn, and then his lordship requested that he might have the pleasure of showing it to them himself. They turned; Lord Moatfort explained to them its rarity, and pointed out to them its beauty. His voice was soft and low, his manner simple but rather reserved. While he paid that deference to Henrietta which her sex demanded, he addressed himself chiefly to her inther. She was not half so much annoyed as she had imagined; she agreed with her father that he was a very quiet man; she was even a little interested by his conversation, which was refined and elegant; and she was pleased that he did not seem to require her to play any in the discourse, but appeared quite content in being her father's friend. Lord Montfort seemed to he attached to her father, and to appreciate him. And this was always a recommendation to Henrietta Temple. The cinerary urn led to a little controversy between Mr. Temple and his friend; aud Lord Montfort wished that Mr. Temple would some day call on him at his house in the Lung' Arno, and he would show him some specimens which he thought might influence his opinion. 'I hardly dare to ask you to Temple ; 'and yet Miss Temple might like to rest. It was evident to Henrictta that her father would be pleased to go, and yet that he was about to refuse for her sake. She could not bear that he should be deprived of so much and such refined amusement, and be doomed to an uninteresting morning at home, merely to gratify herhumor. She tried to speak, but could not at first command her voice; at length sho expressed her wish that Mr. Temble should avail himself of the invitation. Lord Montfort bowed lowly, Mr. Temple and quitted the cometery. As they walked along to the house, conversation did not flag: Lord Montfort expressed his admiration of Pisa. Silence and art are two great charms,' said his lordship.

(ONE OF IRELAND & LIVING POETS.) I dreamt a dream of an olden land, One night, 'iwas long ago; The hunting scene was a vision grand, and I waiked at eve by the silver strand Where the waves of Shannon flow.

DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY.

I saw, on the distant hills of Clare. A ray of evening light, And Scattery's Isle was as brivht and fair, As if the troops of the Fairies there-Were dancing away the night.

And Cratice's hills in the farness rose, And moon-beams lit Tirvee; And all around was a soft repose. And scarce a breeze o'er the river blows-As onward the waters flow.

Dim, grandly strange in the furthest right, In gloom of darksome hours Lay Limerick old, and her ramparts white Were pale in the rising moon-beam light— That fell on St. Mary's towers.

I heard the bells from the tower-toy toll, As of old by Arno's stream: And peal after peal did grandly roll, And sounds awake my troubled soul, And broke my spell of dream.

I 'woke to think on the phantom scene, That stirr'd my evening rest,— To think on the place where my thoughts had

Away o'er the sea in the Isle of Green-The home of the good and blest.

And I thank'd a Bard of the verdant land, For the joy of a passing dream; The "Bell-Founder's" bard, whose minstrel The hand, Had turned the Harp and music grand, Like the gush of an Irish stream.

"Saint Brendon's" bard,-"Shanganagh's'

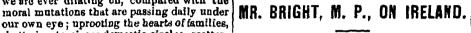
The bard of sonl of fire.-The bard of sonl of fire.-The Missterl son of old Erin mild, Of the "Forry of Can O'Dounell" wild,

The Bard of the Celtic lyre.

Not once or twice, but a thousand times, Did his song my soul inspire— And Erin's sons in the distant elimes Have loved the notes and the rhythmic rhymes Of McCarthy's silver lyre.

With Davis, Mangan, Griffin, Moore, On Erin's scroll of fame, By Lee, by Shannon, Liffy, Suir, While Erin's faith and hopes endure

Shall sound McCarthy's name. JOSEPH K. FORAN



Mr. Bright, M. P., Mr. Muntz, M. P., and Mr Chamberlain, M. P, addressed their constituents in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Saturday evening, January 24th, the spacious building being crowded to overlikwing, many persons not being able to obtain admission. Mr. Bright spoke as follows on the Irish question :- While we are pretending to deseized a happy moment, and she had gone fend India. where there is no danger, and it was not attacked, and while we are pretend-That vast and cloistered cemetery was silen: ing to reform Asia Minor, and to set an exand undisturbed; not a human being was ample for the renovation of a country by there, save themselves and the keeper. The what we propose to do in Cyprus (laughter), sun shone brightly on the austere and ancient frescoer, and Henrietta stood opposite a people whose grievances are notorious and that beautiful sarcophagus, that seemed pre- admitted, whose sufferings are extraordinary pared aud fitting to receive her destined ashes. and not denied by any acquainted with their 'It is here that 1 would be buried,' said | condition, and whose general state is one of discontent and disloyalty, calling for the attention of the Imperial Government of this head to gaze upon the countenance of his kingdom a thousand times more loudly than daughter, to see if there were indeed reason | any voice which speaks to them from Cyprus that she should talk of death. That coun- or Asia Minor. That there is in Ireland tenance was changed since the moment we this moment an amount of discontent and first feebly attempted to picture it. That suffering, and what we call disloyalty. such as flashing eye had lost something of its bril- we have not found in any other portion of liancy, that superb form something of its the kingdom. As to the question of landroundness and its stag-like state ; the crimson | land holding, land occupying, and the tenure glory of that mantling cheek had faded like of land-the discontent may be said to be the fading eve; and yet it might be thought, it might be suffering, perhaps the anticipa-tion of approaching death, and as it were the find there is something like a general social revolution; rents are refused to be paid even by tenants who could pay them; and this course is recommended and encouraged by multitudes. If evictions take place, might be preferred even to that more lively if notices are given that unless the of Ireland, in the linen country. There is and glowing beauty which, in her happier t mants pay they will be ejected, then the no other industry for them, or almost none, hours, made her the very queen of flowers and officers who serve the processes are met by crowds of men and women prepared to hoot them, to condemn them, and in some cases by force to resist them. The police are there in hundreds. You hear of their marches throughout the country, and of a commissariat, and its being necessary to transport quantities of food that the police may be able to live in the remote districts in which they are placed; and you see in the papers that the police, in military terms, are said to have made a splendid charge against men and women assembled (Hear, hear.) The revolt is really against the proprietors, but acts also against the tenants -that is, the tenant pays the renthe pays under the condemnation of his fellow-tenants, and if a tenant be evicted, and a farm become vacant, and another farmer cuters upon it, his peace and even his life is enlonger be occupied without the danger to scribed. English people don't appear to have known how to treat Ireland-our forefathers did not know how entirely to conquer her, and in recent times, even with the assistance of Irishmen themselves, we have not known how to govern her people. Why, all this is not without connection with the fact that Her Majesty the Queen, during the whole of her reign, has only twice visited, I believe, that country (cries of "Shame"), and that it is a very rare thing for any member of the royal few days. But now, with regard to this ply to Ireland as the only possible opinion of Englishmen, let me say that Irish- remedy in this case (hear, hear). What I men who go to the United States upon the land in the settle and land of the United States are, I believe, very much like Englishmen and Scotchmen who settle there. If they crowd into a ward in a particular city, they remain very much, I am afraid, a sort of clan, such as they are in parts of Ireland, and we have reason to regret that their progress and their growth in order and civilization is not greater; but, as farmers in the United States and as farmers in the colonies, they are orderly, peaceful, and very successful, and, with regard to the Catholic religion, my idea is that if they are greatly under the control of the ministers of their come now, said his lordship, looking at Miss | Church, that should, and does in many cases, make them more docile to the Government of the country in which they live (cheers), and populations exhibiting none of the faults and none of the difficulties we have constantly met with in connection with Ireland. Now, let us ask ourselves, is there anything in Ireland which you cannot find in Belgium or France or other Catholic countries of Europe? There is one condition different from what you find in any other country in the world, probably, and I seemed gratified, and they all turned together planation of the whole mystery-the land der different circumstances-that is, a persystem. The condition of the land-holders as regards their tenants, and of the tenantry as regards their landlords, is who ly different from that which is to be found anywhere else. Take our feudal laws which we have here and which we have in Ireland. In England

which exists in Ireland. What is that con- all I would absolutely stop by withdrawing dition? I beg you to keep in mind one or two all encouragement of great estates. I would me-and there are probably six or seven hundred persons now, 744 persons in Ireland heritors of the property—but 122 persons oc-cupy more than 108,500 acres each. The whole proprietors of Izeland-I don't mean proprietors of gurdens, but what are called landed proprietors—are probably 10 or 12,000. What are the tenants? They are 600,000 in number. There is them, and a process of ejectment to follow in six or twelve months at the will of the person with whom they are connected (shanc). But that is not all. I must tell you that they are a very large proportion, some people say half, but I hope it is not so many. The truth is that a very large number of proprietors are absentees. They do not live in Dublin, or in Ireland. Many of them live in this country, and spend their income in London, and others in Paris and in other parts of France. But they are absentees, and I needn't tell you that the rents follow the owners, and if the owners are in London or in Paris the Irish people are absolutely deprived of several millions of money, the produce of its soil, by owners, who perform no part of their duties as owners, and indulge in no expenditure in the spot where the wealth is created, tend to encourage the industry of the country and afford employment to the people. (Hear, hear.) You say all this is bad enough; but this is not the whele of the bad. There is the shadow of past and grievous wrongs over the whole of the Irish peasantry. There is the tradition of many and cruel confiscations in the country in the reign of James I., and the time of Cromwell when something like seven or eight millions of acres were transferred from the native owners to those who followed the Cromwellian arms and those who settled in that country after the disturbances and insurrection were quelled, and later on, coming nearer to our own time, in the time of William III., after the battle of the Boyne, then another million of acres were also confiscated and placed in the hands of persons from this country, who were supposed likely to be most faithful to the new Government and to the arrangements which followed upon the revolution which placed William III. upon the throne. Now, if this be true, it follows that nearly all the land of Ireland and devisable and real property was taken from those to whom it of old legitimately belonged, and was placed in the hands of strangers (shame); and since then, following after the cruelty and injustice, there came the additional cruelty of the penal laws, which remained until the end of the last century, and inflicted untold and indescribable injustice and wrong and cruelty upon the Catholic population of Ireland. The fact is, to such an extent did all this work that I have seen it stated that not more than from one-tenth to one-seventh of the land of Ireland of late times has been in possession of Catholic proprietors (hear, hear.) Well, then, remember that all these tenants, having all these traditions floating about the country, that they are all tenants at will nearly, that they are subject to the fiercest competition for land, that there is no other industry for them except in the North of Ireland, in the linen country. There is

facts. There are in Ireland little over 20,000,- | say that whenever a man owning land 000 acres of land, and 202 persons—as many people, perhaps, as occupy one of those side galleries—occupy 61 millions of acres, being close on one-third of the area of the country. then, I would put an end to the system of en-keen desire to see the man that has forced Let in each of the galleries before and behind | tail (cheers), by which it would be rendered who lies quiet for ever in the churchare the owners of 961,200 acres, and 122 per- | yard nog having had the power long after | centrates on his wrongs the thought of Chrissons—I do not blame them at all; I am speak-ing of the system; none of us would have been to blame had we been the fortunate in-had possessed. I would so legislate that I reland owes the fact that Christendom heritors of the property, but in a possessed. I would so legislate that I reland owes the fact that Christendom future generations who should own it (cheers). most conclusive and unanswerable kind to independent and powerful commission for the purpose of doing this great work amongst the farm is transferred to him, and he goes on paying his rent, not to the land-lord, because the landlord is aware he has sold it, but paying his rent to after thirty-five years he has paid all the interest and all the principal of the £300, and the farm becomes his own as long as he compel the Londou companies, for example, who are the owners of great estates in the county of Londonderry, to sell their estates under an act of this kind. I want also that the commission to be appointed should have the power of taking over absolutely any estate offered them for sale which they might think a desirable estate, so that having in it over to various tenants on the estate who were willing to buy it. Well, then, very likely some people say, what is let me show you how that would operate in one class of cases I assume the tenant comes to the commissioner, and, having thirty-fiv, acres, he says to the commissioner-"The owner is willing to sell and I am willing to buy." The commissioner makes the arrangement for £300, or whatever he requires to be put in possession - in fact, he is in possession. and the money advanced keeps the tenant on his farm. I am told that actually at the present moment the rent paid for land, if advanced in a lump, would not only pay the rent he now pays, but after 35 years he would-if he payed £35 for the loan of the money-he people will say that is a slow propeasant proprietors in Ireland!? At the preand therefore they struggle for the bit of laud sent time the six hundred thousand tenants they hold as being their only chance of living ; face to face with twelve thousand landowners and you may imagine how men in such a cou--sixty tenants to one landlord. What is the dition do thus become excited even to desresult? The result is that the opinion in peration, and are ready even to accept the Ireland in favour of the tenants of all wild wildest theories that offer them, by any possible chance, relief from the sufferings which a volume which threatens, and if it were not they endure. With this fierce competition for the power of England would sweep away there is a constant tendency to the rise of the whole class of landed proprietors. rents. I don't believe the rents in Ireland are Now, you will admit, at any rate, any higher, I think they are not so high as England and Scotland, but then the cultivation is infinitely worse, because under these cirnot admit it, but denied it, toodid parts with, is compensated for, and, therefere, if this system be one which is workable in Ireland, why in the name of all that is successful is it we cannot, in the coming sossion of Parliament, have it fairly put and tried sent distress, I have not treated upon that. That is a matter of the time, and a matter harvest and the course of time ; but when the present distress is remedied I hope we shall return to the great question I have attempted Government will not be neglected. I hope success. Go to France, go to Belgium, go to they have not spent so much in endeavoring than that he be set sarift on the broad Prussin, go to Switzerland, go to Europe, and to civilize Zulus and Afghans-(laughter)as to be be unable to do something for their poor people nearer home (cheers.) Some one said-These lofty souls have microscopic eyes Which see the smallest speck of distant pain, Whilst at their feet a world's agonies Unseen, unheard, unheeded, writhes in vain." hope the Government in dealing with the ly, and generously, and that as they now, under the pressure of the present distress, open their hands to relieve the suffering peohearts and their intellects too (laughter). The other and greater question is what should be done for the Ireland of the future? I have offered my contribution to this question. It is not the first time I have offered it. I found it years ago received wish all but unanimous acceptance in Ireland, end it is accepted now unanimously or nearly so, by the lrish members. I hope to-night I have brought you into the ring, and in the number of those who believe something may still be done for Ireland if the Government is willing to do it in the session which is commencing or the session which shall follow. I hope at any rate those who speak in Parliament as the representatives of this great constituency will be found amongst the warmest and most urgent supporters of the plan which I have ventured to lay before you (loud and prolonged cheering, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat).

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

keen desire to see the man that has forced John Bull to listen. (Enthusiastic cheers.) impossible to tie up land through the man | Half the battle is won when the victim forces his tyrant to listen, gains his attention, conthe present generation should be the absolute is awake and that civilisation protests again at owners of the land, and the next generation the tyranny of the British Ezopire. should be the absolute owners; but neither (Applause.) It took O'Connell a quarter this nor the next should be able to dictate to of a century to gain the ear of the British future generations who should own it (cheers). people and the House of Ommons. Our I would have the compulsory registration of guest, more fortunate, after a few patient but all landed property, so that it would be easy, persistent years, has brought the English at the expense of a tew shillings or pounds, to | nation, if not to terms, at least he has stunned | took his seat upon the throne. The members sides those 600,000 farmers there are three millions of people, or probably two and a half millions, who are tenants at will, and liable to have no leases, liable to have their rents raised, or notices of eviction served on them and a wave back of the Land them and a wave back of the fourth Parliament them and a wave back of the fourth Parliament them and a wave back of the fourth Parliament Act. Now, last year and the year before not here to offer sympathy or critithere has been a Commission of the House cism to the resistance of Europe, I hear of Commons, over which my friend Mr. the good advice of honest old Sam Johnson, Show Lefevre, the member for Read- of London, which was, " My boy, eschew ing, has presided. I was on that cant;" and of all the cant that is canted about committee, and we had evidence of the in this canting world-though the cant of by pocrisy be the worst-the cant of the Ameshow that the plan of the Landed Estates ricans pretending to disapprove of the Court had failed ; that it was necessary to Nibilists in Russia or of the Irish in Ireland, change the Act of 1870-the Land Act of is the most disgusting. (Tremendous ap-Mr. Gladstone-and to establish a separate, plause.) But it was an Irishman that conferred on the civilized world the boon of the better method. (Applause.) It was an the tenantry of Ireland. The proposition is Irishman that, looking with the inthat if any man wishes to buy a farm which sight of genius down into the mine his landlord or anybody else is disposed to of ignorance and poverty and broken-heartedsell, the Treasury will find a certain portion ness among his own countrymen, you of the money—it may be two-thirds or three- may say discovered and almost invented that fourths. If, for example, it cost \pounds 400, the system of modern agitation, which in all ci-Treasury would find, I presume, £300, and vilized governments is the surest and promptthe farmer himself must find £100, and then | est tool of redress. I am glad that our friends move on the safe line of accepted precedent. I am glad that putting aside the musket, they remind their countrymen, as O'Connell did, that he who breaks the commission, which is the interest on the the law helps the enemy. (Cries of "Good, money that he has borrowed from them, and good," and applause.) Oh, let us not forget that every consitutional Govern-ment owes an infinite debt of gratitude to O'Connell for the promulgation of this mechooses to keep it (cheers). Now I want thod. (Applause.) As long ago as the days the Farliament to pass a law which shall of the civil war in England, Estrange and his followers knew what it was to appeal to public opinion. Later down, Wilberforce leaned back on the religious sentiment of England and went up to God, as Lamartine says, "with 800,000 broken fetters in his hand, the evidence of a life well spent." (Tremendous cheers.) But O'Connell came to the front. When his career opened he had possession, as the Church Commission had neither wealth nor then position. He had THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY their lands in possession, they might hand not educated masses to appeal to. They were from Lake Superior to Red River, and no below the reach of that engine of modern progress, the piess. They were sore with defeat, broken with quarrel, steeped in povert ; to be done for money? It may require £300 and yet his instinctive statesmanship discernto enable the tenant to buy his farm. Now, | ed in that seemingly hopcless mass the seeds of a power which, properly called out and marshalled, was able to defy and subdue the proudest and most obstinate race in Europe, and that is the English. (Applanse.) O'Connell anticipated Lincoln in that immortal epigram which he borrowed of Theodore Parker, first announced on this very platform, a Government of the people, for the people, by the people. He said—"I don't want education necessarily; I don't need wealth. I can do without organization, but I will lift three River pass and through the Peace River millions of simple human beings. It shall be the protest, not of educated men, nor of well-born men, or wealthy men, but would in 35 years pay off both the of men. (Cheers.) I will weld it into a principal and the interest. Now, then, thunderbolt that shall annihilate the despotism of that tyrannical code." And he did it. cees, but just proposals are generally rather (Cheers.) To-day here your great chief reslow, but they are generally rather sure. How peats the miracle Standing with the symslow, but they are generally rather sure. How peats the miracle Standing with the sym-long would it take to double or quadruple the pathies of the world behind him (Mr. Farnell), plete the most difficult portion of the Canabstinate in his purpose, self-controlled, letting slip no opportunity of statesmanship to take advantage of every chance, he has brought the British House of Commons to the bull ring. (Cheers and applause.) That is his triumph. The world's history is written in wisdom theories, and sometimes of itlegal practices, is forced upon statesmen by the necessities of the protests of the masses. (Applause) That is history. It is the same to-day. Ireland rises; intolerable is the oppression. Fa-mished wife and child look in the eyes, and this-I hope critics in the newspapers that is death. Who can demand that a man will also; in years past they not only shall look down into the eyes of his little ones and have them look up to him the tenant pays for what the landlord for bread, and shall respect the laws of the feudal system? (Applause.) Froude said once in one of his lectures that he never could understand why Ireland was in perpetual rebellion. It was because he was born a John Bull. (Laughter once for all ? (loud cheers.) As to the pre- and applause.) I should be ashamed of Ireland if she had been in anything else than per-That is a matter of the time, and a matter vetual rebellion. (Applause.) As Alfieri, the future. which may be removed by the return of a fair the poet, said of his native Italy, "We have Gentlemen of been slaves, but, thank God, we have been re-bellious slaves." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Phillips then went on to relate how he had been to explain to night (cheers); and I hope, with ridiculed, a dozen yers ago, for pleading regard to that distress, that the duty of the on this platform that the negro be given forty acres of land and a mule, rather ocean of an untried and perilous world. The duty of the British Government, if it would but take a broad forecast of things now, while it was called to-day, while the voice of justice did cry aloud and spare not-while | will be directed. there was opportunity with good temper, ere the voice of violence began to roll its thunders in the air, and send its mutterings across the water-now was the time, and now the Irish question will deal with it frankly, open- duty of Britain to meet the difficulty with a broad forecast of statemanship. Make every man secure in his home, and guarantee, with no superior but the State, 20 or 50 acres of ple of the west, that they will open their | land to every man who tilled it. (Loud applause.) Events were already on the move. The time was come when they must be faced, and when no jugglery or presumption could evade them or give further life to a system of effete injustice. If she meets the necessity of the hour as statesmanship dictates, said Mr. Phillips, there is before her a grand voyage. She will run her race with her eldest born. and it may not be, even with our swelling lands, that we shall ever outrun her in this grand competition. (Enthusiastic applause.) The speaker then referred to O'Connell's sentiments on American slavery, disputed the tone assumed by the New York papers against Parnell, and spoke of Mr. Summer, and how the young men of thirty and forty raised him to power to combat slavery. We shall pour the moral weight of our civilization-aye the weight of the civilization of the wide world shall pour itself into the treasury of sympathy with this new move-ment of emancipation, this work of setting the land free; and the remonstrance the nations shall, as O'Connell of said, come deep-pealing across the waters. (Applause.) It is the duty-I hold it the to your best consideration. strongest of obligations upon every free man to become free. (Applause.) I feel this a sacred divine obligation. As I breathe the pure, free atmosphere of this free land I cannot restrain the word that it is in me. It is the voice of a people, which comes hebind this ery for relief from worn out systems. It Mary Hurley, at Carelmonis on Wm. Torkin, is the still small voice of God Himself, as | and ut Fermoy on a woman name unknown.

you heard in that powerful speech at Brooklyn the other night. (Applause.) When our flag was upraised for freedom, with liberty and justice within all its folds, it was rish arms which came into the breach and helped us to carry it to triumph ; and he now thought when Ireland in turn lifts her flag with liberty and justice within its folds, we will do our utmost to hold it up and bear it through, and carry it to every limit and extent of the island. (Deafening applause, continued for some minutes.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Speech From the Throng-Ireland's Dis-

treat

OTTAWA, February 12 .- This day, at three o'clock p. m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament buildings, and of the Dominion of Canada, with the following speech from the throne :---

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I have great pleasure in meeting you again for the despatch of the business of the country. The abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed Canada is a cause for the deepest thankfulness, and I heartily congratulate you on the evidences which surround us of a recovery from the commercial and industrial depression which has so long weighed down the energies of the people. Our returning prosparity should, I think, direct our attention to the less fortunate circumstances of

OUR FELLOW SUBJECTS IN IRELAND,

where so much destitution prevails, and I invite your consideration of the best means of showing our practical sympathy with their distress. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the number of settlers who have during the past year come into our Northwest from Great Britain and the United States, as well as from the older Provinces of the Dominion. The visit of two members of the royal commission on the agricultural distress in the mother country, and the favorable report of the tenant farmers who, at the instance of my Government, have examined into the farming capabilities of the Dominion will, it is believed, largely increase the number of immigrants during the present year. Preparations must be made for their reception, and your attention will be specially called to this subject.

