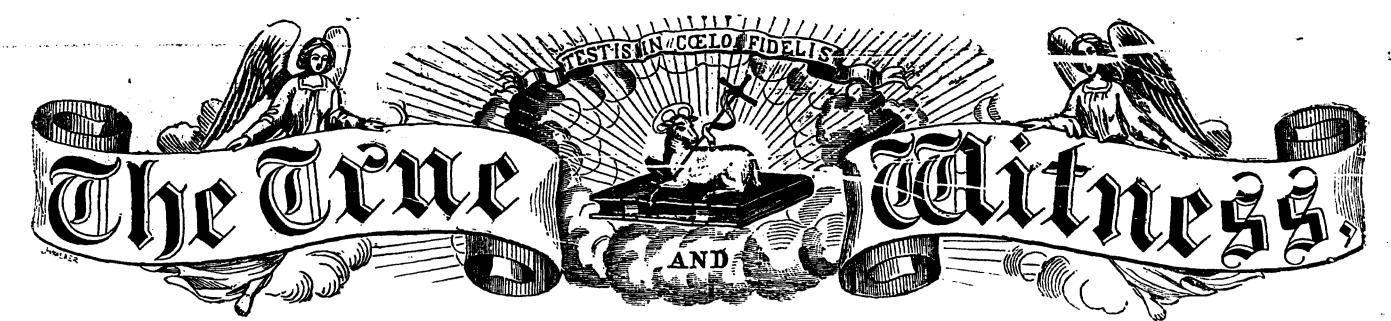
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.---NO. 26.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

FIVE OF A FAMILY MURDERED.

LYNCHING IN CANADA

Awful Bevelopments-Arrest of a Dozen of the Vigilance Committee. FULL DETAILS OF THE MURDER.

What the Surviving Donnelly's Say.

(By Telegraph to the Post and TRUE WITNESS.)

LUCAN, Ont., February 4.-For some con-siderable time back incendiary fires and other misdemeanors have been of frequent occurrence, and, whether rightly or not, the Donnelly family were blamed, if not as the actual perpetrators of the crimes, that they were the instigators. Hence an intense feeling of enmity prevailed against them. A vigilance committee was formed by the settlers as a means of protection against these outrages. The last fire was on the Ryder farm on Thursday night, the 15th January, in the very midst of the Donnelly settlement, and the four Donnelly brothers were at a wedding when the fire occurred. The father and mother, who were at their home at the time, were arrested on suspicion. Their examina-tion was still pending, and was to have been closed to-day; but the morning light displayed

THE GHASTLY SPECTACLE

of the remains of the inmates of the Donnelly homestead burned to a cinder, after being first murdered with axes and such other weapons as came to hand. About 29 men, disguised beyond recognition, were engaged in the bloody work. A little boy, named Connors, belonging to the village, was staying in the house over night, and, when the attack was made, dodged under the bed without being discovered. When the murders were com- for the past twenty years, including in the mitted and the house fired the gang decamped. The boy then emerged from his hiding place and made for the village. The only reliable account that can be had is from the boy. The parties murdered are James and Judy, the father and mother, Thomas, the youngest sou, Bridget, a niece. About the same time another party called at the residence of William Donnelly, three miles distant from the father's residence. His brother John, being in the house, got up and went to the door, when he was immediately

FIRED UPON AND KIL

The old woman was in the kitchen. They victims, the father, mother, brother Tom, and struck her on the head with sticks. One of the cousin Bildget, were collected and placed the men asked, where is the girl? She had together in one coffin and conveyed here, and struck her on the head with sticks. One of the cousin Bildget, were collected and placed it. I feel sorry, particularly for the family the men asked, where is the girl? She had together in one coffin and conveyed here, and before us. It might be thought that I was ran up stairs. A lot of them ran up stairs and now lie alongside the corpse of John in not in friendship with them. I was with the came down scon, saying, it's all right. The Connor's house. The town is swarming with old people. The young people I did not old man went out in the kitchen, and I heard him groan. Coal oil was thrown on the bed, London. Twelve warrants have been issued, and it was set on fire; as it blazed up they loss the house. There were about twenty of them. out of town with conveyances to the stead of After they had left I crawled out, and as I passed through the kitchen I heard Tom and and four men in each vehicle. I could not ascertain the names of the parties of the parties of the parties are set to the state of the parties of the parti for whom warrants have been granted. Everybody remarks upon the won-derful stoicism of the two living boy appears to know more than he told, being repeatedly cautioned by the constable not to give the reporter a minute description of the brothers, now here, men of vast experience men or their names. The next person inter-in such matters. They are utterly astonviewed by the Free Press reporter was Wm. ished at the cool shrewdness exhibited by Donnelly, who said that he and his wife went them in the trying ordeal through which they to bed in the front room, and Jack Hogan and big Martin Hogan were sleeping in the next room. About 2.30 a.m. John Donnelly arose, passed through William's room, and are passing. One of them was heard to remark, the time has gone by for crying. I might cry for one, but no tears can do justice to this case. Actions, not tears, is the watchasked who was that rapping at the door ? word. The village is steeped in gloom. Some one said, "open the door." John unlocked the door, and William at once heard Every passer-by pursues his way with downcast head, for, no matter what the former record of pedigree of the Donnelly's were, the SEVEN REVOLVER SHOTS enormity of this crime has sunk all others fired within a second of each other. John into the shade, and the universal cry is that called out "1'm shot, Lord have mercy upon my poor soul!" He fell back in the arms of Hogan, who had in the meantime got up; he such a cold-blooded wholesale murder must

and shall not go unwhipt of justice. The situation at 7.30 p.m. showed no abatement of the excitement. The daughter Jennie arrived by stage from London at 6 was dragged into the bed-room and died in tour minutes. Tracks were found all round the house, at every door and window. o'clock this evening, and the scene was heart-William, at daylight, left the house and traced ronding. Up to 9.30 p. m. nine prisoners in the tracks nearly to James Keefe's house; all are under arrest, viz., James Carroll, John there were tracks in every field for a mile Dorcy, James Maher, Sr., James Maher, Jr., around. He believed they thought he was the man who was shot. After the firing his wife went to the door and screamed, but soon M. McLaughlin, John Kennedy, Jr., Patrick Ryder, Sr., Patrick Ryder, Jr., and James Ry-der, Jr. The atmosphere is rife with rumors came in again. No help came. Patrick Donof circumstantial evidence being in the posnelly, the son, who has been living in New session of the chief and his staff. The nature York, came through this evening, en coute of these rumors for obvious reasons is not home. He had no knowledge of the crime made public. until he reached here, when he was told by a

The nine prisoners have just started for London, six of them coupled in pairs, the three handcuffed singly. They were all in charge of a strong constable force. Where the dead are lying is crowded to overflowing, the unfortunate girl being the observed of all observers. Her screams are wafted out on the night air, and yet she knows nothing of the incidents connected with the tragedy. The old man never murdered a man by the name of Ryder. An altercation took place at a logging bee between him and a neighbor named Farrell some twenty-three years ago, both parties being under the influence of liquor at the time. The result was that the man Donnelly got in the unlucky blew that caused the death of Farrell.

disgrace to the district and those who live in detectives, commanded by Chief Williams, of know, but was told their reputation was not good: With the old woman I was particularly friendly, and on Christmas eve she sat with me for two hours, giving me the detailed history of her life ever since she came to Biddulph. It was a very solomn statement she made. She farther said,

"I AN GETTING THE BOYS TO GO TO CONFESSION, and, although they do not come here, they go to London. May the God of heaven forgive them." Father Connolly, with tears stream-ing from his eyes, said : "I can say no more." He was retracing his steps toward the altar when Patrick Donnelly rose up in the congregation and said : "Father Connolly, I wish you to give a more detailed account." Then followed a lengthy explanation of his per-sonal grievances with the Donnelly family, during the recital of which sobs and crying were heard in all parts of the church. - 19 was half-past one when he concluded his address. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the tuneral has occupied the public mind, and now the scene in the church and the words of Father Connolly are in everybody's mouth. As might be expected, this departure has not in any way lessened the general excitement.