Every effort has been made to hasten the construction of

doubt is entertained that the railway will be opened for traffic between those important points within the time specified in the contracts. Under the authority given by Parliament last session, nearly one hundred miles from Red River to the western boundary of Manitoba has been placed under contract and tenders are about being asked for for the construction of another hundred miles from the boundary westward. The completion of these two sections will at an early day afford railway facilities through two hundred miles of the most fertile land in the North West. After an exploratory survey of the line from Port Simpson to the Pine country it has been decided to adopt the location of the line to Burrard Inlet, and contracts have been awarded for one hundred and twenty-seven miles of the railway between Emory's Bar, on the Fraser River and Savona's Ferry. This work will be vigorously proceeded with so soon as

(To be Continued.)

LEP Persons answering advertisements, or purchasing from those who advertise with us, will please mention the TRUE WITNESS.

there are other industries to correct the evil of the feudal system of the land. I don't

cumstances there can be no general good and successful cultivation. Now, the effect of this state of things is to breed in every tenant's mind a feeling of uncertainty. He knows that his rent may be raised, and he cannot help it. He knows that he may be evicted, and he dangered, and farms that are emptied can no cannot help it, according to law; and he becomes careless and slovenly in his cultivawhich I have referred and which I have de- tion, because he knows that he merely in-"ites an addition to the rent. I must ask you one question. I ask is any remedy needed for this state of things, and do you think a remedy possible? There are things for which there is no remedy. It may be too late to remedy it, but I think there is a remedy that may be tried with a fair chance of ask what is the remedy, and they will tell you to look about you, and family to take up his abode there even for a what you see in these countries ap. propose is this, and what I have proposed for many years is this-that some measures should be taken by which occupiers of tarms in Ireland should be transferred and transformed into owners (hear, hear, and cheers), and that this should be done by process which should be absolutely just, not to tenant only, but as just to the landlord himself (renewed cheers). You who read the Irish newspapers or the speeches of Irish members, will often hear of the term "fixity of tenure." Well, now, I am in favour myself of fixity of tenure and of fair rents. Nothing seems to be more just. But what they propose is that the rent of the land should not be fixed by the tenaut or by the landlord, or by these two, conjointly, but by some third party, who is supposed to be independent

in France and in Belgium you have there and not interested in the matter. Well, now, that seems on the face of it a reasonable proposition. I do not think it would be reasonable if it were put into practice. For example, who is to decide what is a fair rent, and what is a fair rent can any man tell me? The rent upon a given twenty acres of land, upon which one Irishman would be prosperous, would be a rent upon which, I f-ar, another Irishman would be impoverished and believe that condition is the key to the ex- ruined. Now, others see fixity of tennre unmantly fixed rent-that the landlord in future s could have absolutely nothing to do with it but to receive the rent which is agreed to be paid, the tenant should be for ever in the same position as if the land belonged to him, This result would follow-Instead of having half the rent of Ireland going "to England or Paris, you would probably have hesitate to say that bad it been possible that | nearly the whole of it going away. In fact, these various industries in England bad not absenteeism would in all probability be more grown up, the condition of things would have than doubled if that plan were adopted. approached the terrible state of things. There are two things I would do. First of

Holloway's Pilis.—Invalids distracted by in-dicession and discouraged in their search for its romedy should make trial of this never failing medione. A lady, long a martyr to dyspupsia tortures writes that Holloway's Pilis made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have, greatly improved; her capilcous appetite has given place to healthy hunger ; her duil, sick headache has departed, ane gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is allogether a new creature, and again fit for her duilos. These Pilis may, be administered with satety to the most dellaate. They never act harshiy, nor do they ever 1 duce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive action. Holloway's Pilis .- Invalids distracted by in

dian Pacific Railway, and secure the connection by steam of the fertile district of Kam. loops with the Capitol of British Columbia.

The adoption of a rigid system of economy in the management of the Intercolopial Railway has, without impairing the efficiency of its working, effected such a diminution of expense as to warrant the belief that the country will in future be relieved from any considerable burden in connection with its operation.

In consequence of the entire failure of the usual food supply of

THE INDIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST,

a large expenditure has been necessarily incurred to save them from starvation. It is hoped that the efforts which are now being made to settle the several bands on the reserves, and to induce them to betake themselves to the cultivation of the soil, may prevent the necessity of similar calls for relief in

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The estimates for the coming year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with all due regard to economy. You will be pleased to learn that the effect of the tariff of last session in the development of the varied industries of the country has on the whole been very satisfactory. The experience acquired since it came into operation in March last, has suggested the expediency of some amendments to which your attention

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Bills for the better organization of the Oivil Service, for the Consolidation of the Inland Revenue laws, and for the amendment of the acts relating to the Dominion lands, to the public works to the Indians of the North-West, and to the Mounted Police force will be luid before you. The acts incorporating the banks of the Dominion will expire next year, and the present would seem a favorable time for a full consideration of our banking system, and of the subject of the currency as connected with that system.

The subject of the laws relating to insolvency will, doubtless, engage your attention.

The increasing foreign trade of Canada, and the prospect that Her Majesty's Government will enter ere long into negotiations with foreign nations on the subject of their trade and commercial relations, demand our closest attention and watchfulness, while the rapid develop-ment of the Dominion is continually giving rise to important matters requiring the support and action of the Imperial Government. With the concurrence of Her Majesty, I therefore recommend you to sanction the appointment of a prominent representative of Canada in London to guard her various interests. The subjects I have mentioned are of great importance. I commend them, with full confidence in your wisdom and patriotism.

More Deaths from Starvation.

The Dublin Nation of the Slat January RAY6 :-At Cork a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death from starvation at an inquest on matte contrast fores of the olderance and fourt

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Hituess Orne AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"EVENING FOST" 18 FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERT

WEDNESDAY, 761 CRAIG STREET.

MONTREAL, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance OHy (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

CALEND .R.

FEBRUARY. THURSDAY, 19-Feria. Bp. Loras, Dubuque, died, 1858. FBIDAY, 20-Holy Crown of Thorns. Ember

Dev. SATURDAY,21-Feria. SUNDAY 22-Second Funday in Lent. Kpist. 1 These iv. 17; Goop Matt. xvii, 19. Bp. Creatn, St. Paul, died, 1857. MONDAY, 21-St. Peter Damian. Bishop, Confes-sor, and Doctor of the Church. TUESDAY, 24-Chair of St. Peter at Antioch (Feb.

WEDNESDAY, 25-St. Matthias, Apostle.

NOTICE

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Teachers, Attention!

We are desirous of obtaining the name and post-office address of every Catholic lady and gentleman school teacher in each province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland. The name and address plainly written on a one cent post -card and mailed to the "TRUE WITNESS" office, Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders will oblige by adding an additional one cent stamp or communicating by letter.

As yet we have not received the names of one-half the Catholic teachers of the Dominion. doubless because they have not seen our re-quest. We will feel obliged to any readers of the TRUE WITNESS, who, knowing the name and address of a Catholic school teacher in any section of the Dominion, will take the trouble to send it to us plainly written on a postal card. We will continue receiving the names for some time longer.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE, of Cashel, says, in reference to the Mansion House Committee :----have no special fancy for certain of its members, whose sympathies with the people I am disposed to question."

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT has telegraphed a negative answer to the request of the Duchess of Marlborough that her committee would be appointed custodians of the New York Relief Fund.

allow themselves to grow angry, except in a majestic WAY, and use figures of speech sparingly, and, therefore, with great effect. But in reference to the above paragraph it strikes us that the Times is either really angry or else greatly | not clamor and look big as the bull frogs | only to look over the face of the earth | could do all the work and save hundreds amused. Just fancy the idea of an American in the fable. Says the excellent Mayor to the to realize the truth of the assertion. ship of war going to Ireland with provisions | deputation of Irish citizens: "I endeavored for Her Majesty's subjects being a cause for such delight to the "English" nation, while harmony to persuade the gentlemen composthe great British men-of-war are scouring the | ing that deputation to forego the presentation seas in all directions, ruling the unfortunate of the address to Mr. Parnell by the waves and looking for enemies foolish enough civic anthorities, as desired by the to run counter to the foreign policy of the great Lord Beaconsfield. If the American ship of war is sent by Congress with food to | strongly against giving that gentleman a pubthe starving Irish, we suggest that her commander, when outside one of the Irish ports (or perhaps English would be the better expression), would lie to until night and not pretend to see the many vessels laden with produce sailing out of Ireland for England. This would be a delicate courtesy extended to the "English nation."

THE New York Herald is continuously preparing surprises for its readers. If it did not do so it would not be the New York Herald The latest is that it has requested His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, Mr. King Harman, M. P., and Mr Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., to act as its agents in the distribution of the large relief fund it has collected for the destitute in Ireland. It is said WITNESS regularly should complain direct to the Cardinal has accepted after consideration, and that Mr. Parnell has refused, but may be induced to re-consider his decision. Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough requested the money be given into the custody of her Committee, but this was very properly refused. The Castle of Dublin was never enthusiastically disposed to succor the poor of Ireland in their distress, and it has been dragged after Parnell in the present benevolent movement, just as the New York Recald is bent on dragging Mr. Parnell in turn. Whether Mr. Parnell will ultimately accede to the proposition of the New York Herald or not remains to be seen. He is the best judge of what is good for the cause he has at heart-a cause which he has been mainly instrumental in bringing prominently before | for aid for its co-religionists from a Protestant the world. If he declines to administer to the glory of the generous tuft hunter, who traduced him before knowing his intentions, he may be excused, if he accept he may be still excused, for to him all other matters the two most intemperate, while in must sink into insignificance beside relief for his suffering fellow countrymen.

ALTHOUGH there is still great suffering in Ireland, which is likely to continue with severity for some time, the dread of a famine such as has made the name of '48 memorably | does in two, in proportion to population. We gloomy in Irish annals has passed away, thanks to the warning notes of Mr. Parnell porary, and ascribe the prevalence of temperand the men who aided him in his patriotic | ance in the southern country and of intoxicatask in the first instance, and thanks, in the | tion in the northern to climatic influences. second instance, to the splendid generosity of As regards Ireland, there has been a time the United States, Canada and distant Australis. If it were not for this same charity | a good deal of intemperance prevailed. It | no matter what cause he adopted, or what we have no room for doubt hundreds, and would indeed be wonderful if such was measure he brought forward, or what party perhaps thousands, of Irish men, women and not the case, when it is considered that he supported, his constituents would sustain children would now be sleeping in the graves | that for a hundred years and more the people | him. Nevertheless he deserves credit none of the famine-stricken. Nevertheless, the time for the withdrawal of the helping hand has not yet arrived, and our columns will still remain open to the subscriptions of those who are able and willing to give. Indeed, it is calculated the poor tenantry will, after escaping the jaws of famine, have to pass through a sea of print, and the consequence through another ordeal of a scarcely a less trying nature, before they can consider themselves safe which is a fight with the landlord temporary to the fact that when religious against eviction, and for this they will require assistance and support. We have once more to record our thanks to the generous men of Lachine for the donation given yesterday to our relief fund, and to request other localities to follow such an example. We have this day forwarded \$500 to the relief freest from crime. The Witness seldom loses branch of the National Land League in an opportunity of asserting that drunkenness Dublin, thus making in all the sum of \$1,500 | is the parent of crime, which is most true, the Post has forwarded to Ireland up to date.

little weak, his information a trifle limited, his mind somewhat vacciliating, and Zven Anthony Fronde, that honestly bitter his dread of the Witness and the Ga- | hater of the Irish race and the Catholic reli- hail the competitive examination system a zette as powerful as is his contempt gion, is forced to confess that it is abroad for organs of public opinion which do Irishmen find their proper level. We have for the sake of peace, concilliation and good Irish Societies; and if I did it was because I felt that public opinion was lic and official reception." We wonder where His Worship goes for his daily allowance of

public opinion? At what tountain does he drink in his information ? Who are his grand advisers, his guides, on the smooth road of nonentity? What transpired between his John and his colleagues, or perhaps some casting vote and his ultimatum to the deputation? We wonder if Bishop Berkely was right when he said there was no matter ? We regret that the Council was ever requested to

receive Mr. Parnell, but at the same time we can predict for that true and loyal Irish gentleman as hearty a reception in Montreal as if there were a dozen excellent Worships present to read a dozen addresses of welcome. The "Witness" Begging the Question Our Pecksniffian contemporary, the Wit-

ness, is one of the lew papers in Canada that seeks to insult the Irish people in their misfortunes. As a matter of course, it does not like them on account of the religion professed by the majority of them, but it also has no gra for them because purely and simply they are Irish. Our contemporary occupies a considerable portion of its space in telling the world that the Catholic countries are poor while Protestant countries are wealthy, and that Ireland is poor because it is Catholic. It occasionally diverges from this line of argument and charges all the ills of Ireland on the intemperate habits of the people, but this perhaps amounts to the same thing in the end, as Catholicity leads to drinking and drinking superinduces poverty. It does not consider the fact worth noticing that there is an appeal Committee at Belfast going the rounds of the press just at present, or that Norway and Sweden, decidedly the two most Protestant countries in Europe are also strictly Catholic Spain drunkenness is almost rare enough to become a phenomenon. It also seems to forget in its prejudiced zeal against the Irish that according to Government returns Scotland consumes more intoxicating liquors in one year than Ireland shall be more just than our religious contem-

when a good deal of liquor was consumed and

their friends in need? Quite the contrary. The time is fast approaching when the land sharks will have to go and leave the Irish | representation by nationalities would be do people to work out their own salvation. Then will be the time to criticise them if under the new regime would have as good they persist in remaining poor; but we beg to chance as the Scotch Presbyterian, and t remind our contemporary that it is at present | Irish Catholic as either. We, therefore only begging the question ; abusing Parnell humbly recommend that when Mr. Casey and the lrish people amounts to nothing, it is | troduces his Civic Service reform bill the not truth, it is not argument.

Competitive Examination.

The Fourth Parliament of the Dominion will assemble at Ottawa to-morrow to regulate the affairs of the country. Except Sir

rising young statesman who has something on his blain which may, in his own estimation, change the current of Canadian history, no one knows what measures will come up for discussion or settlement. The National Policy, which is but on its trial, the official assignee question, a national currency the abolition of the Senate, all these and other important questions may occupy the time of

the Fourth Dominion Parliament, and very likely that never-failing brand of discord, the Canadian Pacific Railroad as well. We have not yet had a glance over the speech, from the throne but we are nevertheless safe in thinking unless unforeseen causes for legislation arise, nothing material outside the matters mentioned already will interfere with the Government programme. In this the country should congratulate itself, for thrice happy is the nation which is in want of important issues on which to legislate. Not that we have no abuses which should be done away with, or laws which might be repealed or amended with advantage to the community; for to say that we have not is to say that we have arrived at a state of political perfection ; but such parliamentary work does not count in this feverish age which looks for startling sensations or nothing. There is, however, one great abuse which may be remedied in the interests of economy, justice and morality, and that is the Civil Service, one with which the Government has peculiarly to deal, as it almost forms part of itself. The Government may be said to compose the brain of the country and the Civil Service the hands and legs. The present Civil Service is almost as radically bad as that of the United States, and inceed, as confessed by both parties in the State, we are fast approaching the corrupt system of our neighbors. Mr. George Casey, the member for West Elgin, has, almost since the begining of his parliamentary carreer advocated the competitive examination system as the best, and Mr. Casey is just the kind of man to do so without injuring his own political prospects. He is young, wealthy and popular, and we venture to say that the less for his pertinacity in bringing this important question before the Government session after session. It is true his own party did not pay much attention to Mr. Casey's follow from that that its adoption would not powerful with his party, should not take the matter up to deal with it in his own way. It is needless to point out that the present method of appointing civil servants is defective in the extreme and leads to gross corruption and extravagance. A man with political influence wants a situation, let us say on the Customs, for his son, never for a moment considering for his constituency, whom he helped to elect

Montreal ((m plan of Civil Service reform, but it does not benefit the country, or that Sir John who is so Jeremiah Shea..... his fitness for the position. Through this influence he exercises pressure on the member and who is grateful for favors to come as well as past favors; the member in turn puts a pressure on the Government and the young man is appointed, without a thought as Miss Nellie Sutton, Quebec to his qualification. What is the consequence? The consequence is, that the departments are filled with incapable men, who draw respectable salaries and yield services to the State not at all commensurate. If none but competent persons were employed a great saving two men of ability and education can do more work, and do it more satisfactorily, than three of the stripe that are pitchforked into im-Denmark or Holland? How is it, excellent the force of political attrition. We do not confrere, that Irishmen abroad are not poor mean to assert that the rule of competitive examination could be universally applied, no that the soil has in it something of an intoxi. more than can the rule of promotion by is the fault of the religion. In that case we country can always trust the Government, of wicked world. Neither would we inter that education and the answering of questions in mensuration, algebra, history, &c., is the best educated idiots, to be sure, but even they are sawing across of Courtney's boats, than one p:oach their letter-box in fear of a request-J C Rodgers, contractor..... nay a demand-from a powerful supporter Rev Z Auclair Maurice Neagle.....

a bland smile and a piece of dirty paper in Henry Murray..... bis hands. If they are honest they show means towards the reduction of taxes, know ing that two-thirds of the present num thousands of dollars annually-and, m than all, that the miserable system away with for ever. A French Canad session it will receive the consideration the hands of the Government which is jus its due, and that if they be not prepared put it in force, they pass a measure of th own which will have as beneficial effects.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Post" Irish selief Fund. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Po Sin-Enclosed please flud my cheque \$29 63, being the sum of the following si scriptions to the Post Irish Relief fund, gether with thirteen cents for collection. expect to be able to forward another sm amount in a few days, as there are a f parties I did not succeed in seeing Saturd afternoon.

I am yours respectfully, P. Krie Merrickville, Ont.

P Kyle 5, John Kyle 3, John McGuril 1: dward Kyle 1, W J McCamey 50c, Edwa Wackwire 50c, Francis Duke 1, Wm White John McEntyre 1, John Kempffer 50c, Patri Gill 1, Nathan McEntyre 1, George Brenn I, Bernard Gill 50c, Hugh McGuirl 50 Watchorn & Co 4, Isaac Rickey 25c, Dan Real 1, Theodore DePencier 50c, Geor Bell 1, P O'Hara, hotel keeper, 1, Claren Talman 50c, George Meikle 50c, T B Meik 1, Wm Miskelly 1.

Parnell's Reception.

To the Edutor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS. Sin .- The undersigned deputation deep regret that the public have been led astray their construction and understanding of t Mayor's document read to the City Council last Monday. It has been falsely circulat that the deputation who waited upon th Mayor relieved His Worship of all obligation and responsibility in tendering Mr. Parnell public reception. This we must deny er phatically and without any further dela These are the facts : On last Wedne-day eve ing the undersigned deputation received th following instructions from the general me ing of the Parnell Committee : That to pr serve harmony and effect conciliation, th Mayor should not be pressed to read the address, as he was so bound by his vote and that of the Council, but that the public reception should not be foregone, and that the Mayor, in his official capacity, should receive Mr. Parnell as he had so promised in a pre vious interview with the deputation. These are the instructions the undersigned

received; and we now publicly aver that they were faithfully delivered to His Worship as the undoubted and unretracted expression of the sentiments and will of the Irish citizens of Montreal

	W. WILSON,
	P. DONUVAN,
	B. TANSEY,
	P. KENNEDY,
	P. O'DONOGHUE,
	H. J. CLORAN.
February	12, 1880.

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	Israel Clement	ĺ	
	Timothy Keleher	ī	
	Wm Riley		00
	John Conway	ī	00
	C de B Leprohon	2	00
05T	L G Papineau	1	
for	W M West	1	00
nb-	Mrs O'Connors.		60
to-	H H Killaly		00
1	Jas Tearney. B Pigeon, (Mayor)	1	
lla	Thos Chapman	1	
few	A Sniders.	2	
day	Mrs Gaynor)	0;
	Thos Johnston	1	-
	Peter Gauthier	1	90 90
	B Crevier.	•	50
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PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND

M. Mullin, lumberman	\$5	
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Thomas Foy	1	
Thomas O'Kcefe	5	
John White	5	į
Montrealer, from Portland	4	ł
Henry Sheeban	ī	,
F. W	5	
James Allen (second subscription).	5	ţ

Lord Dufferin has definitively declined the appointment of Viceroy of India, and its announcement is supplemented by a report that the post has been offered to and accepted by Lord George Hamilton.

PABNELL AND BENNETT. Overtures of the N. Y. " Herald " to Concillate the Agitator.

WE would like to impress upon the minds of our correspondents that our space is limited, and that there are few subjects of such importance as to be worth more than a column-more, even than half that much. Brevity being the scol of wit, and life being short, the general reader does not care about reading is that he who grows too diffuse on his subject must do so at the risk of being skipped over, if not called a bore. After this hint our correspondents will excuse us if we refuse insertion to lengthy communications.

MR. GEORGE CASEY, member for West Elgin, in the debate concerning Irish relief in the House of Commons, referred to the fact of a woman eating a cat in Quebec as a proof that distress existed in Canada. Whether Mr. Casey means this incident as an attack on the national policy, or as a resaon why relief should not be extended to Ireland. we know not, but prefer to think he is not so ungenerous as to refuse aid to the land of his fathers in the hour of its distress. People have eaten cats in the best of times and in the most fiourishing seasons simply because people have different tastes.

The cable announces the death of Dr William Haggarty O'Leary, Home Rule member for Bregheda, Dr. O'Leary will be chiefly remembered as the doctor who gave such evidence in the case of Robert Kelly for the alleged murder of the Castle spy "Talbot. in 1868, as procured his acquittal on the capital offence. The late Isaac Butt was leading counsel for the defence, and his knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame astonished every one. Dr. O'Leary became immensely popular after the trial, and, on a vacancy occurring in Drogheda, he offered himself a candidate, and was elected. His services to the Home Rule cause, however, were not of a nature to satisfy his friends, and he was seldom in his place when required. He was a good surgeon and physician, a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, but he made a mistake when he entered the arena of politics.

WE are informed by cable that the London United States Naval Department is to be asked by Congress to despatch with American -contributions will be received in British ports that we are not permitted to discover whether | Mayor, who acted throughout as he thought | through their department. Do drunkards | for a place for his son ; they need not fear the

He Bern to Decline.

contracting parties, the Mayor of Montreal and the deputation of Irish citizens in re Parnell, have been brought to an unsuccessful close, may be the proper time to make a few remarks on the subject in a spirit of amity and good will to all. The Committee, while acting with zeal and the best intentions imaginable, made a few mistakes, for which their heads rather than their hearts were to blame. They imagined, at the outset, that as they themselves saw nothing in Parnell but a loyal Irish gentleman seeking to benefit his distressed countrymen, and the fellow-subjects of the excellent Mayor Rivara and other parties should view the matter of his reception in the same light, torgetting that there are people among us who have ere this gone into a mild kind of hysteria at the mention of Home Rule, and frothed in the mouth at the bare idea of obstruction. Those who placed the name of the member for Cardwell on the reception committee must, above all, have bad memories or not read the Gazette attentively, or, perhaps, they wished to disarm the resentment of that personal friend of the Duchess of Marlborough by forcing courtesies upon bim. To the members of the Council we have Times says :- "The war vessel which the not one word to say as regards their votes for or against a public reception. An equal number of gentlemen of all the nationalities which compose our population voted for and as freighted not only with food for Ireland, against the reception, and we surely but with a message of good will from the cannot blame the dissenters when American to the English nation." The edi- we remember that two Irish Cathotorial writers on the Times are always so able, lic members absented themselves from The Thunderer will have no other, and so the scene altogether. Neither can we say eminently fitted to conceal their real meaning anything against our worthy and excellent

had no schools to attend, no churches in which to worship, except at the peril of life or liberty, no ambition to realise, scarcely a country to serve. There was only one avenue open to them, at the end of which stood the public house. The Government ground them to the dust, and gloried in the ignorance and habits their beastly laws had engendered. But we call the attention of our plous conemancipation was achieved intemperance retired a step. Father Mathew was a co-laborer with O'Connell. As the people grew in freedom they made corresponding advances in temperance until to-day Ireland is confessedly one of the soberest nations in Europe and and for this we recommend it. Now, Parliamentary statistics show that, save in the matter of crime of an agrarian nature, Ireland can show as clean a record as any country in Now that negotiations between the high | Europe-notoriously more so than either England or Scotland-which, if facts and figures prove anything, shows that the Witness is not truthful in ascribing the present ills of Ireland to intemperance. It is true that Archbishop Lynch declared lately | would be effected, for it stands to reason that that there was still too much whiskey consumed in Ireland, but pray, of what northern county may not the same be said ? Is Canada exempt, is the United States, Russia, Germany, | portant positions through, what we may term, and miserable, or do you incline to the theory cating nature? But no, we had forgotten, it seniority, but in the exceptional cases the would point to the Irish Catholic millionaires | its own making to do what is just or suffer the of California, New York, St. Louis, Chicago | punishment meted out to them, even in this and the other great cities of this continent. (for our contemporary thinks wealth follows in the wake of true religion) and enquire how it is that they have become so immensely test of capability, but it is certainly better wealthy. Now, we venture to think that it than any that we know of. There may be was their ability and enterprise, and also that if they had remained in Iteland the superior to political idiots, and at the present chances are they would be enduring the time it is easier to find a civil servant pange of hunger, instead of as they are, being who can tell you who is the member for enabled to send hundreds of thousands of Kingston, or give a profound opinion as to the dollars home for the relief of their countrymen. But are these exceptional cases? The | who will construe a Latin sentence or write an American Government statistics say not, for | English paragraph correctly. The cause of they shew that during the past twenty years surprise is that members of Parliament on the Irish in America sont to the assistance of both sides do not even grow enthusiastic over their friends in Ireland the enormous sum of Mr. Casey's plan of civil service reform, and sixty million dollars. Indeed, if the whole embody it in an Act at once, for see what truth were known, it would most probably | they would gain by it. Life to them would then be found that double that amount had been | be worth the living ; they would no more apforwarded, for the P. O. officials take cognizance of no money which has not passed they are sarcastic or in real earnest. They best. It is not his fault if his intellect is a save money as a general rule and send it to approach of a tall man from the country with Widow Dunn.....

True Witness" Irish Relief Fund. JR & SČ.... 2 00 Patrick Rooney..... 5 00 Teacher, Rama..... 5 00 5 00 1 Thomas Miles..... 2 00Edward O'Donnell..... 4 00 T Aity, sent 1 00 Contribution of the inhabitants of Franklin and Parish of St. Antoine PAbbe..... 134 00 Mary White...... John Hudson, Pakenham..... 1 00 2 00 M Doohe, Lombardy..... 5 00 James Fox..... 2 00 John Brown..... 3 00 Martin Brennan..... 1 00 "Ramelton "..... 5 00 Mrs Walsh..... Mrs E McCrae, Cote St. Louis..... 1 00 5 00 Mr J McCrae, Cote St. Louis 5 00 Charles Dowling..... 10 00 E A Sutton, Quebec..... 1 00 1 00 Alex Smith, baker, St. Maurice street. 10 00 A Friend..... 1 00 Jno. Morton 1 00 A Friend..... John Cantwell..... 75 1 00 Edwin Robertson..... 50 James Mallen (proceeds of sales)... 4 00 Patrick Tucker, Louie, Ont..... 2 00 J Spencer..... A Canadian, Grenville..... 2 00 1 00 James Fitzgibbon, St. Lamberts.... 1 00 Joseph Duval, St. Lambert..... 1 00 John Doyle, grocer, Latour street... 5 00 John Conway, Cote St. Paul..... 2 00 Michael Cabili..... 2 00 James Claffey 2 00 Dr. Buckley, of Prescott..... 10 00 James Buckley, of Prescott..... 10 00 James Morgar, Sorei.... 10 00 L. Deegan 2 00 C. Claffey 2 00 C. P. Hurley..... 00 Edward Stuart..... 00 Edward Rodden, Henryville..... 10 00 C. McAvoy..... 00 J. J. Curran. Brockville (second subscription)..... Capt. John Savage, Prescott..... 5 00 10 00 C. O'C., Prescott..... 3 00 Francis M. Gunn, Bentick..... 2 00 W. C.... Hugh McReavy, St. Gabriel Village. 00 James Bracelin..... Patrick Farrell..... 1 00 A. Meek, Berthier..... 4 00 James Murdock, Ingersoll 2 00 Fred. J. Lindley, Greensville County, Hicksford, Virginia Capt. W. O'Donnell, Sarnia..... Mary McDonald, Sarnia..... 1 00 A Friend Wm. Purcell, Temiscouata..... 1 00 1 00. John Maher 2 00 of Lachine for relief of the distressed in Ireland recommended by Rev. Father Piche :--N Piche, cure of Lachine...... 5 00 Mr P Davis, contractor..... 5 00

Overtures of the N.Y. "Heraid " to Con-ciliate the Agitstor. NEW YORS, February 13.-The Heraid an-nounces the selection of the following Commit-tee for the distribuing of the Heraid Relief Find:-Col. Kine-Harmon, Shaw (Home Ruler) member of Pariament, Cardinal at first declined to serve on account of the exacting duties of his diocese, and because he considered such trusts can best be left to the management of the haity. He was afterwards persuaded to render the re-quested service. Parnell has also declined his services, but the Heraid hopes he too will re-consider his d-cision, and savs if he again de-clines the verdict of the American public will be that Parnell's object is not re leffor his starv-ing countrymen, but selfish agitation for his service. Dut the Heraid sopes he too will this position the American public will be that Parnell's object is not re leffor his starv-ing countrymen, but selfish agitation for his sis is not only obstruction in his own country but to charity here. If he celiberately puts himself in this position the American people will think it time that he end his farce. The Heraid asys Bennett sent a despatch from Tunis to the Duchess of Mariborough, saying it would be impossible to turn over the Heraid subscrip-tion to any other fund. BALTIMORE, February 18.-Two thousand five hundred people assembled to hear Parnell to-night. The Mayor presided. Among those on the stage were Governor Hamilton, Herman, Stump, President of the States of Maryland, and clergymen of the Catholic, Eukcopal and Methodid. Churches. United States Sen-plause. He said until the proprietor of the New York Heraid shall designate a committee to which his fund shall be entrusted public con-fid-nee should be withheld. He said thus far donations for the political side of his effort was \$55,000, and for relief between \$70,000 to \$80,000. With regard to the political side of his effort was \$55,000, and for relief between \$70,000 to \$80,000. With regard to the political side of his effort was \$55,000, and for PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS WILL find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds THE TROCHES are effectual. MUCH SICKNESS, UNDOUBTEDLY, with Children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box. A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasme, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness &c., is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOU SAND PURGATIVE PILLS containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system. DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a sure remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; pro-List of subscribers for the town and parish Child from pain. BOWEL COMPLAINTS ARE MOST DAN-BOWEL COMPLAINTS ARE MOST DAN-GEROUS, and frequently fatal. They pull a man down sooner than any other disease. Buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA 25 00 CEA and Family Liniment, and follow direc-1 00 tions. The derangement causing the dis-4 00 | charges is removed, and the patient is saved. 25 | pain and danger.

REQUIEM ÆTERNAM.

Section and a g

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[To the memory of the late lamented Bernard Devlin, Esq., Advocate, ex-M.P. for Montreal Centre, as an humble tribute to one whose name is so connected with the history of Montreal, and whose talents and good qualities deserve to remain fresh in the minds of his fellowcountrymen.

Marching slowly, treading slowly thro' Mount

Marching slowly, treading slowly thic mount Royal's snow-clad streets; Wendleg on ward solemn gathering of the funeral cortage mreds, Sadly moving, turn the mourners towards St. Patrick's hely fane Through the doorway of that temple, now, he enters once again. Rising voices swel the chorus, requirem masses now are suid— While the perfumed censor's wreathings 'wrap the remnant of the dead;

While the perturbed to the dead ; the remnant of the dead ; Manly eyes are filmed with weeping-manly hearts are beating slow-Thousand phatoms of his mem'ry in the som-bre draping's glow.

Is a hero lying lowly? Why this warlike grand

array? Why these plumed and harnessed swordsmen kneeling 'round the shrine to pray? Why these plumed and harnessed swordsmen kneeling 'round the sbrine to pray?
Why this music loadly pealing in its mournful funeral notes?
Why this wall of griof that swelling, thro' St. Patrick's temp e floats?
Why these thousands coming, going as in almost regal mica,
Sleeps the one, now cold and lifeless, for whose loss is heard the kccn ?
He isone whose friends and others would divide them at his breath.
And whose sentiments united by the awful hand of Death.

On Mount Royal's rough and rugged, tempestbeaten stately side.
With the dear one-children sleeping-by his young heart's loving bride;
Loud the storms of winter wildly lash the mountain's heary breast.
In the home of youth and aged from their dangers may he rest!
Calm the summer sum at even' on Mount Royal sheary.

earthly course is run.

"Ab ! the nunquam non paratus"-is the motio

of the great, All must wark that same dread highway, all must know that same dread fate; As the millions of the ages now are sleeping in

the grave, As the good, the true, the holy, as the fervent and the brave,

and the brave, As the wicked and the pious, all are now be-neath the sod-All have known the dreadful scoret of the justice

of their God. If, perchance, their faults are open—hide them 'neath oblivion's shroud, And their goodness, let us toll it to the listening _______ elistening

world aloud!

In his duties ever faithful, to his people, to their cause; When their voice was raised unto him, did he

When their voice was raised into him, do he hesitate or buses? Husband fondest, father dearest—hand the warmest for a friend; Little know we all the beauties in that spirit wont to blend— Down within the deepmost recess of that warm

beating heart. For his God and for his country, for his friends,

for all a part-for all a part-Thousand tempests fore that spirit, thousand tempests joud and strong. But that spirit, now, is vanished, fied that strife so fiercely long!

He has sought, beyond the portals of the dread and chilly grave. Rest and peace with Him whose merits are ounipotent to save-He has fied this world of sorrow, where each

All remains for these who knew him, is to pray for him to God! JOSEPH K. FORAN.

Laval University, Quebec, 10th February, 1880.

Life and Works of Washington Irving.

We have received from Mr. James Bergen, 32 St. Lambert hill, Montreal, a magnificently

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN, ESQUIRE.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

and the straight of the second se

المحافظ والدرر المردام فترد الواري والارد

MR. EDITOR,-1 suppose I may now consider myself one of your staff, as being a kind of recognized outside contributor. I fervently hope that my position will not make me vain or imperil my immortal soul-I know it will not make me wealthy-newspaper men have not a brilliant reputation either for being strictly virtuous or Rothschildishly opulsat in the common acceptation of the terms. It is not every ink-slinger who can in a moment of self abnegation fling down one hundred thousand dollars like James Gordon Bennett, though, to give them their due, they are not close-fisted when in possession of dollars, a phenomenon which is, however, of rare occurrence. I tancy if I in Bennett's place I would give were double the amount, but then circumstances niter cares, and perhaps I would not. Mike Dempsey and I came out to America together and became close friends en voyage. We differed on some questions, but what we cordially agreed upon was that if ever we became wealthy we would give half our money to charitable institutions. This is how we argued :- If a man is worth \$200,000 and distributes \$100,000 among the poor he will have fore be excused. After this there was dancing still enough left to live and be comfortable. and more singing, but my little contretants cement, which has been taken away in great Singularly enough. Mike, who went to had put a damper on the festivities, and one quantities by pilgrims. To a height of nearly Singularly enough, Mike, who went to had put a damper on the festivities, and one quantities by pilgrims. To a height of nearly sacramento, Cal., realized a fortune by strict of the grandest parties of the season broke up ten feet the cement has been scraped off the attention to business, and now this is how he at two o'clock in the morning. Before I left gable by pious visitors whose faith in its views the matter: "If I give away half my Mr. Smith Jones requested me not to make a miraculous effects is most consident. Crowds property what will become of the other half ? report of the affair as he did not believe in of people from the surrounding country and Is it not better to keep it together and make that kind of thing, but if I was tempted to do the neighboring counties daily visit the spot, a conscientious distribution of it among my so I should not forget that his name was poor children before I die?" We therefore Smith Jones, and that his wife wore diamond must not be too severe on the rich who give little or nothing to the Irish faminists. We bidds a ray.
Lighting up in crimson beauty towards the closing of the day.
He will beed no more the splendor of that golden setti, g sun.
Like to it, in death's dark gloaming, his own
a crims is not so great a hardship

a crime is not so great a hardship as the mere apperficial may suppose. It it in the power of every man to make a fortune if he be industriously inclined and moderately houest. Look at all the self-made men of our time how they realized fortunes by spending within their incomes, practising the virtue of temperance, sticking to what they had, and getting more, always getting more. That was their grand central iden. When they saved a dollar they put it in the savings bank, or lent it out at compound interest, collected their debts, forgot their creditors in the hurry of business, and glided into insolvency at the proper time. It is not necessary to have brains to make a fortune; if it were half our millionaires would be poor as church mice, and not half so respect-

able. I see by the papers that the Bev. J. Cumming MacDove has presented the Princess Louise with a dog called "Blucher." Now, I would like to know why it is that some benevolent individual does not present me with a dog, even a much traduced yellow pup. I am badly in want of such an animal to keep me company in the silent watches of the night. I like to hear its cheerful bark awake my sleeping comrades from their slumbers, and yet no one achances and says : "Here, Myles, is a dog for you," accompanied by an address misery is a lord. He has so get the joy eternal with the Co-Eternal Word. Rest his dast, then, in the tomb-yard on his lov'd Mount Hoyal's side! Rest his spirit far beyond it where the just and hiest abide! Green above him grow the flowerets from our fair Canadian sod! I member for those when is to ward. I member when only who do not want. I remember when moving around Montreal two years ago, with my back bone and my breast bone grating against each other for sympathy, that none offered me a dinner, while now, when I am enjoying the lucrative situation of laborer on the conal, invitations to dine are actually forced upon me. I have little doubt, when I climb still higher on the ladder of prosperity, people will be coming to me from all quar-

soup 1 attempted to take off the edge of bodies as of angels hovering above. All that the spoon missed its way and ran along my we have written we have heard on the spot, besutiful shirt front. The perspiration took and anyone and everyone has the same oppora corresponding direction down my back, and tunity of seeing the people and hearing for cursed etiquette from the bottom of my themselves. When we arrived there on heart. In order to avoid like accidents in Tuesday a number of people were at future I pinned the tablecloth to my vest (I the church, and praying on the spot have since learned we should have been pro-now rendered sacred by the apparitions. vided with things called napkine) and soon Already have the lame and the blind finished the soup. A large fish-I think it made pilgrimages to Knock, and evidence was a whale-was next brought in, and atter of their presence, and the effect of their visit, polishing off my share I found I had enough, as, indeed, had everybody else but the host, of sticks, statues, and vases, as offerings of who thought it his duty to go through the plous faithful. One young man who had all the courses like a bong fide aristocrat. In the middle of the breathless silence that prevailed, I, hearing a terrible noise outside, and forgetting that my vest was go along with the use of a crutch and a stick, pinned to the tablecloth, rose to see what was the matter, and, in doing so, drew the whole affair, including knives, spoons, glasses and decanters, after me. The confusion was immense, and I felt as if I could open and swallow the ground. I could not speak to apolo-O'Brien, a countryman of my own, who speaks with a fine English accent he picked up to Knock by her father and mother, and rewhile reaping the harvest in Lincolnshire, took my part, by explaining that I was not accustomed to high society, and should, thereornaments.