THE ARRESTS OF LAST NIGHT

are being discussed on every hand, and embellished with the unhesitating opinion of almost every one spoken to.

The bodies were interred in the family buiying ground in two separate graves. The four fire victims were first lowered into their last resting place at 1.30. In a few minutes the coffin of John was deposited in a similar receptacle. The graves were surrounded by a large crowd of people during the process of interment, and in a very short time the cemetery presented a deserted appearance, and thus has come to a close the first scene in this tragical drama. The greater portion of those who attended the funeral returned from the cemetery, a distance of a mile-and-a-half, to the village, and congregated in every available position throughout the town, engerly discussing the situation. Some of the more impulsive and enthusiastic do not hesitate to express most pronounced opinions as to the

GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF THE ACCUSED

parties. Chief Williams, of London, and part of his staff returned from the city to the viltage this evening, and since their arrival two more prisoners were brought in, named Michael Heenan and John Purtell. The first

accompanied by Detectives Phair and Murphy, night, Chief of Police Williams drove through arrived in the village. Detective Murphy left to London in company with three or four city the village in a cutter, driving towards the police and county constables. He returned now notorious Roman line, on the sixth concession. Just at dark he re-entered the village, having in charge Mike Keenan. The detective brought with him from John Kennedy's house a blanket saturated with blood, also pair of pants with similar spots. Kennedy, it will be remembered, was arrected the following night, and conveyed to London Detective Phair, also of London, gaol.

shortly after the first arrest, brought in a young man named John Purtell, a farm laborer. About 8 o'clock they were conveyed to Clandebois Station, where the cars were boarded for London, where they were safely lodged in grol. These were the only arrests made here yesterday, and the chief and detectives have returned with the prisoners. The excitement has subsided considerably.

London, Ont , Feb. 9.

The inquest in the Donnelly tragedy will commence on Wednesday, before Coroner Hossack. There will have to be two separate inquests, owing to the fact that there were two distinct places at which the but-chery was done. The one jury will do the double work, they merely being requested to repeat their obligations-to well and truly It is not at all likely that the inquest will last over one day, except some de-velopments come to light between now and thep.

There have been no arrests to-day, and the town presents the most quiet appearance since the morning of the tragedy. Detective Phair arrived at 8.30 this morning, and, in company with one of the Donnelly family, once more started on the search so persistently pursued during the past three or four days. They visited the farm of Thomas Quigley on the ill-fated concession, and, on going to the door, asked if the old man had a gun. He answered in the negative, but a moment afterwards his son John suggested that a certain gun had not been returned to John McLaughlin's. The old man appeared to be sud-

denly reminded, and, reaching the bed, he drew out an old military rifle wrapped up in a sheet. In the course of the questions by the detective, it was ascertained that the gun had recently been used, and was then loaded with slugs. It was taken possession of. The son, John, owned up to being a member of the Vigilance Committee, but the old man, who was much excited, and his family, said to the cells having in charge John Kennedy, they know nothing about it. He explained it was freely commented on that at least two but little concerning the workings of the secret body, and professed complete ignorance of the manner in which prisoner is also a farmer. He is a man of the supposed murderors were work-heavy build, standing over six feet in height,

to this village at noon. When questioned as to his future movements, very little information could be obtained, his only answer being, "the bottom has not yet been reached : you will hear something startling before night." About noon several sleighs and cutters were ordered for use by the police, and the rumour got abroad that they were going out to arrest the supposed murderers. The detectives and constables, numbering nine in all, were detailed for duty in couples, and they started for the site of old Donnelly's house. In their possession were warrants for the arrest of the supposed ringleaders procured during the night by Chief Williams from Mr. Lawrason, Police Magistrate of London. Shortly after one o'clock county constables Pope and Hodge returned to the village with James Carro'l, a coustable. The news of the arrest create-great excitement among the crowd qf sople assembled. Carroll was driven straight to the village lock-up, a substantial looking structure, on one of the by-streets. His appearance denotes his occupation, a yeoman. He is a hard-featured man, apparently about forty years of ago. He was very reticent, and ap peared to take his arrest as a matter of course. His home is not very far from the ruins of the Donnelly homestead. That he suffered reviously at the hands of the vicious family is a fact wellknown among the people, and that he was one of the most active members of the vigilance committee was the talk of the residents of this place twenty-four hours ago. Carroll is a married man. The excitement caused by the arrest of Carroll had barely died away when it was learned that Officers Brown and Moore had brought in another prisoner, John D'Arcy, commonly called Dorcy. He, like Carrol), was driven to the lock-up, where a close guard was kept on the two prisoners. The constables, in searching D'Arcy's house, found a shot-gun loaded with buckshot. It is said that the charge has the appearance of being recently put in.

TERMS: \$1.50 per ausar In advance.

HAULING IN THE COMMITTEE MEN.

By this time the people of the village had arrived at the conclusion that a clean sweep was going to be made by the police, and they openly anticipated the arrest of all persons known to be members of the vigilance committe. When Chief Williams and Detectives Phair and Murphy drove through the village it was freely commented on that at least two blow that caused the death of Farrell. Allchael Heenan and John Purtell. The first ignorance of the manner in which prisoner is also a farmer. He is a man of heavy build, standing over six feet in height, and is about 35 years old. His sister is the vourg man about 26 years of age and un-maried at large for some two years, until the supposed murderors were work-mained at large for some two years, until the latter by Harry Phair. Heenan is a young man about 26 years of age and un-self to the law. But owing to the represent-ations made to the Government that the killing took place as much in self-defence as named Heenan, about a mile and a half distant. Thither he was followed and taken into custody. Like the other prisoners, his arrest did not appear to surprise him, and he is said to have acted in the coolest possible manner when taken in charge. When scon by a Mail reporter in the lock-up to-night he presented a perfect picture of tranquility. He was lying on a small pile of cut word. The only thing which appeared to trouble him was that he could get nothing to eat until his arrival in London. When spoken to he preserved a strict silence on the fate of the Donnelly family. During the atternoon Detectives Phair and Murphy arrested one Martin Mc-Laughlin, who resides about a mile from the scene of the shooting of John Donnelly.