> Yours, very respectfully, MYLES O'REGAN, ESQUIRE.

THE APPARITIONS AT KNOCK

[From the Mayo Examiner of Jan. 17.] On Tuesday last we paid a visit to the Catholic church at Knock, that we might gain all the information possible about the wonderful apparitions which, first beheld on the 21st of August last (within the octave of the Assumption), have since been repeated, though in somewhat less remarkable degree. up to the present week. The parish priest of Knock is the venerable Archdeacon Cavanagh, a clergyman remarkable for his great plety and the austerity of his life. The church itself is a commodious one, of cruciform shape, and its site being clevated it can be seen from a great distance on all Knock is situated equi-distant sides. from Claremorris and Ballyhaunis, and about fourteen miles from Castlebar. We shall now proceed to detail the facts just as we learned them from the people on the spot who had the great happiness of witnessing the beautiful apparition-respectable, intelligent, pious people, who have ever been known amongst their neighbors for their probity and truth. These people may be seen and spoken to by any persons visiting Knock, for they live conveniently to the church. The set that evening at 7.18 p.m.) a white light was observed at the gable of the church-or rather the gable of the sacristy (for the sacristy occupies the upper shaft and is separated from the church by a main wali) - by one of the parishioners who had just been closing the chapel for night. No notice was taken the of the light then. In half an hour after, the attention of the same person was called to the occurrence by the voice of another parishioner, who called out that the Blossed Virgin and two saints were standing at the south gable | surprise to the country. of the chapel-the same place that the bright light had been first manifested. There were | Liberal leader in the now gathered at the place, gazing rapturously on the heavenly sight which met their view. They beheld the Blessed Virgin with a beautiful crown of dazzling brightness on her head, and wearing a white cloak, her hands uplifted and eyes raised to heaven, as if in prayer. On her right hand and with his head inclined towards the Virgin Mother, stood St. Joseph, and so distinct was the apparition of the holy saint that even his whiskers of grey were observed by the wonder-ing and awe-stricken people. There also appeared an altar surrounded by a most brilliant light, and on the altar a snow-white lamb, a cross reclining on the back of the lamb. To the right of the altar, and on the Blessed Virgin's left, appeared St. John the Evangelist, a book in his left hand, his right raised, as if reading or preaching from the book, and on his head a mitre which the people describe as being like that wern by the Archbishop. The altar and the figures were surrounded by a bright light, while over all there seemed like stars twinkling. The night was both dark and rainy, and notwithstanding that the people present got two hours the apparition was visible, the rain or darkness, and the portion of the gable before which the apparition was remained perfectly dry as if there had not been a drop of rain. It may be said how did the John. Catholics will easily understand as held an investigation into the circumstances attending the apparition, and took the were taken by Archdeacon Cavanagh, Very Rev. Canon Waldron, and Very Rev. Canon U. I. Bourke. The witnesses were and the evidence was unshaken, all testifying to the same facts most accurately. More remarkable still, inasmuch as it was seen by four persons in the broad light of the day, was that beheld on Friday, the 2nd January. On that day, at twelve o'clock noon, on the spot opposite that portion of the gable where the apparition of the Blessed Virgin stood, arose a graceful column of exquisite workmanship, having at its base two beautifully carved figures; at a height of about eighteen inches, or two feet from the ground, there was a rich cap or moulding from which the column tapered to a considerable height, and all was surmounted by a statue. Beyond this and at regular distances were three smaller columns of equally beauti-ful workmanship, and then an altar, while the continuation of the gable, beyond the altar seemed as if variegated with light and shade. Again on the Epiphany, at 11

signal. I am ashamed to say that the first around the spot appeared stars and moving may be seen in at least one crutch, a number been for nine years the victim of hip disease, who had lost the use of his leg from the hip down, and during that long time could only came, and his crutch may now be seen there. he having no longer any use for it. This poor fellow has written to Father Cavanagh, telling him of his miraculous cure, and stating that he is the wonder of his own neighborhood since he returned and walked amongst had been blind from her birth, was brought covered her sight before she left, the dust of the cement of the gable having been rubbed

and an end of the second s

to her eyes. Soveral other miraculous cures have been effected by the application of the which has now become famous, and is certain to become more and more so every day. The evidence is before the authorities of the restricted. The Government had already Church, who have not yet pronounced on the matter.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Lospon, February 10.-In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Shaw's amendment to the address was rejected by a vote of 216 against 66. The address was then agreed to. A number of leading Liberals, includ- | tand. It would, of course, be necessary hereing the Marquis of Hartington, voted with the | after to consider what should be done to meet Government. LONDON, February 10 .-- In the House or

Lords to-night, Lord Granville, leader of the Opposition in the Lords, arose to put to Her I reland, denied that the Government had any Mujesty's Government what, he said, was a very grave and serious question, to which he | the expense of the Church surplus. hoped to receive a full and candid reply. The question was based upon rumors new in Government had abrogated that portion or the Anglo-Persian treaty which bound Persia to take no steps toward the conquest Persia to avail herself of the recent disturbed | that made in 1847. condition of affairs in Afghanistan, and to possess herself of this key to the country. His Lordship asked the noble Earl at the head of the Government to state whether these reports were true. Earl Beaconsfield, in replying, manifested real or affected hesi tancy; he declared emphatically, however, that there was no foundation for the rumors apparition was seen for the first time on the as Lord Granville had stated them. Persia evening of the 21st of August, the eve of the had made a communication referring to the octave of the Assumption of our Blessed rectification of her northeastern frontier, and Ludy. At about 7:30 p m. (the sun having only this letter had passed between the Persian Premier and the English Government but nothing had been concluded, and the matter was still in process of negotiation. In concluding his remarks, Earl Beaconsfield asked Lord Granville not to press for further and more explicit statement at the present moment, as it could not be given without injury to the interests of the Empire. The matter then dropped. It is believed in well informed quarters that Earl Beaconstield has carried on negotiations with the Shah, which will, when developed, give another brilliant

Lendon, February 10.-Lord Hartington, night several persons, men, women and children, said, though he did not think a large measure of emigration from Ireland necessary, there ought to be a distribution of population. He protested against the presumption that the present distress was due to the Land Act, and defended himself sgainst the imputations in connection with the Home Rule and Liverpool election. Though he would not have supported Ramsay's candidature for the Commons, had he declared himself a Home Ruler, he regarded his pledge to vote for a Committee of Enquiry as a difference of opinion as to the manner in which certain demands should be met. Mr. O'Donnell, Home Ruler, said the colleagues and friends of Parnell are thoroughly resolved to have an opportunity of convicting the Government of their misrepresenta. tions concerning them. Losdon, February 11 .- Upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer promising to bring the question of the expenditure in Afghanistan before the House, Mr. Fawcett withdrew his amendment on the subject to the report | union of English and Irish democracy. Reon the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) moved his amendment, calling attention to the systemadrenched with the rain that fell during the tic neglect of Irish affairs, and also to the factious misrepresentation of the acts of the figures were not touched or affected by the Irish members of Parliament by the Government and their agents, the concluding words | selves, and to make common cause against of which stigmatize the abuses practised by the Government as worse than treason. Mr. neighborhood for the purpose of ejecting O'Donnell having prolonged his speech, the people know the statues of St. Joseph and St. debate stood adjourned till to-morrow. Mr. O'Donnell became very excited, and wept when describing Parnell's service to his counto St. Joseph, whose statue is almost to be when describing Parnell's service to his coun-seen in every Catholic Church; and as to St. try. He denied that Parnell and his follow-John, one of those present on the occasion, ers had intended to promote agitation. when asked as to how they knew it was St. Their object was to call notice to the miseries John, said they had seen a statue of that saint | of the starving people, to which the Governin Lecanvy church. On the 8th of October | ment was then apparently utterly indifferent. three canons of the Chapter of Tuam, and There was, he said, a natural law which overseven other clergy of Claremorris deanery, rode legal rights. They only protested against the exaction of rents by threats of ejectment, when the people must perish if depositions of no less than fourteen persons they paid them. He believed the advice not who had witnessed it. These depositions to obey the law which strangled them had saved the lives of hundreds of thousands. LONDON, February 12 .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the truth of a despatch examined and cross-examined most exactly, stating that a treaty had been signed by which Persia would be permitted to occupy Herat in return for her engagement to assist England in Afghanistan. He said he could add nothing to his recent reply on the subject, which was that communications on the subject releasing Persia from her treaty obligations not to take possession of Herat had been under consideration, but an understanding with Persia had not yet been reached, and it was, therefore, inconvenient to make any statement. Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, replying to a question as to the claims of the United States for damages alleged to have been done by Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay to the Massachu-setts fishing fleet, said no measure had been taken relative to the pecuniary claim, which was still under the Government's consideration. No measure, had been taken for abrogating or amending clause 33 of the Treaty, fear of contravening the new code of edquette which says you mustn't rush at things, until, number of persons a bright light at the same Newfoundland inshore fisheries, and it was ability of prolonging the debate.

à

resolution declaring the famine due to the were necessary. undeveloped condition of the resources of Ireland, which should be developed from Imperial resources. He also gave notice, if his resolution is adopted, that he will move that an Industrial Commission be appointed and entrusted with twenty millions sterling as half gift and half loan for public works.

Mr. Bourke, in the course of his reply to Mr. Gourley's inquiry in regard to the Fisheries Question and Treaty of Washington, declared that there was no idea of abrogating or amending clause 33 of that treaty.

Mr. O'Donnell this evening resumed his speech on his amendment to the address, whereupon the Honse auddenly became empty, especially the Government benches. O'Donnell inveighed against the brutal conduct of the police during the process-serving. He repudiated for himself and for the rest of the Homo Rulers the idea that they wished to abolish rent. He condemned the arbitrary arrests made in Ireland. Mr. Biggar (Home Ruler) reconded and Mr. Finnigan (Liberal) gize to save my lite, but Mr. Montague bis friends. A little girl, ten years of age, who supported Mr. O'Donuell's amendment. The amendment was rejected by 118 to 12 and the report of the Addres+agreed to.

In a speech on a motion for the second reading of the Irish Distress Bill, Mr. Synan (Home Ruler) moved au amendment objecting to use the Church Surplus Fund for Irish relief. He urged that the advances should) minent citizens, setting forth the causes and come from Imperial sources. Mr. O Shaughnessy (Home Ruler) seconded the amendment

Sir George Colthurst (Home Ruler) urged the Government to institute works other then sanitary.

Sir S. Northcote concurred in the opinion that the nature of the works should not be appointed three inspectors, and had authorized the appointment of three more to superintend works authorized under the bill. lle pointed out that the Irish Church Fund belonged to the Irish people, and the distress only affected the Irish people. It was not proposed to appropriate any portion of the fund, but merely to make advances therefrom. No fund could be better used for the relief of distress than the church surplus a recurrence of such an emergency.

After some remarks from several Irish mombers, Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for idea of protecting the Consolidated Fund at

Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) hoped the amendment would not be pressed, as Irish members circulation to the effect that her Majesty's | feared, if assistance was given to the landlords, it might lead to the increase of their rents. He hoped some words would be introduced into the Bill to prevent such a result. He urged of Herat, and thus had virtually incited the Government to offer a grant similar to

Mr. Synan withdrew his amendment, stating he should introduce the substance thereof in committee.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill was adopted.

For some time past reports have been in virculation in Ireland to the effect that in consequence of sympathy expressed by certain members of the Honorable Privy Council with the Home Rule movement, it was Government's intention to remove them from the Council. Among the more prominent names mentioned in this conucction have been those of Lord Howard of Glassop. Lord Emly and Lord Robert Montague, the latter of whom sits for Westmenth. Similar rumors were circulated with reference to several members of the commission of the peace, otherwise bench magistrates for Ireland, and for the same cause. In consequence of these reports, and with a view to ascertaining the facts, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Home Rule member for Louth, in pursuance of a notice given on Friday, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there was any foundation for them. In reply, Sir Statford Northcote said that he was not aware that there was any intention on the part of the Government to remove any one from the Privy Council or from the Peace Commission.

Mr. Henry gave notice he would introduce | the promise of other beneficial acts if relief

The Post asserts that the Home Rulers do not intend to challenge the second reading of the Irish Relief Bill, but will reserve their criticism for Committee.

LANDON, February 10 - The Times says :--"We shall learn with pleasure that the permission to Persia to occupy Herat does not involve guarantee of secure possession. If Eugland is to be liable for what may happen in the direction of Herat, there seems to be almost an endless vista of responsibility opening out more and more widely at each remove. The demonstration by Russia, which would bave bud little or no meaning before, might be a ground of very grave suspicion in view of its possible effect on the state of affairs at In the concluding portion of the Herat." Times article it refers to the Tekke-Turcoman

expedition. LONDON, February 13.-The Daily News despatch from Dublin states that the proposed land meeting in Photnix Park, Dublin, on Sunday next, is likely to be postnened for some weeks, owing to the arrangements being incomplete.

DUBLIN, February 13 .- A large meeting of unemployed workmen was held at Harold's Cross Geeen, in this city, to-day. The deepest interest in their position was manifested by all present. Addresses were made by profacts of the situation, and resolutions were adopted urging the Government not to delay taking action upon the case, stating that workingmen do not ask charity, but work. The meeting was perfectly orderly through. out, and, on separating, several of the men expressed to representatives of the press the hope that public works promised by the Ministry would at once be begun, thus enabling thousands of able-bodied men to gain their bread without the humiliation and disgrace of beggary.

Lospon, February 13.-It is reported in Parliamentary circles that Sir Henry W. Peck, member of the House for Mid-Surrey, will propose a resolution providing that all those members of the House who voted with wilful obstructionists during the last session shall, by a three-fourths vote of the House in each case, be debarred from speaking on any subjest during the present session, but shall not be deprived of the privilege of voting. The Home Rule members and their sympathisers denounce Sir Henry Peck's proposed rule as a gross attempt to manufacture an ex parte gag law, and claim that, although they have no fears of its being adopted by the House, it shows the apprehensions felt by the Ministry and Conservatives concerning the result of a debate on any and all measures affecting the Government's foreign policy and the Irish question.

Lospon, February 14 .- It is reported that the Government has decided to abandon the policy of retreat in Afghanistan, and to attempt the experiment of fully reinforcing the army, and holding Cabul for another year, in expectation that within that period Russia will be likely to show her head. In the meantime, the army, under careful manipulation by the home and India Governments, is to assume the task of restoring peace to the country, and preparing for further movements on the part of Russia. It is understood that the Ministerial decision against abandoning the constry this spring is founded on the conviction that such a course would involve the loss of what has been gained at so great expense, and leave the door open to an expedition from Russia.

LONDON, February 16 .- A Calcutta despatch states that the Pioncer says the Russian papers recently found at Cabul include a complete scheme for the invasion of Northern India. Fifty important chiefs have surrendered in the Highman valley. It is reported that Avoub Khan, with 60,000 men, has left Herat to join Mahomed Jan at Ghuznee. The Heratees are crecting an entrenched camp on the Teheran road. The British Candahar army will advance on Ghuznee arly in March ing with Mahomed Jan. General Roberts has been reinforced, and will co-operate in the attack on Ghuznee. CALCUTTA, February 17 .- The Pioneer states that the Russian papers recently found at Cabul included a complete scheme for the invasion of India. Fifty leading chiefs in the Luchman valley have surrendered to the British. It is reported Khoob Khan, with 6,000 men, left Herat to join Mahomed Jan at Shuznee. The Heratees are erecting an entrenched camp on the Teheran road. Gen. Roberts has been reinforced, and will cooperate in an attack on Ghuznee. It is reported the Russian Ambassador at Teheran is prepared to leave the Persian Court at a moment's notice. Twelve thousand Persians are concentrating at Khorassan.

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ters with dogs for my acceptance. Such is life-tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.

As you may easily suppose I have become nonular in Lichine since it has been known I am correspondent for the Post. Every one asks me for a puff. Even Ned Mahoney, who is a mere dredgeman, requested me to slip bis name in somewhere, and when I enquired in the name of heaven how, he answered, "Just say I can handle a shovel as well as any boy on the canal." Alas, for poor human nature. I had the honor of being invited to dine last uight at the house of a gentleman who has lately been left a fortune. He formerly worked on the blasting gang, but is now one of the best families in the couatry. I like to see a man of talent rising in the world, were he worth \$20,000 more I would term him a man of genius. But whether or no he sent for me in advance and said, "Now Myles, I have invited you to dinner with the local aristocracy, but I would like to give you a lesson on etiquette before the affair comes off, for they are unco particular. Nay, dinna fash yersel mon, ye need na be so proud (mine host is a Scotchman) I ken ye are descended from the kings of Ireland, but nevertheless ye may want a little instructions as regards dining oot." He then told me that I should not speak across the table, that I should take soup off the side of the spoon instead of ramming it down my throat with the top, that I should not drink anything while eating, somely bound in the best English cloth, the and many other singular things which read as strange as the adventures of Sinbad the sailor. When I arrived the daughter of the house was making frightful noises on the piano, which her hands nearly covered.

I could certainly not see more than one key at a time. Everyone seemed struck with admiration at the music, as for me, I wept, for the noise reminded me of the thunderbolts that killed my poor grandfather in the year '98. After grinding away a considerable time and growing redder and redder in the face until she was like to bust, Miss Mavrone was then asked to sing, but she positively asserted she had a cold. After repeating she had a cold about thirty three times, coughing as many more, and hemming at least a hundred, she hesitated no longer, but launched forth into a poem of sixty verses. It was a lovely song and divinely chaunted. I never heard anything like it before. 1 cannot now recollect the air and only fragments of the words, but the melody was translated from

the Italian. The fourteenth verse commenced :---

Oh, Johnny, dear, don't murder me, For, if you do, I'll die.

This sentiment caused great sensation, but when, in the twenty-third stanza, the hero of the tale, refusing to take his sweetheart, disguised in male attire, out to India with him, 8a y 8

For, on the plains of India, you could not stand And your delicate constitution could not stop a cannon ball,

she brought down the house, and we all trooped into the salle a manger. We were all freezingly polite, and looked scrutinizingly into our plates. No one dared commence for Althoughiniven the freedom of every club in spoon dropped on the table from nervousness; already been witnessed there appeared in the munication for ascertaining the purport of the ored any by his presence.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, February 10 .- An enormous league meeting was held in St. James' Hall, in this city, this evening, which was presided over by the Mayor of Northampton. The object of the meeting was to advocate reform in the English land laws. A resolution of sympathy and in support of the Irish land agitation was unanimously adopted. Mr. M. Davitt, who was present, was most enthusiastically re-ceived, and made a lengthy speech, in which he reiterated his remarks at Sligo, denouncing the House of Commons as an assembly of land sbarks. Messrs. Bradlaugh, Besant, O'Sullivan, member of Parliament, Biggar and others also spoke and warmly advocated a peated cheers were given for Mr. Parnell.

DUBLIN, Fubruary 10.-A despatch from Galway states that for some time past suspicions had been entertained by the local authorities that farmers in the southern portion of that county were preparing to srm them. any process-servers who might come into the any of the tenantry from their holdings. Having traced certain rumors to a reliable source, the constabulary seized a quantity of concealed arms and ammunition in a farmer's house in the hamlet of Esker, in the Parish of Loughres, Galway County. Arrests are said to be imminent, under the provisious of the Peace Preservation Act, which makes it ille. gal for any one to bear arms on his person, or to have them in his residence, without first obtaining a special licenso from the County Bench Magistrates. Davitt and Killen, the Irish agitators, will

visit France and Belgium to collect information is regard to the land systems of those countries. In a month the deputation from the Irish Land League, including Davitt, will visit the chief places of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Spain, where committees are being organized to receive them, to enlist support for the land movement and relief for the distress of Ireland. A deputation from the Lesgne have held a conference with the leading Irish and English members of the popular organizations, when negotiations were entered into for a series of popular demonstrations throughout Great Britain on the Land Question.

Nolan's Seed Potato Bel passed the House of Commons to-day.

The Standard announces that a deputation, donvisting of Mr. Shaw and other members of Parliament representing constituencies in the south of Ireland, will wait to-morrow on Mr. Ibbotson, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, to solicit a grant for the prosecution of public works in connection with the improvement of some harbors on the south tion by still insisting in the newspapers. CONRt.

The Home Rule members meet to-morrow to consider the Distress Bill, and the advis-

The Post save the announcement of the douation from Baroness Burdett-Coutte was wishes. exaggerated. Only £5,000 were given, with | (Signed)

MAYOR BIVARD'S BEFUSAL.

The promise given by His Worship Mayor Rivard, some weeks ago, in regard to the Parnell reception, and which has occasioned so much comment in the local press, as well as great discussion in public circles, reached a climax this morning by the issue of the Mayor's verbal as well as written refusal to receive Mr. Parnell, in his official capacity.

The deputation appointed by the meeting of the Irish citizens to wait upon the Mayor in regard to the Parnell reception received from the meeting the following instructions :---

"The delegation will call upon the Mayor on Saturday, 14th February, 1880, and request His Worship to give an answer in writing as to whether he, in his official capacity, would receive Mr. Parnell or not. The reading of the address not to form a part of the reception.

> "Signed on behalf of the Society, "H. J. CLORAN, "Secretary."

MAYOB'S OFFICE, CITY HALL. At the second interview that I had with your deputation, I endeavored, for the sake of peace, conciliation and good harmony, to persuade the gentlemen composing that deputation to forego the presentation of the address to Mr. Parnell by the civic authorities, as desired by the Irish societies; and if I did, it was because I felt that public opinion was strongly sgainst giving that gentleman a public and official reception on the occasion of his intended visit to this city.

When at a subsequent interview I was informed that the wish of the societies had decided to relieve the Mayor of the responsibi-1'ty of presenting the address on the occasion in question, I must say I was much pleased, and when the fact was made known to them the Council, as well as the public at large, seemed algo to be satisfied. I was prepared, when the proper time came, to meet the Irish societies at the station, as previously intimated, and there unofficially to welcome your distinguished countryman to this city.

It is to be regretted, however, that you should have thought fit to reopen the queeand at an interview this morning, upon an official reception, I am sorry to have to inform you that after having taken all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I do not feel justified in acceding to your

S. RIVAND, Mayor.

AGRIOULTURE.

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Farm Brainage-Continued. LATING OUT THE WORK.

LAXING OUT THE WORK. THE OUTLET. -- The first important point, in arranging a system of drains, is to seek the low-est suitable point at which as outlet can be ob-tained. This should be, whenever possible without too great cost, at least four feet (better Dur and a half feet) below the general level of the land near it, that the drains may be covered to that depth, even in the lowest part of the land to be drained, though it is sometimes better to place the drains at a less depth for a short distance, than to incar the or it of despening a distance.

distance. The position and depth of the outlet being es-tab ished, it should be permanently built up with brick or stone, the work being done solidly. but as rudely as may be thought proper. The ditch below this outlet must be of sufficient depth and capacity to keep it always mee from obstruc-tions

bat a rudely as may be thought proper. The dice below this outlet must be of sufficient depth and capacity to keep it always nee from obstruc-tions Mains Arn Strs MAINS.—Having procured substantial stakes about eighteen inches long, stake out the main drain from the outlet throug a the principal depression of the land, and if the ground alope in other direc-tions than toward this depression of the land, and if the ground alope in other direc-tions than toward this depression of the land, and if the ground alope in other direc-tions than toward this depression of the sloping hand at each side, stake other lines con-necting with the first, and running at the bottom of the various alops, or the middle of the secondary depression, so arranged that they shall have a unform descent for their whole distance. The proper arrangement of these col-leoting drains requires more skuil and experience than any other branch of the work, as on their disposition devends, in a great measure, the economy and success of the underaking. Latwick the first line bing twenty feet from the mains and and mains that water flowing down the various slopes in the line of steepest descent, would reach them without materially changing the course, stake ont p.rallel lines, forty feet apart (the first line b-ing twenty feet from the boundary of the land to be drained) running directly down the slopes in the lines of their steepest descent, or as nearly so as is consistent with tolerable simplicity of arrangement, and counsecting with the main lines, they should be at uniform distances ; on the main lines, they should be as nearly so as possiol. The stakes which i.dicate the points aid their fibes points, and the original stakes of the main lines in a bould be laid with more accu-racy as to the depth than is possible by the aid of acth alse, until its top is nearly even with the surface of the ground is the indicating these yound and accels the distance from the indigeneric daraft in the point as dimeter in the surface of the dista. The side

and reases sufficiently, and is exclusion of principal drainage, while its cost is trifling, as it may b-done by the surveyer at the time of mapping the lines. GRADING.—The proper adjustment of the grades on which the tiles are to be laid, is, by far, the most important question connected with the outlet is lower than the head of the drain; it is necksary that the whole line purvue a wel-regulated descent, and equally necessary that every single tile be placed at the precise depth required to bring it into line with those above and below it (except when the rate of 1×11 is pur-posely changed). It has been well said that "the worst laid tile is the measure of the goodness and pe manence of the whole drain just as th-weatest link of a condin is the measure of its strength. No tile should be placed as to offer an impediment to the even flow and velocity of the current which reaches it from the tile above. The fail of a drain should not decrease in to ocity as we proceed toward the outlet, lest particles of soil itecnically called still, which are carried along by the rapid flow, be deposited by the slower cur-rent and obstruct the drain. Above all, should undulations and irregu larities be avoided. Draining is pre-eminentiv worth doing well, if worth doing at all. The cost of tile, and the labor of digging and refling the differes, constitute the chief expense of drain ing, and it is the most improvident sort of "penny-wisdom" to economize in the item of descent at the proper general depth. By ad of the levels taken at the grade stakes, the proper depths to be given at these points may be readily commuted and marked on the stakes, and, for its distance at which the rate of full is nu-changed, the line of tiles should be a straight iten, lying at the computed distance below those stakes. Discussor THE DITCHES.—It is not necessary inta a ditch for tile draining should be more

the distance at which the rate of fall is nu-chanzed, the line of tiles should be a straight line, lying at the computed distance below those stakes. DIGGING THE DITCHES.—It is not necessary inat a ditch for tile draining should be more than four inches wide at the bottom,—only wide enough to allow the work mau to stand with one foot in front of the other,—and if it wirens to twenty inches at a hel th of four feet from the bottom, be will have room enough to work in Solls which are tolerably retentive will stand at this angle during the short time that ditches eeed remain open. If inclined to cave in, the weaker blaces may be supported by boards braced against the oppraite side. For jour-foot drains, stretch two lines, parallel to each other, twenty inches apart, leaving the stakes at a distance of two or three inches from one side of the inclosed space. Then, with an ordinary spade, cut the lines nearly, remove the warfnee soil, and throw it on the staked side of the line. Dig the ditch to a depth of three feet throwing the jower soil on the staked side of the line. Dig the ditch to a depth of three feet throwing the jower soil on the staked side of the stakes a "boning-rod," seven feet long; wide at the point, and dig down opposite to arcos the drain, holding the boning-rod between them, and held in place by laying two bits of board scross the drain, holding the boning-rod between then, and held in place by soves or earth laid on their ends. The line of sight taken across the tops of i wo of these boning-rod swill be ex-actly seven feet above the line of the bottom of the grain, and a "plumb-rod." Seven feet long, with a line and plummet by which to place it perpendicularity will have its abon-ting-rod. with a line and plummet by which to place it perpendicularity will have its cross-head exactly in a line with those of the bottom of the drain, and a "plumb-rod." [which is a bon-tor of the drain. The ditch may be dug with the marro π spade to withon how two inches of the desired depth, and it may then b

conveniently prosured, an excellent substitute for them may be cheaply obtained from any tinamith, in the forms of strips of refuse sinc, salvabized iron, or tinplate from 1; to 2 inches wide. They are easily formed to the shape of the tile by being bencover a round stick. It used with "sole" tiles (those having a flat side to stand on) they need to only long enough to form a sad-die over the top. The sizes of tiles to be used is a question of consequence. In England. 1-inch pieces are for-quen ly used, but 1; inch tiles are recommended for the smallest drains. Beyond this limit, the proper size to select is, the smallest the pipe, the in after a heavy rain. The smaller the pipe, the more concentrated the flow, and, consequently, the more theroughly custructions will be re moved, and the coca-doral flushing of the pipe, whea it is taxed for a few hours to its utmost capacity, will insure a thorough cleansing. No inconventence can result from the fact that, on rare occasions, the drain is unable, for a short time, to disobarge all they water that reached it ; and if collars are used, there need be no fear of the tile being displaced by the presure. An idea of the drying capacity of a 1 inch tile may be gained from observing its weiting capacity, by connecting a pipe of this size with a sufficient body of water, at its surface and discharging, over a level dry field, all the water that it will carry. A 1-inch pipe will remove all the water that would fail on an acre of land in a verybeavy rain, in 2i hours-mucn less time than the water, is to be removed. For main drains when greater, which required draining of 2 acres. In like are ample for the draining of 2 acres. In like manner, 2) toch tile will suffice to 8 acres, and 3j-inch tile for 20 acres. The foregoing estimates are, of ocarse, made on the supposition that soly which required, two tiles may be laid (sid-by side,) or, in such caves, the larger sizes of sole tile may be used. Collars, being somewhat cheaper. Where the oralns are laid 40 feet apart, abo

Grantities. LAYING TILE.—There is a tool made for lay-ing ploes and collars, but it is recommended that they be carefully laid by hand, a process which, though somewest difficult in narrow ditches, is not impossible, and is much more satisfactory. The tiles, each baying a collar passed over the end, should be placed along the side of the ditch, within easy resch of a man standing in the bot-torm. He commences at the upper end of the ditch, and with sback ward as the work proceeds. The first tile is laid with the collar on its lower end, and with a fint sione or bit of proken tile ditch, and waits back ward as the work proceeds. The first tile is laid with the collar on its lower end, and with a fint sione or bit of proken tile ditch and waits back ward as the work proceeds. The first tile is laid with the collar on its lower end, and with a fint sione or bit of proken tile titted closely against the upper end. The collar and one-half of its other coll-r is drawn forward to receive the next tile-and thus to the lower end of the drain. The trimmings of the collar, and one-half of its other coll-r is drawn forward to receive the next tile-and thus to the lower end of the drain. The trimmings of the collar, and the perforations in the tiles of main drains to admit the laterals, are made with a pick, especially for the purpose. To make a ho'e in the tile, use the point-d end of the pick, chip-ning around the circumfereace of the hole until the center-blace falls in. Collecting drains should be laid a little decept than the mouths of the interals. When the hateral and main are -fequal size, the best way to make the connec tio ts to substitute a long pipe in place of the collar, making a hole at the top of the, to admit the lateral. SILT daSINS.—In new drains there is always LAVING TILE.—There is a tool made for lay-

SILT BASINS.-in new drains there is always SILT MASING.—in new drains there is always some earthy matter (sill) in the water which flows through the pipe,—the looser earth about the joints is carried in suspension in the water, where the current is rapid, and deposited in the depressions, or m relevel parks, where the flow is suggish, and cause the obstruction of the drain, which is thereby rendered worthless. In o, dinary soils the amount of sill entering at the joints of the drain, will, if the fail be regular, cause no inconvenience, being stilter all earried out at the mouth of the drain, or deposited throughout its whole length to a depth so slight out at the month of the drain, or deposited througbout its whole length to a depth so slight as to be of little or no consequence. If, on the other hand, it becomes accessary to dirainish the fail in proceeding toward the outlet, there is danger that the silt which was carried by the more rapid stream above, will be deposited by the slower current and cause a stoppage of the drain. In the drainage of the Central Park, this danger wasguarded against ny the use of silt-basins at all points at which the fail of a drain (which had not a very stop descend, say two or three feet in one hundred feet became less rapid. The silt-basin is a vessel [larger than the tile with which the drain is laid] extending some distance below the grade of the drain. It has the effect of arresting the movement of the water thus allowing its slit to settle to the bottom, and has sufficient depth to accumulate that which will probably enter it before the drain com-mences torun clear water. For a lateral drain of smail caliber, a very good slit basin is made by placing a single six-inch tile on eod, sinking it two-hirds of its length below the findor of the ditch, and admitting the tiles from above and by placing a single six-inch tile on eod, sinking it two-birdsofts length below the floor of the ditch, and admitting the tiles from above and below at opposite sides. It should be covered with a well-litting, flat stone, and should stand on a stone or a board-not on the earth. For drains of somewhat largersize a small chamber of brick-work may be used, and for the collec-tion of the mains of several system, it is satis-factory to build a well two feet in dismeter. having a depth of two feetbelow the bottom of the outlet drain, and reaching the surface, with a good cover which may be kept locked. When have sizes of vitrified earthenware pipes free or 'welve inches in dameter can be obtained, they make a very good and chean sitebasin, answer-ing very well for the collect in of several small drains. The most perfect deposit of the silt will be secured in those basins which admit and dis-covaryo the water on the same level; but a dif-ferences of two inches—sufficient to allow the the action of the in-coming drains to be see—is so tatisfactory to the eye of a proprietor, that it may well be tolerated in basins which are built to the surface, silthough the full tends to keep the water in the basin agitated foilts bottom,

The Huster!

A hunter's life is one of patience and hardships. Going into outlying and uncivilized regions, he must watch and resort to subtlety to secure his prey. But his life is also one of great attraction. He is usually very mathodical, putting up with the coarseness of the camp. Sometimes his camp is enlivened by the presence of an enthusiast, when exby the presence of an entrumast, when ex-penses are ignored, and every possible ad-junct to comfort is provided. "Old Sharp Eye," the leader, knows the favorite spots where game may be expected, and he plants bimself thereabouts. Then comes the rude chase, the excitement attending the pursuit, the distribution of the spots the spots the spots. the fatal shots ringing through the air, the gathering of the game, and the return to the camp, animate with feasting and the stories of the hunters. It is splendid to have a good hunt. It is a good thing, also, to hunt for diseases in the human system, to drive them away, and, for this, commend me to DR. HER-RICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. They are the most experienced hunters after disease yet known

THE PAIN-KILLER -- We have known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the tavorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house. and be in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—Christian Press.

The man who heeds not the warning of pain or suffering, which always precedes maladies, often becomes, through jod dence, the victim of incurable disease, Lassitude. Wearlness, Sad-ness, Aching of the Limbs indicate nervous dis artangement, the fore-runner of many organic and functional disease. The early employment of Fellows' Hycophosphites will effectually ward off such maladies.

Joseph A. Evans, at Clillon, N. B., thus write to Mr. Fellows :---'I believe, under kind Provi-dence, that Mr. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphiles has been the means of restor-ing both my wife and daughter, the latter from Tuber-ular Consumption, and i houe the afflict-ed will avail themselves of its use."

Constamption Cared.

Consumption Cared. An old physician, retired from practice, bav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the specity and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radicalcure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows, Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad-dressing with stamp, naming this papes. W. W. SHERAR, Lift Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. S-G-eow 9-6----07

The Times save the war vessel which the United States Naval Department is to be asked by Congress to despatch with American contributions, will be received in British ports as freighted not only with food for Ireland, but with a message of good will from the American to the English nation.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Father O'Hare, for twelve years a Roman Catholic missionary in South Africa, is now in Ireland, arranging to take back with him a white colony to cultivate 6,000 acres of land in the Transvaal, which was given him fo; a mission by a Protestant gentleman.

Certain Bishops have again urged Leo XIII. to enter on the question of the bestification of his predecessor. The Pope has re-pled that it will be well to proceed with the collection of any precise facts bearing on such claim, but that it is not desirable to make any exception to the usual method of procedure, which insures deliberate and dispacslonate judgment.

The new Roman Catholic Church at Sarnia, just opened, is built in the Gothic style. It is of white brick. It measures 100 ft. x 32