William, getting up, could see no trace of the murderers. These are about the facts as far the season's crops. This was laid at the door as can be ascertained in the excitement of the moment. Coroner Hossack is now summoning a jury around the village to proceed to the scene of the murder. The cold-blooded strocity is without precedent in the criminal corner of the house. 'The old man's skull was broken, evidently with a fire shovel, evidence of being killed in the same manner. The son, Tom, is in the front part of the house, and it would appear, from the large clots of blood in the door and yard, that he was killed ontside and then thrown into the should make arrangements to guard every outlet from here for a couple of days.

LATER.

There is no new feature in the Donnelly murder. The body of John, who was shot in the village here at a private house, was viewed by the Coroner's jury, who are now sitting. None of the children and friends of the murdered family have arrived here yet, but are on the way from Glencoe, St. Thomas and Thorold.

One of the neighbors named Whalen, jr., stated to a Free Press reporter that he was awakened at two o'clock by his child crying, and saw that the Donnelly's place was on fire. The fire was breaking out of the windows. No one was about. He went over in balf an hour and found the kitchen burned, the front part being still burning. Four hours after the bodies were found. Marks of blood were at the front door, but he did not know how they came there. Deponent then went to his father's house and found a small boy there trightened almost to death. He had come there about two o'clock a.m. He told them of the fight in the house and the fire, saving

SOME OF THEM MUST BE KILLED,

as the bodies of all were left in the house. The boy proved to be right. Deponent had always been on good terms with the Don-nellys, but believed that the people around were afraid of them. The boy O'Connor was interviewed. He is aged 11 years, and living with his mother in Lucan. He said he went over to Donnelly's at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and John Donnelly, Bridget Donnelly, the old man and the old woman, and Tom Donnelly were there. They had their supper, and went to bed between 12 and 2 o"clock. Some men came on pretence of arresting the old man and Tom. Tom lit the candle and they then put the handcuffs on him. Tom asked them to read the warrant, and soon after a lot of men entered the house, and began to beat Tom with clubs. Hearing the row I crawled under the bed, hiding behind a clothes basket. Tom can out of doors and I heard them hammer him with sticks and then carry him back in the house. One of the party said :

" HIT THAT FELLOW WITH A SHOVEL AND DREAK HIS HEAD OPEN."

10 A

Another man then ran at him and struck continues at white-heat. At an early hour not always been done in Biddulph and hence him wi hashovel. I heard him yell and fall. this morning the remains of the other four this terrible affair, which is an everlasting ternoon Chief of Police Williams, of London,

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One night, shortly after harvest, the barns and granary were destroyed by fire with all of the Donnellys, but the perpetrators were never discovered. Some time after Mr. Carewell had a number of

HORSES AND CATTLE DISEMBOWELED,

friend. He at once set out for the scene.

LONDON, Ont., February 4.- This evening's

Free Press has the following in reference to

the murdered Donnelly family : "Rightly or

wrongly the name Donnelly has been associ-

ated with innumerable crimes in the town-

category murder, arson, attempted shooting,

cattle-stealing, assault, and larceny, besides

many misdemeanors of a less heinous nature.

The old man, James Donnelly, and his wife,

came to this country between thirty and forty

years ago, and settled in Biddulph, County of Huron. Shortly after taking up fifty acres,

the father squatted on another fifty acres in

the same township, but after a long and

tedious lawsuit, he was dispossessed by the Canada Company, and the lot subsequently came into possession of Mr. James Carswell.

and the blame was again attributed to the calendar of Ontario. The bodies are almost family. For the past ten years the Court re-burned to a cinder. The old man and girl cords were not considered complete unless cords were not considered complete unless are lying closely together in the northwest one or more of them were up for trial. There were seven boys and one girl in the family. Of the boys, Michael and James are dead, the which is lying under him. The old lady is former being killed in a quarrel at Water-lying in one of the middle rooms, and shows ford, a few months since. James was said to ford, a few months since. James was said to have died from consumption, but those who were in a position to know, state that his death resulted from the effects of a pistol ball. while endeavoring to escape from a constable. Robert, another son, has but recently been burning building. The coroner's jury is at released from the penitentiary for att:mpt work, and the detectives are very busy. The excitement is intense. The authorities was convicted, in 1876, for assaulting and was convicted, in 1876, for assaulting and wounding Constable Reid while in the discharge of his duty, and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, but he was released before completing the term on the plea of sickness. John, Thomas and James were also indicted at the Sessions in 1876, for larceny, assault and attempted arson, but their cases were remanded to the Assizes. In the meantime, the witnesses were spirited away, and the accused were subsequently held on their own recognizances to appear when called upon. Patrick is following black-

smithing in the vicinity of St. Catharines, and the remaining sons were on the farm at home. Michael and Robert followed stagedriving for several years, and the man who had sufficient pluck to cross their paths in business sooner or later became a loser oither in stages, horses or equipments. Oa one occasion a team of horses were subjected to

HORRIBLE CRUELTIES,

and on another occasion the tails of the animals were cut off and their bodies maltreated in a tiendish manner. The members made the quarrel of one of their number a family matter, and wreaked vengeance upon their opponents in the most summary style, and after the most approved Kuklux fushion. They have been the terror of the township tor many years, and while many crimes were imputed to them which they had no knowledge of, they were in the opinion of lawabiding people responsible for most of the offences which have been committed. The old man served a term of years in the penitentiary for the murder of a neighbour named Ryder, many years since. He was sentenced to be hung in Goderich, but his sentence was commuted. Some weeks since the barns of Mr. Patrick Ryder, on 7th Con-cession of Biddulph, a short distance from the Donnelly homestead, were destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary, and the old man Donnelly and his wife were arrested for committing the deed, or being accessory to the crime. They were remarded for examination upon the charge until to-day (Wednesday). The Donnellys have been at logsympathy is expressed for them.

killing took place as much in self-defence as with intent, the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for seven years. The late broils which arose between them and their own friends and co-religionists in their settlement may have been embittered. They expected more from them than from their outside friends, in which expectations they were disappointed, and hence the calamity which has now bifallen them. The Ryders are the party whose premises were burned on the night of Thursday, the 15th ult, and who had the old man Donnelly and his wife under arrest as accesseries to the crime, the investigation of which before the magistrates was to have terminated on the very day that they were so suddenly and fearfully called to their last account.