Newspapers. Educational. TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS. 1850 1880 DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE WEDNESDAT. THE Mardi Gras was duli in Paris. DURE STREET, Torento, Ont. Famine riots are reported from Verona, in DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS **RUE WITNESS** Italy. This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archbicoces, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course. The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its parity. A severe storm is raging in England an Ireland. The O. Y. B. Grand Lodge is in session at Port Hope. WEEKLY EDITION OF THE Illinois wagon makers have advanced prices ten per cent. COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY. 34 cars have been added to the Quebec and MONTREAL DAILY POST Lake St. John Bailway. Board and Tultion, per Session of ten months (payable quarterly in advance.) \$130. For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBLAS, 51-g. Director. Mardi Gras was observed with unusual eplendor at New Orleans. NOW IN ITS The Provincial Legislature at Melbourne, δ**ι-g**. Australia, has been dissolved. THIRTIETH YEAR John Rice, who sbared Perry's victory on Hats, Furs, &c. Lake Erie, died at Shelby, O., aged 88. England and France have arranged for an 13 THE FURS! FURS! Egyptian debt liquidation commission. A series of temperance meetings are being OLDEST CATHOLIC PAPER held in England under the patronage of Car-EDWARD STUART. dinal Manning. PRACTICAL FURRIER. Credits for the expenses incurred by the Corner of WeGUI & Notre Dame Streets occupation of Bosnia and relief of Bosnian Respectfully informs refugees, have been passed by the Austrian his friends and the pub-CANADA delegation. lic, in both Town and James Hayt, the wire man of New York, has pleaded guilty to uttering a forged note Country, that his Fall AND IS THE Stock of Furs is unusfor \$100,000, and was sentenced to one year's ually good. imprisonment. CHEAPEST CATHOLIC PAPER FUR CAPS, &c, for Lasies, Gentlemen and Children at lowest Dr. Gould, Director of the National Observatory at Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, has notified Professor Peters, of Kiel, that prices. ON THIS a great comet is crossing the sun in a north-FURS of all kinds erly direction. made up and altered to CONTINENT THUBSDAY. THE NEW HAT MAN, order at short notice. M. P.'s are flocking to Ottawa. Cattle plague prevails at Shanghai. Quebecers are troubled with ghostly visita FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS WEEKLY Dry Goods. lious. The Norwegian Parliament was opened yesterday. Russia is augmenting her naval force in Chinese waters. \$1.50 PER ANNUM \$9,000,000 was voluntarily donated to apanese schools within five years. Americans going to England are liable to During the year 1880 great improvements will be a roduced into the TRUE WITNESS such as additional reading matter, brilliant Editorials on the most interesting current events of the day at home and should particularly interesting to our large and groun-ing Catholic population; the best selections from the periodical literature of this Continent and of Europe; the latest News items up to the hour of soing to press, from all parts of the bourd foreign Markets, Finance, Trade, interesting stories by the most refined and moral authors, dec. and an instructive Agricultural becarimprisonment for carrying revolvers. A Quebec dealer has been successful in shipping beef to England in the carcass. THE OLD WAY. A Court of Enquiry has been opened in connection with the 10th Royals of Toronto. A St. Louis bank director for perjury has been fined \$500 and sent to gaol for three We are led to believe, from the increase of business in our Cloth Department, that people are reviving the old custom of buying their cloth months. business in our Cloth Department, that people are reviving the old custom of buying their cloth from the merchant and ca ploying a tailor or semistress to make it up. Another fact which makes us think so, is the decrease in the num-ber of merchant tailors, and the increase in the number of tailors' signs on private houses where garments are cut and made. Everyone knows who hasstudied the expense of clothing himself or family, that the old way is much more erono-mical. By the old way you pay a reasonabl-and not a fancy price for your material. B, the old way you is now what your material costs you. By the old way you pive the man or woman, or whoever makes it a fust recompense for their labor. By the old way you have ample mate-rial, which insures you comfort. By the old way you have pleces remaining which can often be placed judiciously, and thereby ploong the usefulness of a garment. By the old way you faxed for missing for a reputation of skill, as-sumed or nequired. By the old way you taxed for missilis, bud debts, or eastern sulls. Try the old way, and go to 8. Carsley's for your Cloths and Tweeds, where you will find one of the largest stocks in the Dominion to select from. FRIDAY. Mahomed Jan has been defeated at Ghuzde. and an instructive Agricultural Depart-acnt. Itsnewsfrom Ireland will be the latest afforded by the most reliable sources including spectric Correspondence. The grave crisis through which the Irish people are possing will be watched with the greatest interest by those of their kith and kin on this side of the Atlantic. Accordingly, the TRUE WITNESS, as its innon-implics, will be foremost in giving its readers the nost securate latest and best intelligence. Altogether, the TRUE WITNESS for the year 1540 will be peerless in Catholic journalism, in this or any other country, for the pricede., and an instructive Agricultural Depart Louis Blanc's Amnesty Bill has been reiected. Bavaria wants a loan of \$30,000,000 marks. The Evening Tenes, of Winnipeg, has again suspended. A Nihilist's printing press has been seized at Okleta, Russia. Hamilton is sued for \$41,000 by the Selsby ONLY \$1.50 A YEAR Manufacturing Co. A West Indian firm has ordered \$30,000 of matches in Quebec. No Catholic family should be without a good newspaper like the TRUE WITNESS. J. J. Powers, a wealthy merchant, suicided in Philadelphia yesterday. from. A large force of Turcomans has crossed the CLUBS! CLUBS!! Oxus for Afghan Turkestan. TWEEDS AND COATINGS. Toronto has requested Neilson to revisit Canadian Tweeds. Anadian Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, English Tweeds, Canadian Coatings, Scotch Coatings, English Coatings, Diagonal Coatings, Black Roadcloth, Black Cashmeres, Diagonal Orecoo The success that has attended our terms to Toronto before her departure. Clubs during the year 1879 induces us to con-tinue the offer for 1880. We, therefore, offer the TRUE WITNESS to Mr. Colthurst, member for Cork, has been blackballed by the Reform Club. Gen. Skobeloff proposes to punish the CLUBS OF FIVE PERSONS Turcomans without going to Merv. Wm. Peters, of Ecnestown, Ont., had an Disconal Overcoatings, Plain Overcoatings, Rough face Overcoatings OR MORE, FOR ONLY irm lacerated by a threshing machine. SLEERDAY. ONE DOLLAR REMNANIS! REMNANTS! Gen. Grant has sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz. a year, cash in advance and to accompany the names of the Sub cribers; that is to say, for a remittance of \$5 00 or more, we will mail separately or 50 one address, five copies or more of the Thuz WITNESS for a year. postage paid. Anyone can get up a Club of Five or more subscribers at a dollar a year i Remen-ber this offer applies only to persons who joined a Club last year, and who will renew for another relubs of five or more, but not to persons subscrib-ing singly, or in loss than five, or to those who are in arrears on our books. The paper is scrictly \$1.50 a year, unless in Cluby of Five or more. Do not forget our sale of reinnants in all lengths. France feels relieved by the peaceful assurances of Germany. Fifteen men are now working at Suther-S. CARSLEY, land's ceal mine, Manitoba. England is reported to have joined the 393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST. Austro-German peace alliance. MONTREAL. Card-room hands in the Oldham cotton mills are on strike for increased wages. France has asked England to co-operate in the appointment of a special commission to more. We would earnestly recommond each of our generous subscribers to get up a Club of Five, but fluss who have not the time to get FIVE could easily obtain ONE at \$1.50 a year. This would double our circulation—a graud achieve-ment truly for Catholio journalism in Capada. Sample copies of the TRUE WITNESS mailed free on application. settle the Greek question. Two Scotch gentlemen have just returned to Quebec after wintering in the bush at Gaspe. They killed 48 cariboo. Au election for a member of the Imperial House of Commons was held at Barnstaple, Devonshire, vesterday, when Lord Lyming-Books. ton, the Liberal candidate, defeated Sir Robt. ø Carden. Subscribe Now, and Get Your Neigh-THEOLOGICAL BOOKS. bours to do Likewise-It will Fees of Doctors The fee of doctors is an item that very many Pay You in the End.

and somewhat interiors with the deposit of sit. And somewhat interfores with the deposit of sit. Havins, which can be opened at the surface, should have their outlets protected by coarse wire-cloth or upright grating, to prevent the entrance of rubbish, which may, by accident, reach them.

(To be Continued.)

Epps's Cocoa-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. --" 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 cocoa, 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 dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle mainadies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortilled with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-" JAMES Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England

the narro * space to within about two inclusion of the abelied to be exactly needed within about two inclusion of the abelied of the plumbred to the exact like (within the add of the plumbred) by a fulshing score. As the extreme upper endsor all dralas, so that in o drit may be water doring upper endsor all dralas, so that in any the water during upper endsor all dralas, so that in the other is and, as the extreme upper endsor all dralas, so that inches about the fast be endsor all dralas, so that inches about the inclusion is a solution to be are the upper endsor all dralas, so that inches about the inclusion is the extreme upper endsor all dralas, so that inches about the inclusion is the extreme the upper endsor all dralas, so that inches about the inclusion is the extreme upper endsor all dralas, so the inches about the inclusion is the extreme and the extreme upper endsor all dralas as the extreme upper endsor all dralas as the inches in and the inches in the extreme upper endsor and the extreme upper endsor all dralas, so the inches in a the inches in the upper endsor and the extreme dramate in the extreme and the extreme and extreme extreme upper endsor and the extreme dramater in the interest of fail does not change. These churches are likely to be gain there and values the interest of the extreme upper endsor and the extreme upper endsor and the extreme and extreme upper endsor and the extreme on the interest of the extreme and extreme and extreme dramater the extreme and extreme extreme extreme with the fully interest of the extreme and extreme extreme extreme extreme extreme and extreme NEW YORK, February 12 .- The Herald's cuble says : Private despatches from Rome leave no doubts regarding the secession to Rome of Rev. Arthur Wagner, the ritualist, of Brighton. He has been secretly recived into the Roman church; whether like others he will recede, events will show. A meeting ground has been found that may units timid High Church Anglicans with the Vatican. Wagner's church and several others were nover consecrated, hence they are not within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Chichester. These churches are likely to be gained to Rome, but the conversion of Wagner and his imitators is conditional. Converts already mar-ried are to be re-ordained. Such converts will be allowed to assist in ministering in Catholic Church in Mass, benediction and preaching, but not to be admitted to parochial functions, especially confession. Males and females in the Anglican religious orders are to pass through there novitiate under experienced superiors appointed by Rome. A special Metropolitan, perhaps Cardinal Manning, is to be consecrated by the Pope himself for the government of re-ordained Anglican clergy. For the present the parts of the service outside of the Mass are to be allowed in the veinacular. The younger clergy are to take the usual vows of celibacy when ordained

The Evening Post, daily edition of the

TRUE WITNESS, should be in the hands of every professional and business man. It is

ed people of Ireland.

ft. 9 in., with north and south transcepts, measuring 8 x 20 ft. each. The tower and spire are 168 feet high. The north and south transept windows and those in the sanctuary have been filled with stained glass, given by members of the congregation, and cost \$2,000. The total cost of the building, exclusive of the stained windows, was \$15,000. The English Catholic Directory for 1880

says that in the three kingdoms and our colonial dependencies there are 14 archiepisconal and 77 episcopal sees, busides 34 vicariates (that is, sees held by Vicars-Apostolic) and 8 episcopal prefectures; and no less than 27 of the above vicuriates are held at present by bishops and archbishops who take their respective titles de partibus infidelium. Including 11 coadjutor or auxiliary bishops, the total number of archbishops and bishops now holding office within the limits of the British Empire in the tour quarters of the globe is 127, and there are also a few retired bishops, of whom four reside permanently in England. To the list of Catholic peers are added the uames of Lord Bury. Lord Bray and the Earl

of Ashburnham, bringing up their number to 38. The Catholic baronets are 48 in all. The Catholic priests in England and Wales are 1,926, serving 1,158 churches and public chapels, and, including Scotland, there are 2,211, serving 1,436; and this total does not include domestic and private chapels in the houses of noblemen and gentlemen to which the public have no accoss.

The London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal writes :--- I am in a position to state that the following dignitaries and gentlemen have been invited to form the Senate of the New University :- The Most Rev Dr McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Bay Mgr Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh ; Lord Granard, Lord Emly, Lord O'Hagan, The O'Conor Don, M P; George Morris, M P Very Rov Dr Neville, Rector of the Catholic University; Rev Dr Mclloy, Rev Dr Kavanagh, President of Carlow College; Rev Dr McDevitt, President All Hallows College; Dr Cruise, M D : Professor Sullivan, President of the Queen's College, Cork ; Sir Robert Kane, Mr Justice Barry, L'r Justice Morris, his Grace the Most Rev Dr Trench, the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Protestant Bishop of Killaloe. The balance of the Synod will be made up thus :- Six Presbyterians, three Dissenters of other denominations, the remainder members of the Episcopal Church. All the persons I have named are invited to become members, but I am not in a position to say that they have accepted. I am informed that The O'Connor Don hus declined. The number of the Senate is forty. I am informed that it is intended to put on eighteen Catholics, one of them being Sir Dominic Corrigan, whose nomination would only throw a seat into the hands of Convocation, and thus practically reduce the number of Catholics to 17. The Lord Chan-cellor, the Attorney-General, and Mr. David Plunkett will be added to the Protestant members of the Senate.

DUBLIN, February 10-The Irish Land League has voted its grateful thanks to the American Congress for honoring Parnell by allowing him the use of the Hall of Represantatives to make his appeal for the distress-

persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to bis bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness -Post.

The Argentenil Election.

LACHUTE, February 12.-The following is the official result of the Argentenil election :- Abbott, 345 ; Christie, 281. Majority for Abbott, 64.

Educational.

The Loretto Convent Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad-vablages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, in-valuable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladles in attendance. Board and Tuitlon-only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR-Including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Aug. 28. I-th

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad-valuages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, in-valuable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young indies in attendance. Board and Tuition-only ONE HUNDED DoLLARS A YEAR-including French. Address, LaDY NUPERIOR, Address, Langy Ont, Canada, Ang. 28. This chartered Collegn, directed by the Oblate Fathors of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and com-mands a magnificent view of the Ottawa Gaineni, and Rideau valleys. Its Civil Kngheering course deserves special recommendation. The various brunches of science and commerce aretaught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. French is also carcelly attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates. Board, Washing and Mending, Bod and hedding, and Dootor's Fee, per torm of furthen, in Classical Course. form in Contenies Course, Jin 60 Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per form. and course, Jin Kongheering Course per form. and Dootor's Fee, per torm of the dong, and Dootor's Fee, per torm of form the Canadias, and the degrees Board, Washing and Mending, Bod and hedding, and Dootor's Fee, per torm of form the conthe-form. Tuitien, in Commercial Course. form the conthe-form. and course, All Charges are payable bailyoarity in advance. Forfurther particulars end for the "Prospectus and Course of Kindies." Board and Course, All Charges are payable bailyoarity in advance. Forfurther particulars end for the "Prospectus and Course of Studies." Board and Course of Kindies." Board and Course and Course of Studies." Board and M. A. are conferred on descrease and solutis fo

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For Schools we recommend Nos. 1, 5 and 15. In Commercial use, Nos 2, 3 and 16 Complete set of samples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt of twenty cents.

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Sec. 1. Sec. 2000 Sec.

At a late hour last evening the bells of St. Patrick's, Notre Dame and the Bishop's Church still chimed peaks of welcome. The

dens of Notre Dame, and were most satisfactorily carried out in every respect.

whole of the arrangements were entrusted to

Mr. G. E. O. Labadie, one of the churchwar-

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed attention, in fact all the diocese cannot without any adulteration or dilution." This tail to benefit by the result of your recent is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this Monseigneur, before your elevation to the Episcopecy you possessed innumerable and article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with famia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every tin. 11-G

Pond's Extract. In all bronchial and pul-m nary complaints it is found to give im-mediate relief, followed by permanent cure. See Extract Book, free!

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pare state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening bevebenevolent consideration, they have all rage, and is strongly recommended to all as been the object of your solicitude, and all an article that will tone and stimulate the have telt the effects of a zeal which always most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize manifested itself under the most attractive medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which Monsigneur, that, before your departure, all these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be regrettable because it threatened a prolonged pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents comwhich forced your Lordship to establish your monly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buyresidence outside the city, although then ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's."

EVERY PHYSICIAN WHO HAS TESTED IT IN ases of dyspepsia, constipation, heartburn and colic among children and adults, pronounces MILS OF MAGNESIA a most efficient and agreeblue and white, the Blessed Virgin's colors, and for the success of your undertakings, and able corrective of a disordered state of the Underneath all were placed bannerets of to express our profound and unalterable de- stamach, and especially sorviceable in remedyvotion to our faith, of which you are the ing the nausea of married women and infants. hour in the afternoon the Church began to muister; to the Sovereign Pontiff whom you It is four times the strength of any fluid

SPECIAL NOTICE -The old and reliable firm

Troy, N. Y., has changed its title to that of Ciinton H. Meneely Bell Company, by which in future the famous firm will be known.

ANOTHER BRAKESMAN KILLED

Another fatal accident has occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway. A brakesman named Prime Filiatrault is the present victim. He left the city at ten o'clock as night on the western express, and was missed by his fellow which I have for so long received at your A search was immediately made, and his body was found lying near the side of the After so iong an absence it is with great track about thirteen miles from the place pleasure I see around me so large a number where his absence was first discovered. He appeared to have fallen from the train, and was evidently killed by the fall alone, for his hody bore no bruises beyond a mark over the

> The remains were brought to the city at 9 o'clock this morning and deposited in the bond house at the Bonaventure depot to await the inquest, which will take place at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The deceased was a young man of about thirty years of age, was always accounted a sober man.

A Cross Baby,

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remainexperienced feelings different from those of former days. My relations were closer. As cross have All areas and arrived to the night at Bishor L most about the second sec only Hop Bitters to make them well and Young man, remember this .--smiling. Traveller.



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Nose, or from any onus, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal syringre (2) cents) and in-halers (di.u) are great aids in arresting internal bundles.

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SQUARES,

UPRIGHTS,

Grand Demonstration in Henor of His Safe Rotarn from Rents.

There are many people who regret that the expression of welcome from the citizens of Montreal to Bishop Fabre, was not demonstrated at the bour on which he arrived in the city, and seem to forget that His Lordship would necessarily have been fatigued by his journey, and, therefore, would not have ucen in the mood to participate in a public celebration. A day's rest was necessary to prepare him for the task of receiving and replying to addresses.

On Thursday at 2 p. m. the Beception Committee arrived at the Bishop's Palace, and were received by His Lordship, who gave them his benediction. At three o'clock the bells of Notre Dame announced that the procession had started, and increased anxiety was manifested on the part of those who crowded the streets to obtain a position in the front rank of sight-seers. The police and Sergeants Glynn and Robinson commanded a posse of police at the Bishop's Palace: another squad under the command of Sergeant Hynes, was stationed at Victoria Square ; at the corner of Radegonde and Lagauchetiere streets Acting-Sergeant Egan and a small posse of police kept the line of ionte clear ; Acting-Sergeant Knowles commanded a squad of men, who kept clear the toad near the corner of St. James and Mclili streets ; while the fifth and largest division, under the command of Sub-Chief Lancey and Sorgeants Beaudry, Miller and Gauthier, maintained a passage directly in

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH, altar was decorated with a number of bannerets and flags. Above all were four handome bannerets of green silk; and below these were several groups of flags made of our most sincere wishes for your welfare, cardinal red and blue silk. From an early and welcome the return of their beloved Bishop, but towards three o'clock there were very few seats vacant within the sacred edifice. All around the Place d'Armes, and infact all along the whole route of the procession, an immense throng had assembled, and immediately around the Church door, the police, who were under the personal command of the chief, had great difficulty in keeping a clear space for the processionists. | follows : About fifteen minutes to four the head of the procession arrived in front of the Church. First came the pupils of the Christian B.o. thers School, then come the ecclesiastics from the Montreal College: the students of Victoria College came next headed by Dr. Coderre, then a large number of private citizens and members of different societies, followed by a carriage which contained His Lordship Bishop Fabre, His Worship the Mayor, the Administrator, and Rev. Mr. Baile, Superior of the Seminary, and finally the congregation of Notre Dame de Grace headed by their pastor, the Rev. Father Marechal. Among the citizens in the pro-cession were Messrs. Lapierre, B. Tansey, J. B. Lane, Wm. Wilson, Edward Murphy, Coroner Jones, Ald. Lavigne, Grenier and Jeannotte, Drs. Rottot and Beaubien, Messrs. Glackmeyer and Duvernay. Messrs C S Schiller, H M Perrault, M Mansfield, Dr Lacoste, J L Globensky, Judge Rainville, Dr. Rottot, Rev Cure Labelle, D Duvernay, Rev Fathers Gatineau and Vilbon, W Wilson, HJ

Lachapelle, Judge Jette, Ald Genereux, and many others. When the head of the procession entered the church, the organ pealed out a joyons anthem. In a few moments the vast building was thronged to its full capacity, and there must have been about fifteen thousand people present when the ceremonials commenced. In the very immensity of the assembly there was a solemnity or dignity befitting the occasion. No one could look upon that vast assemblage and doubt the place which Bishop Fabre held in the hearts of his people. Awaiting his Lordship at the Church, among others, were the following clergymen : Rev Fathers Dowd, Hogan, McDonald, Seatenne, Abbe Verrault, Lemond, Dube, Tasse, Prevost, Lenoir, Sanctois, Vacher, Baile, Re-gourd, Grangon, Moreau, Picard, Cuoq, Rousselot, Daniel, Gibaud, Tambareau, Latue, Martineau, Durocher, Larin, Campion, Des-champs, Levesque, Gaudin, Quintivoin, Toupin, Brousseau, Lacan, Leduc, Moreau, Dufresno (Procurer-General), Lesage, Leblanc, Harrel, Lussier, Bruchesi, Salmon, Lonergau. As it was the season of Lent, there was no attempt to decorate the altar beyond the bannerets already mentioned. The Rev. Cure Rousselot, the parish priest, stood at the main entrance of the church, attended by his clergy and acolytes, waiting to welcome the arrival of the Bishop, and as soon as His Lordship stepped within the organist, Mr. Labelle, started the well-known air, " See the Conquering Hero Comes," the choir also joining in the anthem. The immense congregation arose, and the Bishop passed up the centre aisle, bowing repeatedly on either side of him. Reaching the chancel he turned around and faced his people, and in the pleased expression of his features might be seen deeply the loving welcome had touched his heart. He motioned the congregation to be seated. The ecclesiastics from the Grand Seminary and the priests from the different parishes were ranged on each side of the altar, while in the centre of the chancel and facing the altar, was placed a chair and Pric-Dieu for the Bishop. In front of the chancel rails stood His Worship, wearing his chain of office, having on his right and left hand respectively, Judge Loranger and Mr. Cherrier. Burrounding these gentlemen were the officers of the different French and Irish societies. Rev. Mr. BAILE, Superior of the Seminary, in the name of his colleagues, welcomed home His Lordship in a pithy address. Mayor Rivano then advanced slightly and read the following address :---

warm friends, who rejuice to-day in witnessing the exercise of your zeal and charity in a wide and utting sphere, and who have none the less diminished in their regard. Already, sir, in all classes of Lociety, you were long ago looked upon as the proper candidate for the Episcopate by many of your friends, who

over Christendom from the sternal city. The

many works with the direction and mainte-

nance of which your Lordship is charged to

direct and maintain, the numerous communi-

ties confided to your supervision, the educated

youth, in which you have always manifested

so lively an interest, the zealous clergy placed

under your direction, the parishes which

demand and obtain from you so careful

sojourn in the centre of Catholicism. Long.

recognized in you the courteous protector, the eulightened counsellor and devoted friend. They rejoice to-day to see that the zeal and the charity of your Lordship being exercised arrangements were perfect. Sub-Chief Maher in a more vast and elevated sphere has in no way been abated. These sentiments are shared by all the faithful in this city, whom your elevation to the Episcopate has placed en rapport with your Lordship. They have all received from you the same and persuasive forms. Permit us to add, were addicted by a step which was all the more separation from us. The considerations prior to the arrival of the procession, told unimpeachable, will, we date to hope, soon Other kinds are often substituted for the sake plainly that an event of considerable import. It modified. We hope to see an end put of larger profits. 11-G ance was about to take place. The grand to a condition of things which, by rendering less casy the relations between the pastor and his flock, is in every way to be regretted. Permit us to add, Monseigneur,

fill with a crowd of people eager to witness have just visited, and to yourself, whom we Magnesia and free from any Carbolic Acid. venerate and cherish above all others.