LUCAN, February 6 .- The funeral procession started at eleven o'clock. The chief mourners were William Donnelly and wife, Mrs. Curry, the daughter, and ther husband, Patrick and Robert, the other two sons, who are both unmarried. The procession reached over half a mile, and contained about five hundred people. Arived at St. Patrick's Church the coffins were deposited in the aisle of the church. At noon mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Conpolly. The rov. gentleman then addressed the congregation. At the first attempt he completely broke down. After a short time he delivered an address of nearly half an hour's duration. Facing the congregation with tears in his eyes, in a tremulous voice he said, "Christian friends, we are in the presence of one of the most solemn scenes ever witnessed. I have assisted at many solemn burials but never saw one like this. My heart is broken." He here

THREW HIMSELF UPON THE ALTAR

and wept like a child. In a few minutes he said, "I never expected that such a scene would have taken place in our midst. When came to Biddulph I left a quiet and Christian place, or a place where the laws of God and man were over observed. I came to a district where neither were observed, and hence these consequences and terrible scenes. The laws of the land are founded on the eternal laws of God, which have not been ob-served. Those who have been interested in having the laws of the land respected have prostituted the sacred obligations reposed in them by their country, and from the prostitution of that terrible responsibility they will have to answer for the blood of those victims. They will be obliged to meet them in the eternal Judgment day as souls guilty of being stained with innocent blood. There have been in this district many fires and terrible destruction of life and property. of which I have heard and was almost unable to believe. When I came I hoped to be able to guide them by the hand of God, for I do not believe there is an Irish Catholic in Biddulph who would

BRING DISGRACE UPON HIS RELIGION,

or in any way compromise his priest. Each one may have his own way of interpreting gerheads with many of their most respect- the Gospel, but about the laws of the land able neighbours for years, and but little there can be no two opinions, and in the duty to society and to Christianity they should LUCAN, February 5 .- The excitement still endeavour to have them enforced. This has

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about the same age. He is a labouring man, and is at present servant-man to James McGrath, a farmer living on the same concession as the one on which the murder took place. On being arrested he displayed the most abject cowardice. Jas. McGrath, a farmer living on the same

concession as the one in which the murder took place, upon being arrested,

DISPLATED THE MOST ABJECT COWARDICE,

bellowing and roaring like a calf, and said he vas innocent. At the same time the arrest of Heenan took place. Some wearing apparel was found at the residence of Kennedy, who was arrested yesterday, upon which there is every appearance of blood marks.

Father Connolly states that, a short time afpolice. ter his arrival in his present mission, he ascertained, by means of his sacred calling that there was a society already in existence in the settlement, and that upon learning the purport of its intentions he determined to do away with it and its influences, and formed the nucleus of another committee, the principles of which were so modified that any person under his spiritual jurisdiction could become members of the same without violating the enactments of any law human or divine-in fact, a body of men being simply banded together for the sole purpose of self-protection of their goods and chattels. LUCAN, Ont., February 8 .--- On Saturday, at

7 p. m., Chief Williams and his staff returned from the scene of the murder. They succeeded in making two more arrests—oue, Thomas Ryder, a brother of the elder Patrick Ryder already in custody; the other prisoner is William Carroll.

LATER.-Reports are in circulation, which certainly are not without foundation, that the detectives yesterday, during their raid on the settlement, collected some mementoes of the bloody deed, which are being carefully preserved. The friends of the accused parties say that every man in the settlement wanted in this business is ready and willing to go to London. A somewhat extraordinary scene might have been witnessed at the site of the late Donnelly homestead to-day. At one time there could not be less than five hundred people on the ground. Chief Williams and the County Crown At-

torney arrived in the village at six o'clock this evening. They have not been seen since their arrival, and are closely closetted with William and Patrick Donnelly.

9.30 p. m .- The interview between the Chief, Crown Attorney and the Donnelly boys has just ended, and the first-named parties have returned post-haste to London. All I can learn, as to the result of the interview, is that the Chief and his staff returns here again in the morning, and that during the day several more arrests will be made:

LONDON, February 8 .- The prisoners Car. roll and T. Ryder, jr., arrested at Lucan on Saturday, arrived here last night, and were lodged in the police station.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday af

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house. He expressed himself in unmistake- the old mother. She said she believed her hood. When the three officers went to arrest able terms upon the propriety of Lynch-law, and said if he knew anything about the affair he would be d—d if he would "squeal." The man Purtell is probably daughter of these old people, who were al-place, and upon making enquiries it was learnways friendly towards the persecuted family, | ed that he had gone to the house of a farmer and endeavored to assist them in their struggles through troubles.

In the afternoon Chief of Police Williams arrived, and also left for the country, making quite a number of examinations, and gleaning what is supposed to be valuable evidence. The police are most reticent on the matter of their work, which gives rise to the belief that they are quietly working up a chain of evidence which will succeed in convicting at least three or iour of the men now in gaol. The inquest will take place on Wednesday, when it is generally believed that no evidence against the prisoners will be taken, but simply sufficient to establish the murder. The developments of to-day are comparatively meagre, owing to the extreme secrecy of the

[From the London Free Press] LUCAN, Feb. 5. - The massacre of the Donnelly family was the all absorbing topic in this village to-day. Groups of men congregated in the various bar-rooms discussing the affair of yesterday morning in a matter-offact style. Very few were the pronouncod sympathizers with the remnant of the Donnelly family in their affliction; such as expressed an opinion denouncing the redhanded assassins did so in secret. Officers of the law were constantly mixing in the gatherings, and their appearance was the signal for silence. Every stranger is looked the questions of reporters, who are present from all parts of Western Outario and the frontier cities of the United States, were given cautiously. There appears, however, to be a growing feeling of sympathy with the Don-nellys, although it is not yet outspoken. The

history of the Donnellys and their misdeeds is the principal talk of the people in the village, and it would appear that the offences committed by them could not be enumerated within the covers of a hundred page pam-

phlet. A story is told of the family being denounced from the Altar of the Catholic Church by the parish pricet, Father Connolly. The villagers tell of barns, houses, and sheds being fired by them, and the hamstringing of cattle seems to have been a favourite amusement of the ill-fated family. The victims of their vengeance were not picked from among persons differing with them in religion, as the majority of those who who were made to feel their spite were, like themselves, lrish _atho-

lics. In fact the country sorrounding this village is settled by Catholics principally from Tipperary, and those who know the close mouth of the average Tip, give their heads an ominous shake when the question is mooted, Do you think any of the gang will split?" That a vigilance committee was formed is no secret, and its avowed objects was watching

the Donnelly family. Many of the prominent farmers of the township were members of the committee, and every man enrolled was a Roman Catholic. A MUMBER OF ARRESTS.

After the adjournment of the inquests last

A SILENT WITNESS.

In his house they found a repeating rifle with four cartridges in the chamber, which when filled contains seven. The ball which it fires is said to correspond in size and make with the one which killed John Donnelly, and which was removed from the logs of the house by William Donnelly the morning after the shooting of his brother. The bullet is now in the possession of Chief Williams. Phair and Murphy, after capturing McLaughlin, drove to the house of Patrick Ryder, Sr. The appearance of the police at this place was hailed by the Ryders with derision. The younger members of the family indulged in considerable chaff at the expense of the detecupon as a detective, and the answers given to tives, such as, "Wouldn't you like to know the questions of reporters, who are present who are the parties?" The father of the family was not found at home, but the officers having warrants for the arrest of his sons, Patrick and James, they were taken in charge. While driving towards the village the police met old Ryder, who is aged about 60 years, and he was also put under arrest, and conveyed with the others to the lock-up. James Maher, Sr. and Jr., were also arrested and locked up.

IN THE CELL

As seen in the cells to-night, the nine prisoners presented a rough exterior. If they really are the guilty parties and Ohief Williams says he can produce damaging evidence against them, little hope may be entertained of any of them splitting. The younger members of the gang appear to take matters just as coolly as their seniors. There was a rumour set afloat in the village towards nightfall that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners. Chief Williams, who has re-ceived more than one threatening letter since his arrival here, looked upon the matter as a piece of idle talk. Notwithstanding this, however, he had the men under him placed on guard, both inside and outside of the build-

OFF TO LONDON.