S. Rivard, Mayor; T. J. J. Loranger, President Association St. Jean Baptiste : J. B. of Meneely and Kimberly, Bell Founders, of Rolland, ex-President Association St. Jean Baptiste; W. Wilson, President St. Patrick's National Society; C. S. Cherrier, President Reception Committee : J. A. Ouimet, Secretary Reception Committee.

Monseigneur Faste rising responded as

Mr. Superior, Mr. Monor and Citizens of Montreal :

1 appreciate deeply the sentiments you have just expressed, and the demonstration trainmen at Lancaster, a station about of to-day is but one more proof of the regard twelve miles west of Biver Beaudette. hands.

of the priests and people of whom I have never ceased to think.

Once more I return from Rome ; once more I have been allowed to kneel at the feet of left eye. the Sovereign Pontiff, and I am happy to-day to be able to transmit to you the benediction his paternal heart has vouchsafed.

I had already seen the Eternal City; I had gone there as a young man; I had gone there again as a priest, and the two Popes whom I had seen, Gregory XVI. and Pius IX, had and leaves a wife and child, who reside at the made a profound impression on my soul. Dur- Tanneries Junction. He had been about ing this third visit I have seen yet another nine years on the Grand Trunk Railway. and Pope, but whilst the man may change and pass away, Jesus Christ remains always, and to-day in Leo XIII. as heretofore in Pius IX. St. Peter is still fiving ; I have tendered him my devotion; I have assured him of my love; ing a bachelor as stopping for one night at

MME, M. B. T. GOUKAUD, Sole From. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. EXTBeware of base imitations which are abroad. 23-Leow

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They are Purely Vegetable,

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Certain in their Effect

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

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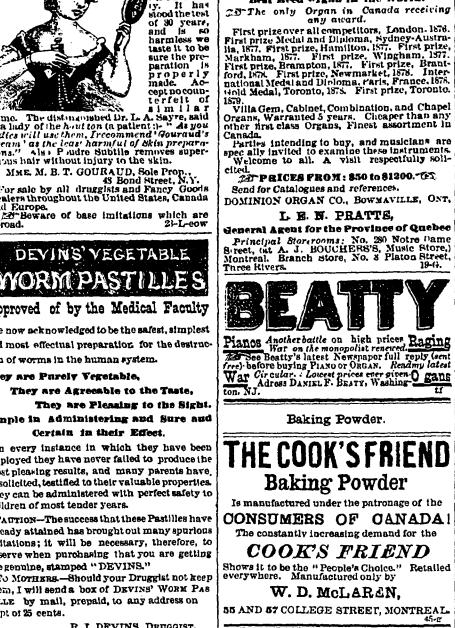
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No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace.

Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute: Mr. Perneu, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Fere Desnoyers, of Swere Court, c. red of deafness; Mrs. Wilson,

of Farcham, 3) years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 24, 37-g* THE MILD POWER

CURES HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics

Been in general use for 20 years. Everywhere proved the most Safe, Simple, Ecotí nomical and Efficient Medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving

They are just what the people what, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single Specific the well-tried prescrip-tion of an eminent physician. So, for sale by Druggists generally. Dr Humphreys' Book on Trestment and Cure of Disease (144 pp.), also Illustrated Catalogue, sent free on upplication to Humphreys' Homespathic Medicine Co., 109 Falter Street, N. Y.

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

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

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

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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, and we only found compensation for it in the Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fall. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 588 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d 48.6d., 118., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine

To His Lordship Mgr. E. Charles Fabre, Bishop of Montreal:

MONSSIGNEUR,-Permit the Catholics of your diocese to offer to your Lordship their telicitations on your safe voyage and happy return to your country after a comparatively long ab-

sence. This absence was a long one for us, assurance that it was necessary for the discharge of a duty which the interests of re-

disperse. ligion, and of your diocese, imposed upon your Lordship. It was not the first time that you had visited the Old World, yon knew well previously the men and their institutions, and there your Lordship was not unknown. But it was the first time that, as Bishop of Mon-

Bishop, I went obeying the will of the Church to kneel at the tombs of the holy Apostles and to reader to our common Father an account of my administration of the Dioceso committed to my care. I assure you it was with great happiness that I presented myself before him.

In a time so dark for the Church, in a time when in the old world God seems well nigh forgotten, and when the parent appears indifferent as to whether his children receive a the south shore ranging from Laprairie to the Christian education; where a sacrilegious Province Line. Many schemes have been hand drives away religion from the dying bed, projected to supply the inhabitants of these it was sweet to the Bishop's heart, to be able to say to the Father of Christianity: In grain and conveyance for travellers. Canada, at any rate, in my diocese, our holy religion has free liberty; there it is re-Church and to the Chair of St. Peter. It was bodies, who rival each other in zeal for good works; some in a retired life, others in the as the only relief measure. exercises of the holy duty of charity. But notwithstanding these comforting thoughts, it was necessary to open the less pleasing side and bonuses were demanded by the capitalists. of our heart. It was necessary to show the In the interval certain parties have been bes. exact position of the diocese. This we did without reserve. The Holy Father lis-tened with a paternal tenderness, Railway.' The principal stockholders are and at his feet we were inspired Messes Louis A Senecal, John Black, Joseph with hopes of success. It is from you, gentlemen, that we look for assistance in the realization of those hopes; we know your faith, your plety and your devotion. Your bishop, your church, are in suffering; you

must come to their aid. It is the first, and sincerely we hope it will be the last time that the church in Montreal has thus asked your assistance. Then we may hope, inspired by yourselves

to say with our Saviour, "The poor you have don. Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Napierville, always with you, but me you have not St. John and Chambly. always." It is accordingly with every confidence that in the name of the church in Mon treal we look to you and appeal to your filial

piety and to your generosity. His Lordship and the clergy then retired to the Sacristy and returned to the Sanctuary in a few moments, when a Te Deum was chanted, His Lordship officiating, with the Rev. Cure Bousselot, of Notre Dame, as Deacon, and the Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's, as sub-Descon. The choir, under the direction of organist, acquitted themselves in a masterly

manner. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, and the Papal Benediction conferred those present by His Lordship, after upon which the large congregation commenced to

In the Sacristy, His Lordship gave the Papa Benediction to all the clergy present, and atter the conclusion of the Te Deum a number of the laity called and were cordially received by their chief pastor, who then proceeded to the Seminary, where he partook of supper. vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. 13 wf g

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

A Projected Enterprise for the Countles of Chambly and Huntingdon.

The railroad mania has seized for its victime the inhabitants of the municipalities on Province Line. Many schemes have been districts with a cheap means of carriage for

The trade, as at present conducted, seeks an outlet by the St. Lawrence, but as the powerspected, there it is venerated, there it is ful hand of winter fimly binds the water in loved. Our families live in the faith, and icy fetters, all means of reaching a market that is the treasure which, above all things, with facility are closed. Famers are thus they hand down to their children. It obliged to carry probably large stocks in their wos pleasing indeed to the heart of your granaries and barns until the opening of Bishop to tell the Sovereign Pontiff of a nevigation again affords a ready means of acclergy so zealous, so exemplary, so deeply at. cess to a profitable market. To overcome tached to the doctrines of the Holy Roman | this obstacle many ingenious ideas have been advanced, but they were all too expensive or sweet for me to speak of our many religious possessed of many objectional features, until finally public attention settled on a railroad

One scheme was mooted, but it was unpopular for the reason that heavy concessions Messers Louis A Senecal, John Black, Joseph Simard, N P, John W Lynch, J A Ouimet, M P, James McPherson, Thomas Wilson and Henderson Black.

The capital stock has already been subscribed and application will be made at the next session of Parliament for incorporation. The road is to begin at some point in Huntingdon County, adjacent to the Province Line, whence it will be continued to Chambly Canton, traversing the Counties of Hunting-

ger Every Catholic who wants a daily paper should subscribe for the Montreal Post; only \$3.00 a year, postage included.

DUBLIN, February 12 .-- The Committee of the Mansion House Fund for Irish relief has received £2,000 from Brisbane, Australia; £500 from Bombay; £200 from the Irish the Rev. Father Durocher, and Mr. Labelle, Benevolent Society of London, Ontario; £451 organist, acquitted themselves in a masterly from Newark, N.J. A letter has been received by the Committee from Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, expressing sympathy for the sufferers. The total amount of sub-erriptions is £55,550. Total of grant, £24, 1 600.

To a motion for a second reading of the Irish Volunteer Bill Mr. Biggar has handed to the Clerk of the house the following amendment :- That in view of the fact that Govern. ment prosecution is now hanging over several carnest and true I disamon for advocating in a temperate manner the amendment of the iniquities of land laws; it is not desirable to put such power into the hands of the execu. tive, as is proposed by such a bill, and that it be read a second time this day six months.

A Relio.

A tropby gun has been placed in the military museum in the new drill hall, in this city, that is about being established under the direction of Lieut. Col. Wiley, Director of Stores.' Its history is given in the follow." ing sketch placed on the gun :- An iron six pounder American gun, stolen from one of the United States arsenals by the sympathisers with the Canadian rebellion, 1838. Colouel Van Schultz, a Polish officer, with about 400 followers landed at the windmill below Prescott, on the 11th November, of that year. There, and in the adjoining houses, all stone buildings, he strongly furtified himself and held possession until the 16th, when he capitulated atter some severe fighting. On the British side, which was under the command of the Honorable Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, 83rd Regiment, two officers and six men were killed and three officers and 39 men were wounded. Amongst the officers killed was Lieutenant Johnstone of the 83rd Regiment. The sympathizers lost about 150 men killed and wounded. Van Schultz, their leader, and the greater part of his followers were made prisoners. Himself and some of the leaders under him were tried by court-martial at Kingston and subsequently hung at Fort Henry at that place.

Spurgeon, the erginent Baptist divine, preaching yesterday for the first time since his return from Italy, said: England's rulers were making bloody wars and oppressing nations. They encouraged themselves with the reflection "We are a great people and by Jingo ! do what we like, it will all come right in the end." But they should remember that pride went before the fall of the haughtiest men and nations would yet be brought low. God's chastisements when they did come would be terrible if unto destruction.

The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, THOMAS' ECLEC-TRIC OIL, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, bethe desired effects, and the small cost of among shippers as yet. which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers overywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Teroute, Unt. Nore-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE,

Tuesday, February 17. Financial.

The local financial situation remains nominally unchanger. The money market seems devoid of interest; business is extremely dull, and rates are easier now than for a long time past. There is very little commercial paper offering, but for legitimate business accommodation can be had at borrowers' own terms, almost; we quote the current rates of discount at 6 to 7 per cent, and money on call can be readily obtained at the banks at 5 per cent interest, while we hear of loans being made on the open market at as low as 4 per cent. Time loans are negotiated at about 6. In Sterling Exchange there is nothing doing here scarcely, and rates rule nominal at 85 made by various parties to carry on the busi-ness; W. A. Collins, lumber, Toronto; Juhn Kelly; tavern; and Drew Brow, Orillia, watch-makers; Angus McKinnon, Beverton; B. Evans, grocer; Fredericton; Jämes Swan, general stork, 'Harvey, N.B. Of the merohants or traders at-tached, iwelve were in Ontario; George Ballard, tanner, Port Perry, who dissolved with Joseph Rigelow lastautumn, is among them: also Geo. E. Kemp, Chatham; A. W. Cheeker, Irish Creek; Payne Bros., Morpeth, general store; W. T. An-draws. Mount Fo. est; Jos. B. Riggan, tins, Wid-der Station; Wm. Hodgkinson, Lins, Strathroy; John Fisher, wood, Klugston; A. & J. Murrsy, carpenters, etc., Woodstock.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Pierre Levesque by L. J. Lefaivre for \$300. F. X. Cochue, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Duncan Grant, one of the oldest housebuilders in the south end of Halifax.

A writ of attachment for \$243 30 has been taken out by Messus. John Hamilton & Co against Jos. McNiece, partner in the firm of McNeice Bros. and Laurin & McNeice. L J Lajoie, assignee.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17. Wholesale trade in this city at the moment

cannot be called active ; on the contrary, the movement in some important departments so far falls short of the sanguine expectations entertained at the dawn of the new year, but forti nately we have not far to go to find the causes for this. The spring trade is gradually incr asing, however, and with prudence a very Lealthy and profitable trade, we think, will yet be done in all the leading departments. Travellers are now nearly all out on their spring trips and while they seem to be forwarding order pretty freely, there is manifest the exercise of conservatism on the part of country mer-chants, who have learned by the hard experience of the five or six years of marke depression, from which we have recently emerged, that there is a limit to the means of consumers, and they should ever be encour aged in refraining from buying beyond wha they can reasonably afford to pay for

In produce and provisions Montreal mar kets are somewhat stronger and prices are cause little of it is usually required to produce | generally steady, but there is no activity

Following are the city whole	esale pri	ces for
flour :	· -	
Superior Extra	\$6 073 6	6 10
Extra Superfine	5 95 6	0 00
Fancy	000 💋	
Spring Extra, new ground		
Superfine	555 0	
Strong Bakers.	605 Ø	640
Fine	5 10 💋	5 20
Middlings	-140 Ø	4 50
Fine Middlings Pollards	0.40 0	0 00
i Ontario Bags	2800	2 90
City Bags (delivered)	320 0	325

ASHES .- The market is very dull, and prices, though slightly lower that at our last reference, are entirely unchanged from the figures quoted for several days past, viz, \$3.90 to 4.05 for pots. The demand is sluck. and there are no signs of improvement at present. Receipts for the week, about 150 brls pots; none of pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- All our wholesale manufscturers are now pretty busy filling orders received from travellers for spring goods, and the prospects for the season's business are said to be better than they were a few weeks ago. Stocks in many of the country districts are reported light, and the volume of business done so far is somewhat in excess of that for the like period of last year. Prices on the whole are not quite up to the views of some manufacturers, but an improvement in this respect is expected when old stocks are worked off. Payments have been very fair.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .-... There is no change to note in this market. Since last Wednesday there has been but little doing premium for round amounts of 60-day bills bere, business being confined to small orders years, but the lack of snow retards the operbetween banks, and 8% do. cash over the counter. Drafts on New York dull at 1-16 to premium. Documentary bills are selling hominally unchanged throughont. In the ation of hauling the logs to the lakes and matter of ireights there will be a great advance on last year's rates for the spring trade. A Liverpool circular, dated 30th January, says :-- "In chemicals, there is not much business passing, but prices are very firm. Present rates of treight, via Portland, on groceries and chemicals, to Montreal, are 22s 6d, and the same figures have been fixed by 'conference' at the rates to rule by early direct spring steamers. Remittances during the week have been rather slow, several complaints of bad country roads being received. DRY GOODS .- The travellers for all our leading houses are now actively at work on the roads, and are forwarding very fair orders indeed; they continue to report a healthy demand for all kinds of goods. Remittances. though, during the past week have been far from satisfactory, we are told, but dealers generally are not alarmed about this, as it is to be accounted for by the frequent heavy rains which have visited different parts of the country, especially in the west, and the consequent soft country roads, which are always adverse to the progress of trade. Our city retail trade continues fairly active, owing, doubtless, to the favorable and seasonable weather which has prevailed here. Prices for all kinds of dry goods, as previously intimated in these columns, continue to show a stiffening tendency, and the chances are that those who order late in the season, o: those who import goods direct for the retail trade, will find themselves at a disadvantage as regards competition. FURS .- There will be very little business done in raw furs in this market until after the London sales, to take place on the 25th inst, which guide the operations here and regulate prices in this market for the spring trade and during the greater part of the next summer. The only kind offering in this market now are muskrats, mink, and raccoon, which come forward in very small lots. Raccoons bring 50c to 60c each, and for other kinds our quotations are unchanged.

paid by tanners for inspected hides. Sheep-skins steady and unchanged, quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.75 each, as to size and the quantity of wool on them. Calfskins are scarce, as the proper season for them will not open for a few weeks hence. They are nominally quoted at 121c per lb. We have seen an Eoglish circular received here to-day which reports business in England inactive, and both the bide and leather markets have shown symptoms of weakness. The rise in prices has for the present been arrested, and dry hides especially, which had advanced more than other sorts, have declined from late extreme figures. HARDWARE AND IRON .- The demand

from country merchants for all kinds of general hardware, as well as for iron in this market, continues active, but orders are not generally large. In pig and finished iron, however, the sales made during the past week have included a few heavy orders; one firm alone sold 1,400 tons of Scotch pig iron on Canadian and American account at full prices. The travelters for all our leading wholesale houses are starting out on their spring trip this week, and it is probable that next week we will be able to report larger orders and an increased business. They are about a fortnight later starting out this year, and the recent "boom" in prices has made it necessary to delay making the trip until the last moment. Prices are now generally steady at last week's quotations. Iron and tin of all

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	PIG IRON, per ton -		
5;	Gartsherrie \$30 00	1 1032	50
rs	Summerlee 30 00) 82	
of	Langloan		
	Eglinton 29 00		
r-	Eglinton		
ζ-	Carnoroe 29 00		
d	Hematite) (0	00
	BAR, per 100 lbs :		
y j	Scotch and Staffordshire		00
of	Best do		00
	Sweden and Norway 45	0 5	00
r-	Lowmoor and Bowling 62	56	50
ıt i	CANADA PLATES, per box :		
	Glamorgan 55	06	00
	Garth & Penn 55		00
r- 1	F. W. & Arrow 55	6 (00
е	Hatton 50	0 5	50
τÌ	TIN PLATES, & box-		
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. 1	Charcoal, D.C		
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1	WOOL -There is very little doing	here i	n
e į	domestic wools : unassorted is still sel		
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5	32c to 34c, and of super there is none	to b)e
- 1	had. Stocks of foreign wool are al		
fļ	light, and price rule steady; greasy C		
1			
	been sold in fair-sized lots during the	Week a	t
e	40.		

try has been exceedingly dull. In consequence of this and bad coudition millers would scarce-ing look at English wheat last Monday, and a decline of is to 2s per quarter was quoted even on best parcels, the provincial markets follow-ing suit. Dense fogs also seriously interfored with business. In London have been moderate, but at Liverpool the arrivals were more liberal Last Monday's decline of is per quarter has not been recovered, as the consumptive demand was very small, but there has been no further reduction. (ats were depressed in conse-quence of large imports. Maize was steady, owing chiefly to its scarcity on the spot. As regards the speculation for a rise in America, taking int- consideration the fact that of Ar-rican wheat the surplus is not much, if any-thing, in excess of Europe's needs, it is quite probable that prices may eventually adjust themselves without a great rise here or a great fall in America ; but at present the question seems to be simply who can hold out the long-est. The arrivals at ports of call have been con-siderable, thongh red winter wheats were very scarce. There was a great depression early in the week, but since then, owing to the advance in America and the large quantity of wheat taken from the coast for Continental ports, prices have atvanced sixpence to a whiling per quarter with more demand both for the United King-dom and for the Continents. There was a fair enquiry for maize at an advance of about six-pence per quarter. Buyers show no disposition is enter into forward busines, either for wheat or maize. The sales of English wheat last werk were \$7,315 quarters at \$8s ld per quarter for the cor-re-ponding werk last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending January 31 were 1.1(9,489 hundred weights of wheat and 168,668 hundred-weight of flour. 30 00 39 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 00 00 0.00 6 00 5 50

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Sleighs, etc. TUESDAY, February 13. Jacques Cartier Square and Bonsecours Market were thronged to-day with farmers and gardeners, etc., as sellers, and with traders, housekeepers and others as buyers of produce. Supplies of everything except, perhaps, fresh butter and eggs, were ample, and fully equal to if not in excess of the demand, while prices, compared with those which ruled on Friday last, show no quotable A live calf, about three weeks old, was offered at S2. 50. Poultry of all kinds was scarce,

and not much wanted; we quote turkey at about 8c per Ib, and chickens at 7c do. Fish fairly active at unchanged prices : tommycods are still selling at 20c per peck, 70c per bush, and about \$1.50 per bag. Vegetables of all kinds steady at previously reported 0.0 quotations. 0 00

The following are the prices, corrected up to VEGETABLES.--Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; 9 00 VEGETABLES.--Poiatoes, 45c to 50c per bar; carrots. 2 to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$1.75 to 2.00 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips. 50c per bush-1; beets, 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel. FRUIT.- Apples. \$2.00 to \$3.50 per barrel; lemons, 26c to 30c per dozen, or \$7.50 to \$3.00 per rase; Valencia oranges, \$6 to \$5 50 per case or 20c to 25c per doz; cranberries, \$.0 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 bs.