About eight o'clock the men were taken from the cells and handcuffed preparatory to their departure for London. Six of them well guarded, were driven to Clandeboya station, on the London, Huron and Brace, (Concluded on Fifth Page.) mast

and a second second

ing.

19. 1 Martin

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ATTAM WIND A -----

The Irish Grandmother.

2

DUBLIN NATION.

. **. .**

Paddy, agra, run down to the bog, for my limbs are beginnin' to the.
An' soo if there's ever a sod at all, that's dry enough for the fre;
God be praised i it's terribis times, an' granny is weak and old.
An' the praties black as the Winter's face, and the nights so dark and old !
It's many a day since I seen the like, Lut I did once, Pat asthore,
An' I prayed to God on my bended knees I never might see it more;

"Twas the year before the "Risin" of Smith O'Brien, you know— Thirty-two years ago, Paddy—thirty-two years ago.

п.

Your grandfather-God rest his soul-went cut with the boys to fight, For the Balliffs came with the crowbars, an' the sickness came with the blight, An' he said it was better to die like a man, though he beld but a rusty pike. Than starve on the roadside, beggin' for fool, and be thrown, like a dog, in the dyke.

III.

Och, hone! och, hone! it's a sorrowful tale, but listen before you go.
For Tim he never came back to me, but I'll see him soon, I kuow.
Tim Ryan, he held a decent farm in the gien o'

IV.

Old Father John, he was ninety-one, it was he that could tell you the story.
An' every name of his kith and kin-may their souls now rest in glory !
His father was shot in '85, as he stood at the shapel door:
His grandfather was the strongest man in the parish of Cahirmore;
An then there was Donough, Donal Moore, and Turlough on the roll,
An' Kian, boy, that lost his lands because he'd save his soul.

v.

Och, hone! machree! but the night is cold, an' the hunger is in your face; Hard times are comin' again, avic! God help us

with His grace. Three years before the famine came, the agent

from harm!

v1.

This is the month and the day, Paddy, that my own colleen went;
She died on the high-road side, Paddy, when we were drove out for the rent;
An' it's well that I remember how she turned to me an' cried,
"There's never a pain that mayn't be gain," an' crossed hersoif an' died.
For the Soupers were there with shelter an' food, if we'd only tell the lie,
But they fied like the wicked things they were when they saw poor Kathleen die.
She's prayln' for all of us now, Paddy—her blessin'I know she's givin'!
An' they that have little here below have much, asthore, in heaven ! This is the month and the day, Paddy, that my

The English-speaking Catholics of Ca-Only \$3.00 a year, including postage.

How provoking!' HENRIETTA TEMPLE

my dear, for she is very pretty, very witty, and has got blood in her reins. I won't in-troduce you to hady Frederick,' continued Lady Bellair to Mrs. Montgomery Floyd; to Miss Grandison?' enquired Mr. Temple. troduce you to Lady Frederick,' continued she is not in your way. I shall introduce

soled by the splandid future of being the bridesmaids. I have seen all the presents. friend of Lady Splash and Dashaway, and Both the families are at Bath at this veryeasily to endure, with such a compensation, the somewhat annoying remarks of her noble patroness.

'But as for Bonmot,' continued Lady Bellair, I will have nothing to do with him. General Faneville, he is a dear good man, and not a thousand a year he can call his own. gives me dinners. I love dinners; I never dine at home, except when I have company. General Faneville, not only gives me dinners, but lets me always choose my own party. And he said to me the other day, "Now, Lady Bellair, fix your day, and name match, but I did something. I love the your party." I said directly, "General, any. Grandisons, because Lord Grandison was my body but Bonmot." You know Bonmot is his particular friend.'

'But surely that is cruel,' said Henrietta Temple, smiling.

Imm soon, I know.
Imm soon, I ville is a good name; it sounds well. That is a great thing. I hate a name that does not sound well.

with music. Mrs. Montgomery Floyd was enthusiastically fond of music, and very proud

of her intimate friendship with Pasta.

I love music but I never pay for it, never. If she will not come in the evening, I will try to ask her to dinner, since at least. I do not like singers and fumblets at dinner, but she is very fashionable, and young men like her;

and seated herself by Mr. Temple. Mr. Tem- she beheld her mistress. ple was gallant, and Mrs. Montgomery Floyd whom Lady Bellair had assured her was of the taking her hand very affectionately, explained

lair, was married; for he, after all, was the shape of human being should no more cross only person worthy of her. 'He would taste her vision, that she might remain in this you, my dear; he would understand you. dark chamber until she died! There was no very witty. Why did be go and marry? of her life was gone; the lute had lost its And yet I love his wife. Do you know her? tone, the flower its perfume, the bird its fairy And yet I love his wife. Do you know her? tone, the hower its period, do only is any made have now a first-class daily paper in the Oh! she is charming; so very pretty, so very wing. What a fleet, as well as fatal, tragedy! Montreal Post. Every one who desires a daily paper should subscribe for the Post. made the match. Why were you not in Eng-her heart-breaking pang! There was an end hand? If you had only come to England a of faith, for he was faithless; there was an end hand? If you had only come to England a of faith, for he was faithless; there was an end bate year.

But, really, dear Lady Bellair, your grand-bane. All that had hitherto made life de-ban is very happy. What more cau you lightful, all the fine emotions, all the bright

'Oh! you know him,' said Lady Bellair.

• Oh! there is no doubt in the world,' said you to Lady Splash and Dashaway; she is to be your friend. "Mrs. Montgomery Floyd seemed con-Lady Julia Harteville, is to be one of the moment. I saw the happy pair together every day. They are related, you know. It is an excellent match, for the Armines have great estates mortgaged to the very last acre. I have heard that Sir Ratcliffe Armine has We are are all so pleased,' added Mrs. Montgomery Floyd, as if she were one of the family. 'Is it not delightful ?'

"They are to be married next month,' said Lady Bellair. 'I did not quite make the son's friend fifty years ago.'

I never knew a person so pleased as Lady Armine is,' continued Mrs. Montgomery, Floyd. The truth is, Captain Armine has 'I am cruel,' said Lady Bellair, 'when I been wild, vory wild indeed; a little of a hate a person I am very cruel, and I hate Bonmot. Mr. Fox wrote me a copy of verses once, and called me "cruel fair;" but I was Bellair says, what could you expect? But

And he says, he is only going to marry, be-

cause he is wearied of conquests,' continued Mrs. Montgomery Flod; 'how impertinent, is it not? But Captain Armine says such In the evening Henrietta amused her guests | things! He is quite a privileged person at

Bath ! Miss Temple rose and left the room. When the hour of general retirement had arof her intimate friendship with rasts. 'Ohl you know her, do you?' said Lady Bellair. 'Very well; you shall bring her to my house. She shall sing at all my parties; 'very well, and offered her excuses for not again descending.