1 25 5 25 6 00 0 5} 7 00

7 00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$8.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 dbs.
0 12 GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 70c to 75c per bag; buckwishel; sound pers, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 400 dbt to \$6c per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; corn-010 meal, st.2 to 1.25 per bag; Corn, 75c to 8 c per 030 bush; Canadian corn, \$1.50; mo ille, \$1.00 to 1.20 dbt, Canadian corn, \$1.50; mo ille, \$1.00 to 1.20 dbt, Canadian corn, \$1.50; mo ille, \$1.00 to 1.20 dbt, \$250 to 2.60 per bag; Corn, 75c to 30c per cwt; 400 oatmeat, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag; Corn, 75c to 30c per cwt; 400 per cwt; 525 FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 25c to 30c per dozen; backed dot. 17c to 20c Fue cheese, 12c to 12c per lb; codinary, 10c to 11c, Maple sugar, Sc to 9c per lb; codinary, 10c to 11c, Maple sugar, Sc to 9c per lb; codinary, 10c to 11c, Maple sugar, Sc to 9c per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.50 per pair; dbtkeme, 12c to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.50 per pair; dbtkeme, 12c to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.50 per pair; dblack dot, 17c to 50 per pair; dbtkeme, 12c to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.50 per pair; black doct, \$250 per pair; black doct, \$1.50 per pair; black doct, \$250 per pair; black doct, \$1.50 per pair; black doct, \$20 per pair; black doct, \$1.50 per pair; black doct, \$20 per pair; black doct, \$

purchased at high prices, for breeding purposes. Thi-morning Mr. B. Donnelly, of this city, sold 2 good draught horses to an American buyer at \$70 and \$50 each, respectively. During the week the Americans have been oper tink, rather extensively at the American House yard, from whence six carloads were procured for export as follows:-Messrs. Snow Bros, Boston, 2 cars; Geo Seaman, Jersey City, N. 1, 2 do; Buckham & Thompson, Spring-neld, Mass, 1 car; Huisey & Libby, Dover, N H, 1 car. The average range of prices paid was still from \$75 to 80, but there i 4 no doubt that for first-class stock of all classes advanced rates are obtainable. There are now 40 horses in the American House stables, ready for shipment, and 10 or 12 buyers are register eat

shipment, and 10 or 12 buyers are registered at the hotel.
The leading A merican markets are reported active, also, at present; in Chicago there is a brisk demand for all kinds, and good prices have been obtained during the past week, say from \$\$5 to \$175 for "workers," as to size and weight, etc., and saddlers and roadslers have sold in Chicago at from \$200 up to \$\$31 each. On the Corporation horse market ousiness continues gradually to improve, as since the city by-law is being more rigidly enforced, both buyers and sellers are finding their way to the City n arket on Cilege street. During this week nihe good Ganadian working horses were sold there at \$70 each for five, \$55 for three, and \$50 for one.

sold there at \$70 each for five, \$55 for three, and \$50 for one. Following were the shipments of horses from this city to he United States during the week :-7th Freb. 19 horses at \$1,43-; 7th do, 16 horses at 1,820; 7th do, 8 horses at 420; 9th do. 21 horses at 1,820; 7th do, 8 horses at 420; 9th do. 21 horses at 1,417.50; 9th do, 22 horses at 1.570; 9th do, 21 hor-es at 1.112; 10th do, 4 horses, for breeding purposes, at 1425; 10th do, 2 horses at 1,407.50; 10th do, 3 horses, for breeding purp ises, at 715; including one Sheiland fielly. 2 years old, at 75, shipped to Detroit, Mich: 10th do, 8 horses at 1.557; 10th do, 2 horses at 130; 11th do, 20 horses at 1.557; 10th do, 16 horses at 255 50; 11th do, 20 horses at 512.50; 12th do, 10 horses at 717; 12th do, 3 horses at 1,035 50.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14. The offerings of hay and straw on the College street market during this week were comparatively light until yesterday (Friday), when there were over 800 loads brought to market. The total receipts for the week ending to-day amount to between 1,200 and 1,400 loads, of which only about 200 loads were changes. Frozen beef was plentiful, but straw. The scarcity in the supply during the there were scarcely any dressed hogs offering. early part of the week caused an advance early part of the week caused an advance in prices for hay, and good timethy was sold readily at \$8 per 100 bundles, but with the increased supply yesterday, values declined, and we now quote the best timothy hay at \$7 per 100 bundles, and common qualities at \$5 to \$5 50 and \$6 do. There is very little of real first-class hay offering, but occasionally for a prime lot \$7 50 is paid. Straw continues dull, and prices are nominally unchanged at \$2 to \$4 per 100 bundles. There is little or no de mand here for pressed fodder: hav is nomiually quoted at \$8 to \$9 per tor, and straw at \$5 to \$6 do.

Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11. The advent of cold weather 18 always followed by an increased activity in the demand for fuel; this has been once more verified by the experience of our large coal dealers in this city during the past few days. Since the date of our last report on the fuel market the weather has gradually become considerably colder, and accordingly several of the leading dealers have been kept quite busy filling orders-chiefly small-for coal from citizens who had neglected to replenish their storks when the atmosphere was mild, and before they had become completely exhausted. One firm shows by their pooks that since the 1st of January, 1880, they have filled nearly twice as many orders as during the corresponding period of last year. The demand for soft coal, of all kinds, is quite limited, however. It is now reported that the coal, ice-bound on barges in the Richelieu river, has all been marketed. Prices through. out are unchanged, and it is not at present probable that any further alteration will take place this season.

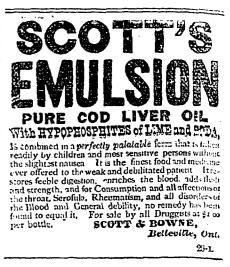
CAL-Retain prices per ton, delivered, for each: Stove, \$7 25 to \$7 50; chestant, \$6 75 to \$7 25; egg, \$1 to \$7 75; furnare, \$7 to \$7 25; S otch grate soft), \$5 50; Scotch steam \$5 50; Sydney steam, \$5; Pictou do, \$4 50 to \$5; coke per chal-dron, \$ 3.

GLASCOW, January 29 .- Cattle at market 1.020 ; sheep at market, 3,778. Best beef, 81 to 81d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 61d to 8d per lb. Best mutton, 9d to 91d; Inferior and secondary, 61d to 81d per 1b. Short supply of cattle at market this day, many however, of good quality. All kinds in de mand, and no alteration from last week's quotations. Fair supply of sheep, but many of secondary quality. Good sorts in demand at last week's prices. Inferior dull.

The Greatest Remedy Ever Discovered

The Greatest Remedy Ever Discovered, Quinine is considered the greatest remedy known, but we believe it has its equal, if not its peer, in the product of the Cou Fith. Nothing has been discovered to equal Cod Liver as a builder and ustainer of the body in Consump. tion avd all Wasting Discoders; but its useful ness is impaired by its nau-cous p operties. In Necesia: Emploien of Pure Ord Liver Ou this objection is entirely overrome, and com-bined with the Hy-pophosphiles of Lime and Noda It is the most valuable remedy ever discovered. 55-fmg

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



DEVOTIONAL -AND-Instructive Books -FOR-THE SEASON OF LENT

-AND-HOLY WEEK!

1.80 Church..... Joy of the Christian Soul..... ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.

Spiritual Works

Spiritual Works. Considerations on the Passion of Jesus Christ. The Clock of the Passion. .18 .18

premium. Documentary bills are selling slowly at 8 to 8¹/₂, as to name and date. Mechanics' Bank bills are worth 20c on the dollar.

The Directors of the Consolidated Bank have arranged for the Government and the creditor bauks to withhold their claims until the assets of the bank have been more fully realized, consequently they have been enabled to announce that on the 1st March next they will pay in full all demands of depositors and bill holders presented. This will be satisfactory news, no doubt, to the depositors and bill holders, many of whom are already great losers by the delay in making these payments, and the Directory may feel congratulated upon effecting an arragement which, while avoiding the risk and expense of insolvency proceedings, releases so much money and satisfies the pressing demands upon the bank. It is hoped that the work of realizing the assets will now be promptly proceeded with, and that the result will be a substantial return to the shareholders.

The bills of the bank are now bought by brokers at 97c to 98c on the dollar, but there are scarcely any offering any more.

-The Union Bank of America and Eng. land with a nominal capital of £1,500,000 has just been floated in London, £750,000 having been already subscribed.

-The London Furniture Manufacturing Co., with a capital stock of \$150,000, has been formed. Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald is President. Mr. C. P. Smith, Vice-President, and Mr. John Wolfe Manager and Secretary.

-Midland Railway return of traffic for the week ending 7th February, 1889, and corresponding week of 1879 :- Passengers, \$1 337 .-68; freight, \$1,933 07; mails and sundries, \$241.76; total, \$3,512.51. Corresponding week, 1879, \$1,365 05. Increase, \$147.46.

Business Troubles.

The Metropolitan Bank has declared a liqui-da'ion dividend of 2 per cent, making the distri-bution to shareholders 54} per cent.

-The Habilities of Messre Brown Bros., dry goods merchants, of the Recollet House, amount to \$57,000 and the assets to about \$48,000. -Mr. Leo Harmburger has taken out a writ of attachment against Mr. Samuel Abrahams, to-baccoulst, for \$202.59. S. Johnson, assignce.

-Writs of attachment have been issued against David A. Huntley and William H. Townsend, Amherst, N.S; Duncan Grant builder, of Hillfax; Augustine and Marie Gau-dit, of Yarmouth, N.S; Joseph Innes, of Liver-pool, aud 4. Allen, of Sheiburne, N.S.

The creditors of R. Flaberty & Co., St. John, N. B., on Saturday accepted the offer of Mr. G. J. Chubb to pay \$14,000 for the estate. The creditors of H Chubb & Co. also accepted Mr. Chubb's offer to pay \$11,00# for that estate. The payments will be due in four, eight and twelve months. months.

montha. The Monetary Times says: The suspension is annonneed of Messrs. T. Bickle & Son, whole sale druggists, Hamilton, of which firm Mr. Jonn Nickle is the sole partner. He arranged with his creditors nearly three years ago to pay in full, and payments were promptly met-in-deed some were anticipated-by borrowing the show hands about May, 1879. At tha tdatte the show an wand says and in addition to this he owned \$24000 worth of real evalue, mortg ged for \$17,000. Stock is now being tare n and the result of this will show but poorly when compared with former statements, and may be a surplie to creditors. During last week 28 attachments have heen During last week 28 attachments have heen

FISH .-- The demand continues fairly active, this being Lenten season, at unchanged prices. Round lots of Labrador herrings have recently changed hands at \$6.25.

GROCERIES .--- There is a fair demand from country dealers for general lines of goods, but the city jobbing trade remains very flat. In sugars, the fractional decline in prices for raw which took place towards the close of last week has since been regained, so that last week's quotations may be considered nomiual. In fruit, the only feature to note is the scarcity and firmness of Valencias. There is some enquiry for black teas at firm prices

ш8.

22c.

-According to Mr. Fabre, the French Commission on Tariffs, at Paris, have recommended a reduction of the duty on Canadian built ships from 40 to 2 france per ton.

Finance, Communerce and Trade.

will considerably exceed that of former

-The lumber cut in the Belleville region

-Messrs J. Earight & Bro, liverymen, of Dundee, Ont., vesterday shipped another carload of horses to Manitoba, which makes the fifth carload this winter. They find a ready sale for all they ship on arrival there.

-Lumbermen from the north of Peterboro report that on account of the unfavorable weather, which has occasioned much loss and difficulty during this winter, it is probable that the product of timber and logs will not be more than half that originally contemplated.

-A Kingston despatch states :-- A deputation of citizens have left for Toronto for the purpose of advocating an increased bonus to the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, to enable the company to finish the road from the present terminus to the junction with the Canada Central in Renfrew County. The Mayor has caused the municipal amendments passed by the City Council to be forwarded to Toronto.

-A deputation from Simooe has waited upon the Attorney-Heneral of Untarlo to protest against the amalyamation of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway and Northern C. The deputation was introduced by Mr. H. H. Cook, M. P.F., and the Attorney-General promised to take their suggestions into considera-

i)-A Quebec merchant has experimented successfully in shipping beef to England by the carcass. The animals are beheaded, the entrails taken out, and the bo iss pressed into a small compassand frozen; the hide is not removed till the voyage is over, and it is claimed that the meaties enveloped in a specific dependent. meat is superior in appearance to other imported beet and keeps longer.

-The Central Vermont Railroad are engaged -The Central Vermont Rallroad are engaged upon a revision of their passenger tarif, having decided to make a material reduction from the present through rates, between Montr-al and other Canadiau points, to all points in the United States reached by their line. A corres-ponding reduction also is to be made in t-new local passenger tariff. It is expected the new rates will be ready to go into effect April first.

Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says:-"Cotton was active throughout the week at hardening prices, and quotations generally show a marked advance. American was to large demand at 5-166 higher. In Nea Jelat d a fair business was done *t un-changed rates. Fatures were strong and active ontil Wednesday, resulting in an advance of id to 4-82d. To day (Thursday) they were quiet-er, and cotton being more freely offered prices receded 1-16d to 3-324, the final rates showing an advance of 5-16 to 7-32d."

A leading Liverpool grain circular says:-During the past few days there has been a fur-ther progressive improvement in all branches ther progressive improvement in all branches of the wheat trade. At the country markets both English and foreign were taken more freely for consumption at an advance of is to 2x per quarter. Cargoes in all positions are about is dearer. There has been a large business done, including many transactions for future arrival. At Liverpool since Tuesday there has been a fair trade in wheat at id to 2d over Tuesday's prices. Corn was ould and unchanged. prices. Corn was quiet and u-changed. Few millers attended this morning's market, and wheat lost its upward tendency. Tuesday's fuil prices, however, were alpointed. Flour was quiet. The demand for corn was merely of a re-tail character at the last quo allons."

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to 15c per 1b. FISH.—Haddock, 7c; codfish. 7c; msckerel. 21c; bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet. 21c per 1b; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 80c per bunch; rock bass. 15c per bunch; smoked eeks, 3c to 40c per couple; tresh saimon, 25c; tommycods, 20c per peck. or 65c to 70c per bush.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, Feb. 16. The record pts of live stock at Point St. Charles per the G. 7. R. during the past week comprised 14 carloads cattle and 3 cars horses; part of which were for shipment. The offerings of cattle on the city markets to-

The one largely in excess of the wants of our local butchers, and exporters were n toperst-ing to any extent, so that dealers from all parts of the country were disappointed at not obtain-ing the prices which ruled last Thursday. It must be rem inbered that the beeves offering then were of very superir quality, and besides they were rather scarce. they were rather scarce. At St Gabr el market, this morning, about 10

The reduced stock is now getting into the hands of a few holders-some of whom now getting into the hands of a few holders-some of whom now disk over our quotations-and, as the market is still tending upwards, there seems every prospect of their expectations being realized the form London. Nearly two loads of cathle bought on speculation last werk were disposed of today st Sic per ib. Ilve weight. Singress differences at an average of Si geach. The range of prices paid on this market to day wis from 3 to the outer, at an average of Si geach. The range of prices paid on this market to day wis from 3 to the outer, at an average of Si geach. The range of prices paid on this market to day wis from 3 to the outer, at an average of Si geach. The range of prices paid on this market to day wis from 3 to the lower market to day wis from 3 to the lower market. Sillf wents, at smalles were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were made at over 4c per ib. live weight. Sillf wents, states were states were and at state weak from ble difference. Longoon Breef Trade. Longon Broef Trade. Longon States at the fourts of the states of the stat

SUIPMENTS,

Messrs. Kennedy & Co., the American export-ers, have shipped over 100 head cattle to catch the steamship Brooklyn, which leaves Helifax for Liverport this week. E. B. Morgan & Co., Oshuwa, will also forward to Liverpool 13 car-loads of cattle, and R. Craig, of Brampton, 6 car-loads per the same vessel.

AT VIGER MARKET

Joads per the same vessel. AT VIGER MARKET to-day the demand for beaves was rather show, and last Thursday's prices were not sustained. The supply was apparently largely in excess of the wastaof buichers, and convequently the do-mand fell of, and prices were lower, the range being, according to the sides reported, from 3c to 4jc, though very few cattle boout over the per lb., live weight. Receipt- comprised about .00 head cattle, of which 150 head were from st. Gabriel market; shoul 30 sheen and 80 r licalves kobert Cochrane, Guelph, sold about a diagran lead out of a carload of 21 head cattle at from §3 to 40 each. Jas Eakins, Port Hope had 30 head cattle under offic: he sold 9 hout up to noon at from §3% to 40 each. M Laporte, of Mildmay, Ont, sold on y = bout 7 head out of 20, at from §34 to 86 each R J Hopper brought 17 head down to th's market, and succeeded in selling 9 head at about \$30 each. V Talllefer sold 25 head out of 55 head cattle, at from §30 to 42 each. Sam Price bad 18 head, which he bought at the we-tern maket from Rob Crale, at \$11.50 under offer; he sold a number of cattle at within the range of prices quot-d above. Heep were rather slow of she also, at \$10 5 each. Calves, on the contrary, were in rather good demand, at high prices for goot once; the range is from §3 to 10 each, as to quality.

Montreal Horse Market.

Jono Hickle is the sole partner. He arranged with Alsc reducts pears ago to pay with the scenary three years ago to pay det; a few sales have been made during the week at 37 ic of 40 c for Barbadoes. Coffee spices, rice and to bacco unchanged. HIDES AND SKINS.—There are very few heir compared with first coming for grand just now, and prices is and the second to this will also with a some distribute and the result of this will also with the second in the second to the second to result of the pear, when the season for grubby hides and may be a surprise to realized from the season for grubby hides and may be a surprise to realized from the season for grubby hides and may be as terminated actern, sind the result of this will also with the season for grubby hides as yet this season. Sufficient the season for S19,000, which in includes advances of funds of S19,000, which includes advances of funds of S19,000, which in includes advance

WooD-Retail prices per cord, delivered from the yard: Long map'e, 31 feet, \$6; long birch, 31 feet, \$550; long beech, 31 feet, \$5; long tam-rrac, \$4 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$540; short birch, 3 feet, \$5; short beech, 3 feet, \$450; short tamarac, 21 f-et to 3 feet, \$350; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$3 25 to 3 feet, \$3.

Liverpaol Provision Trade.

BUTTER .- There is a fair consumptive demand-and holders are firm for finest Canadlan; Township's, Brockville's, and next similar quality, at 112 to 116s; the next quality below, at 100s to 105s, is not much enquired for-but there is a good demand for medium quality at 80s to 95s per cwt.

CHEESE .- There has been a fair consumptive demand this week, and also some speculative purchases at 70s to 72s for finest parcels. The reduced stock is now getting into the hands of a few holders-some of whom now

London Grocery Trade.

LONDON, February 13.-The Mincing Lane markets are still very quiet, but there are some indications of improvement. There was a more general inquiry for sugar at about 6d advance from the lowest quotations. There has been a speculative business in low brown sorts. Refined was taken readily by the trade. Austrian beet advanced 9d per cwt. The stock of sugar shows a decrease as compared with that of lass year, of a few thousand tons. Tea is unchanged. Plantation Cevion coffee met with more enquiry The arrivals are rather large. A floating cargo of Rio de Janeiro sold at a decline. A good business was done in rice, but new Rangoor is lower. There has been a speculative enquiry for white pepper at a further advance. The movement partly extended to black at hardening prices. Sago is cheaper, with very hravy arrivals. Saltpetre tends upward, the stock being unnusually small.

British Cattle Markets,

[For the week ending on the 29th ult.] LONDON, January 26 .- Cattle at market, 3.570; sheep at market, 11,660. Best beef, 81d to 9d per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 74d per lb. Best mutton, 9d to 10d per lb; inferior and secondary, 7d to 81d per lb. The cattle trade here this morning was, without being active, firmer in tone. The cold weather strengthens it. Supplies of stock were about the average. The demand showed more firmness, and prices hardening. The sheep pens were fairly well filled. A slow trade prevailed, with values barely so good as

LIVERPOOL, January 26 .- Cattle at market, 1.880; sheep at murket, 5,898. Beef, 61d to 83d ver lb; mutton, 7d ti 91d. The supply of onttie was larger, of sheep less than last week. Prices of cattle and sheep rather

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