HENRIETTA, when she quitted the room, never stopped until she had gained her own chamber. She had no light, but a straggling Three years before the famine came, the agent raised the rent, But then there was many a helpin' hand, an' we struggled on content. Och, hone! och, hone! we're lonely now-now that our need is sore-For there's none but good Father Mahony that ever comes inside our door; God bless him for the food he brings, an' the blankets that keep us warm! God bless him for his holy words, that shelter us from harm : moonbeam revealed sufficient. She threw

This intrusion impressed upon Miss Temanxious to obtain the notice of a gentleman | ple the absolute accessity of some exertion, if only to preserve herself at this moment from first tone. Her ladyship herself beckoned renewed interruptions, She remembered Henrietta Temple to join her on the sofa, and where she was, she called back with an effort some recollection of her guests, and she sent to her all the tactics by which she intended that message to her father which we have al-to bring about a match between her and Lord ready noticed. Then she was again alone. Fitzwarrene, very much regretting, at the How she wished at that moment that she same time, that her dear grandson, Lord Bel- might ever be alone; that the form and Dear Bellair ! he is so very handsome, and so more joy for ner ; her sun was set, the future year sooner, you should have married Bellair. end of love, for love had betraved her; there was an end of beauty, for beauty had been her

to me; and yet I hoped, and hoped, and hoped. Oh! what a fool have I been.' 'I know this person was your constant corresponded with him. Has he written very

recently ?' Within two days.'

'And his letters?'

Have been of late most vague. Oh! my father, indeed, indeed I have not conducted myself so ill as you perhaps imagine. I shrunk from this secret engagement; I opposed by every argument in my power, this clandestine correspondence; but it was only for a week, a single week; and reasons, plau-sible and spacious reasons, were plentiful. Alas! alas! all is explained now. All that was strange, mysterious, perplexed in his views and conduct, and which, when it crossed my mind, I dismissed with contempt, all is now too clear.'

'Henrietta, he is unworthy of you.'

'Hush! hush! dear father. An hour ago I loved him. Spare him, if you only wish to spare me.' 'Cling to my heart, my child. A father's

love has comfort. Is it not so?' 'I feel it is; I feel calmer since you came

and we have spoken. I never can be happy again; my spirit is quite broken. And yet I feel I have a heart now, which I thought I had not before you came. Dear, dear father.' she said, rising and putting her arms round Mr. Temple's neck and leaning on his bosom, and speaking in a sweet yet very mournful voice, thenceforth your happiness shall be mine. I will not disgrace you; you shall not see me grieve; I will atone, I will endeavor to atone, for my great sins, for sins

they were towards you.' 'My child, the time will come, when we shall remember this bitterness only as a lesson. But I know the human heart too well to endeavor to stem your sorrow now; I only came too soothe it. My blessing is upon you, my child. Let us talk no more. Henrietta, 1 will send your maid to you. Try to sleep; try to compose yourself.'

'These people ; to-morrow ; what shall I do?

'Leave all to me. Keep your chamber until they have gone. You need appear no more. 'Oh! that no human being might sgain see

me !' 'Rush! that is not a wise wish. Be calm;

we shall yet be happy. To-morrow we will talk; and so good night, my child; good night, my own Henrietta.'

Mr. Temple left the room. He bade the maid go to her mistress, in as calm a tone as if indeed her complaint had been only a head-ache; and then he entered his own apartment. Over the mantel-piece was a portrait of his daughter, gay and smiling as the spring : the room was adorned with her drawings. He drew the chair near the fire, and gazed for some time abstracted upon the flime, and then hid his weeping countenance in his hands. He sobbed convulsively.

Ir was a gusty autumnal night; Father Glastonbury sat alone in his tower; every now and then the wind, amid a chorus of groaning branches and hissing rain, dashed against his window; then its power seemed gradually lulled, and perfect stillness succeeded, until a low moan was heard again in the distance, which gradually swelled into storm, The countenance of the good old man was not so serene as usual. Occasionally his thoughts seemed to wander from the folio opened before him, and he fell into fits of reverie which impressed upon his visage an expression rather of anxiety than study. The old man looked up to the portrait of the unhappy Lady Armine, and heaved a deep sigh.

Were his thoughts of her or her child?' He closed his book, he replaced it upon its

shelf, and, taking from a cabinet an ancient crucifix of carved ivory, he bentdown before

but, on hearing a well-known voice, the door

ushered his guest into his cell, replenished

'It matters not,' said Captain Armine in a

'Calm yourself, my Ferdinand; not merely

whole the broken in spirit. Speak, and speak

turned out, bore another name.

'I know all; for her father has been here."

'You know it?'

'You are wet; I fear thoroughly ?'

dinand in his own easy seat.

'I cannot,' said Father Glastonbury, shaking his head. 'It is more than ton days ago that I saw this lady's father for a few brief companion in my absence; that you have and painful moments; for what purpose your conscience may inform you. From the unexpected interview between ourselves in the gallery, my consequent misconception, and the conversation which it occasioned, I was not so unprrepared for this interview with him as I otherwise might have been. Believe me, Ferdinand, I was as tender to your conduct as

- - - .

"Ferdinand, you are not well,' said Father

Glastonbury, grasping his hand. 'You need

rest. You must retire; indeed yon must. I must be obeyed; My bed is yours.'

'No! let me go to my own room,' mur-mured Ferdinand, in a faint voice. 'That

room where my mother said the day would

come, oh! what did my mother say ? Would

No! let us go to the Place, for an hour. I

am off sgain directly the storm is over. If it

had not been for this cursed rain I should have caught them. And yet, perhaps, they are in countries where there is no rain. Ah!

who would believe what happens in this

world? Not I, for one. Now, give me your

arm. Good Father Glastonbury ! you are al-

ways the same. You seem to my mind the

Father Glastonbury with an air of great ten-

derness and anxiety, led his former pupil

down thestairs. The weather was more calm.

There were some dark blue rifts in the black

sky which revealed a star or two. Ferdi-

nand said nothing in their progress to the

Place except once, when he looked up to the

sky, and said, as it were to himself, She

Father Glastonbury had some difficulty in rousing the man and his wife, who were the

inmates of the Place; but it was not very

late, and, fortunately, they had not retired for

the night. Lights were brought into Lady

Armino's drawing-room. Father Glaston-

bury led Ferdinand to a sofa, on which he

rather permitted others to place him than seated himself. He took no notice of any-

thing that was going on, but remained with

Then the good Father Glastonbury looked

drawing the curtains. seeing that the bed was well aired and warmed, and himself adding

blocks to the wood fire, which soon kindled.

Nor did he forget to prepare, with the aid of

the good woman, some hot potion that might

soothe and comfort his stricken and exhausted

charge, who in this moment of distress and

desolation had come as it were and thrown

himself on the bosom of his earliest friend.

When all was arranged Father Glastonbury

descended to Ferdinand, whom he found in

exactly the same position as that in which he

left him. He offered no resistance to the in-

vitation of Father Glastonl y to retire to his

chamber. He neither moved nor spoke, and

yet seemed aware of all they were doing.

Father Glastonbury and the stout serving-

man bore him to his chamber, relieved him

from his wet garments, and placed bim in his earliest bed. When Father Glastonbury bade

him good night, Ferdinand faintly pressed his hand, but did not speak; and it was re-

markable, that while he passively submitted

to their undressing him, and seemed incap-

able of affording them the slightest aid, yet

he thrust forth his hand to guard a lock of

THOSE quiet slumbers, that the regular life

and innocent heart of the good Father Glas-

tonbury generally ensured, were easily broken

this night, as he lay awake meditating over

the distracted fortunes of the house of Ar-

mine. They seemed now to be most tur-

bulent and clouded; and that brilliant and

happy future, in which of late he had so

fondly indulged, offered nothing but gloom

and disquietude. Now was it the menaced

disruption of those ties whose consummation

was to restore the greatness and splendor of

the family, and all the pain and disappoint-

ment and mortification and misery that must

be its consequence, that alone made him sor-

rowful. Father Glastonbury had a reverence

for that passion which sheds such a lustre

over existence, and is the pure and prolific

source of much of our better conduct : the

time had been when he, too, had loved, and

with a religious sanctity worthy of his char-

dark hair that was placed next to his heart.

loved the stars.'

only thing in the world that is unchanged.'

there were only mother's love, and then I

should not be here or thus.'

'I pray you, my child, rest here.

was consistent with my duty to my God and TILL , DING to my neighbor.' You betrayed me, then,' said Ferdinand. 'Ferdinand!' said Father Glastonbury re-

proachfully, 'I trust that I am free from deceit of any kind. In the present instance I had not even to communicate anything. Your own conduct had excited suspicion; some visitors from Bath to this gentleman and his family had revealed everything; and, in

deference to the claims of an innocent lady, I could not refuse to confirm what was no secret to the world general, what was already known to them in particular, what was not even doubted, and alas! not dubitable.'

'Oh! my father, pardon me, pardon me; pardon the only disrespectful expression that ever escaped the lips of your Ferdiuand towards you; most humbly do I ask your for-giveness. But if you know all-God! God! my heart is breaking! You have seen her, Father Glastonbury ; you have seen her. Was there ever on earth a being like her? So beartiful, so highly-gifted, with a heart as fresh, as fragrant as the dawn of Eden; and that heart mine; and all lost, all gone and lost! Oh! why am lalive?' He threw himself back in his chair, and covered his face and wept.

his eyes open, gazing feebly with a rather 'I would that deed or labor of mine could vacant air. restore you both to peace,' said Father Glastonbury, with streaming eyes. to the arrangement of his sleeping-room,

'So innocent, so truly virtuous!' continued Ferdinand. 'It seemed to me I never knew what virtue was till I know her. So frank, 50 generous! I think I see her now, with that dear smile of hers that never more may welcome me !'

' My child, I know not what to say ; I know not what advice to give ; I know not what even to wish. Your situation is so complicated, so mysterious, that it passes my com-prehension. There are others whose claims, whose feelings should be considered. You

Ferdinand shook his head again. 'What do you yourself wish? What object are you aiming at? What game have you

yourself been playing? I speak not in harsh-

ness; but I really do not understand what you

have been about. If you have your grand-

father's passions, you have his brain too. I

did not ever suppose that you were " infitm of

'I have only one wish, only one object. Since I first saw Henrietta, my heart and re-solution have never for an instant faltered;

and if I do not now succeed in them I am de-

'The God of all goodness have mercy on

this poor distracted hause !' exclaimed Father

Glastonbury, as he piously lifted his bands to

'You went to Bath to communicate this

great change to your father,' he continued. Why did you not? Painful as the explana-

tion must be to Miss Grandison, the injustice

of your conducs towards her is aggravated by

'There were reasons,' said Ferdinand, 'rea-

sons which I never intended anyone to know;

but now I have no secrets. Dear Father

Glastonbury, even amid all this overwhelm-

ing misery, my cheek burns when I confess

to you that I have, and have for years, private

'Debts,' replied Ferdinand, 'and consider-

'Debts ?' enquired Father Glastonbury.

are not, of course, married ?' Ferdinand shook his head. Does Miss Grandison hnow all ?' Nothing.'

'Your family?'

purpose." '

heaven.

delay.

termined not to live.'

Indeed, when she reappeared, it might in so short a period. Except a train, she was splendid enough for a birthday at St. James' and wore so many brilliants that she glittered like a chandelier. However, as Lady Bellair loved a contrast, this was perhaps not unfortunate; for certainly her ladyship, in her simple costume which had only been al-tered by the substitution of a cap that should Mrs. Montgomery Floyd to Mr. Temple. have been immortalised by Mieris or Gerard 'The country is so delightful.' Douw, afforded one not a little startling to her sumptuous fellow-traveller.

get his name; the man who is very rich. You never heard of him, and she (pointing with her fork to Mrs. Montgomery) knows nobody. What is his name? Gregory, what is the name of the gentleman I dine with so often? The gentleman I send to when I have no other engagement, and he always gives me a dinner, but who never dines with me. He is only rich, and I hate people who are only rich; but I must ask him next year. I ask him to my evening parties, mind; I don't care about them; but I will not have stupid people, who are only rich, at my din-

ners. Gregory, what is his name?' 'Mr. Million de Stockville, my lady.'

'Yes, that is the man, good Gregory. You have no deer, have you ?' enquired her ladyship of Mr. Temple. 'I thought not. I wish you had deer. You should send a haunch in my name to Mr Million de Stockville, and that would be as good as a dinner to him. If your neighbor, the duke, had received me, I should have sent it from thence. I will tell you what I will do; I will write a note from this place to the duke, and get him to do it for me. He will do anything for me. He loves me, the duke, and I love him; but his wife hates me.'

'And you have had a gay season in town this year, Lady Bellaur?' enquired Miss Temple. 'My dear, I always have a gay season.'

What happiness I' softly exclaimed Mrs Montgomery Floyd. 'I think nothing is more delightful than gaiety.'

'And how is our friend Mr. Bonmot this year?' said Mr. Temple. 'My dear, Bonmot is growing very old.

He tells the same stories over again, and therefore I never see him. I cannot bear wits that have run to seed ; I cannot ask Bonmot to my dinners, and I told him the reason why; but I said I was at home every morning from two till six, and that he might come then, for he does not go out to evening parties, and he is huffy, and so we have quarrrelled.'

Poor Mr. Bonmot,' said Miss Temple. 'My dear, there is the most wonderful man in the world, I forget his name, but everybody is mad to have him. He is quite the fashion. I have him to my parties instead of lair. "I forget her name. Miss Twoshoes, Bonmot, and it is much better. Everybody or something. What is her name, my dear?" has Bonmot; but my man is new, and I love something new. Lady Frederick Berrington brought him to me. Do you know Lady Fred-erick Berrington? Oh! I forgot poor dear, you are buried alive in the country; I must introduce you to Lady Frederick. She is charming, she will taste you, she will be your

wish ?' 'Weil, my dear, it shall be Lord Fitzwarhave been matter of marvel how she could rene, then. I shall give a series of parties eries, and false and cheating phantoms! have effected such a complete transformation this year, and ask Lord Fitzwarrene to every What humiliation! what despair! And he Not that it is very easy to get him, my one. child. There is nobody so difficult as Lord Fitzwarrene. That is quite right. Meu should always be difficult. I cannot bear adored her? And she had hung upon his ac-

men who come and dine with you when you want them.'

But you would not like to live in the country only,' said Mr. Temple.

sumptions fellow-traveller. 'Your dinner is very good,' said Lady Bul-lair, to Mr. Temple. 'I eat very little and sentimental Mrs. Montgomery Floyd. 'It sentimental Mrs. Montgomery Floyd. 'It Some one knocked gently at her user. She did not answer, she feigned sleep. Yet the door opened, she felt, though her eyes shut and her back turned, that there

'And how did you find Bath this year, Lady Bellair ?' enquired Miss Temple.

'Oh! my dear, I met a charming man there. forget his name, but the most distinguished person I ever met; so very handsome, so very witty, and with blood in his veins, only I forget his name, and it is a very good name, too. My dear.' addressing herself to Mrs. Montgomery Floyd, 'tell me the name of my favor-

Mrs. Montgomery Floyd looked a little puzzled. 'My great favorite!' exclaimed the irritated lady Bellair, rapping her fan against the sofa. 'Oh! why do you not remember names! I love people who remember names. My favorite, my Bath favorite. What is his name? He is to dine with me in town.

What is the name of my Bath favorite who is certainly to dine with me in town. 'Do you mean Captain Armine ?' enquired Mrs. Montgomery Floyd. Miss Temple turned pale. 'That is the man,' said Lady Bellair. 'Oh! such a charming man. You shall marry him, my dear; you shall not marry Lord Fitzwarrene.'

'But you forget he is going to be married, said Mrs. Montgomery Floyd. Miss Temple tried to rise, but she could

not. She held down her head. She felt the fever in her cbcek. 'Is our engagement, then, so notorious?' she thought to herself.

'Ah! yes, I forgot he was going to be mar-ried,' said Lady Bellair. 'Well, then, it must mine is not rich, but he has got a very fine place though, and I will go and stop there some day. And, besides, he is over head-and-

ears in debt, so they say. However, he is going to marry a very rich woman, and so all will be right. I like old families in decay, 'I tremble, sir.' to get round again.'

Henrietta dreaded that her father should observe her confusion; she had recourse to every art to prevent it. 'Dear Ferdinand,' she thought to herself, 'thy very rich wife will bring, I fear, but a poor dower. Ah! would he were here!'

' Whom is Captain Armine going to marry? enquired Mr. Temple. 'Oh! a very proper person,' said Lady Bel-

'You mean Miss Grandison, madam?' responded Mrs. Montgomery Floyd.

To be sure, Miss Grandison, the great heiress. The only one left of the Grandisons. I knew her grandfather. He was my son's schoolfellow.

'Captain Armine is a near neighbor of friend; and you cannot have a better friend, | ours,' said Mr. Temple.

hopes, and the rare accomplishments of our the image of his Redeemer.

nature, were dark delusions now, cruel mock-Even while he was buried in his devotions, praying perchance for the soul of that sinning yet sainted lady, whose memory was What humiliation! what despair! And he never absent from his thoughts, or the proshad seemed so true, so pure, so fond, so gifted ! perity of that family to which he had dedi-What! could it be, could it be that a few short weeks back this man had knelt to her, had cated his faithful life, the noise of ascending footsteps was heard in this sudden stillness, conts, had lived in the light of his enraptured and immediately a loud knocking at the door of his outer chamber. Surprised at this unaccustomed inter-

eyes, and pledged to him her heart, dedicated to him her life, devoted to him all her inruption, Father Glastonbury rose, and ennocent and passionate affections, worshipped quired the object of his yet unseen visitor; him as an idol! Why, what was life that it could bring upon its swift wing such dark, such agonizing vicissitudes as these! It was instautly unbarred, and Ferdinand Armine, pale as a ghost and deluged to the skin, appeared before him. Father Glastonbury

the fire, retrimmed the lamp, and placed Ferwere shut and her back turned, that there

was a light in the room. A tender step approached her bed. It hollow voice. could be but one person. that person whom she had herself deceived. She knew it was

her father. he said, in a voice ofutter wretchedness. Mr. Temple seated himself by her bed-Fahert Glastonbury, you see before you the side; he bent his head and pressed his lips most miserable of human beings.' upon her forchead. In her desolation some The good father started. one still loved her. She could not resist the impulse; she held forth her hand without 'Yes!' continued Ferdinand; 'this is the

opening her eyes, her father held it clasped in end of all your care, all your effection, all your hopes, all your sacrifices. It is over; our house is fated; my life draws to an end.' 'Henrietta,' he at length said, in a tone of 'Speak, my Ferdinand; 'said Father Glas-

peculiar sweetness. 'Oh! do not speak, my father. Do not

speak. You alone have cause to reproach me. Spare me; spare your child.' 'I come to console, not to reproach,' said

without hope, and while this remains,' 'point-Mr. Temple. 'But if it please you; I will ing to the crucifix, 'never without consolanot speak; let mo, however, remain." tion.' 'Father, we must speak. It relieves me 'I cannot speak; I know not what to say

with which you cannot sympathise, thoughts that you cannot share. O Father Glaston-

And if you knew all, you would not hate bury ! there is no hope ; there is no solace.' me?' as your friend, but as a priest of our Holy

'Hate you, my Henrietta! These are strange words to use to a father, to a father, I would add, like me. No one can love you, Henrietta, as your father loves you ; yet speak to me not merely as a father; speak to me as be Lord Fitzwarrene. Besides, Captain Ar- your earliest, your best, your fondest, your most faithful friend.'

inmust recerses of your breast; for I can sym-She pressed his hand, to answer, that she pathise with your passions, be they even as wild as I believe them.' could not.

'Henrietta, dearest, dearest Henrietta, an-

'Then we will speak to-morrow.'

(Oh) no, to-night. To-morrow may never come. There is no night for me; I cannot 1 should go mad if it were not for sleep. you. 1 will speak ! I will answer any questions. My conscience is quite clear except to you; no one, no power on earth or heaven,

can reproach me except my father.' 'Ho never will. But, dearest, tell me; summon up your courage to meet my ques-

tion. Are you engaged to this person ?" 'I WAS.'

'Positively engaged?'

'Long ere this I had supposed we should have claimed your sanction. He left me only

'This may be the idle tattle of women ? 'No, no,' said Henrietta, in a voice of deep melancholy; 'my fears had foreseen this dark will save me, Father Glastonbury. You will reality. This woek has been a week of terror ' restore me to life, to hope, to heaven,'

able ones.

'Poor child!' exclaimed Father Glaston-'And this drove you to the marbury. riage ?'

cares of my own of no slight nature.'

'To that every worldly consideration impelled me; my heart was free then; in fact, I did not know I had a heart; and I thought the marriage would make all happy. But now, so far as I am myself concerned, oh ! I would sooner be the commonest peasant in this country, with Henrietta Temple for the partner of my life, than live at Armine with all the splendor of my ancestors.

'Honor be to them ; they were great men,' exclaimed Father Glastonbury. (I am their victim,' replied Ferdinaud. (I

owe my ancestors nothing, nay, worse than nothing; I owe them-

'Hush! hush!' said Father Glastonbury. If only for my sake, Ferdinand, be silent.' For yours, then, not for theirs.'

'But why did you remain at Bath?' enquired Father Glaston bury.

'I had not been there more than a day or 'Fiom Bath ?' enquired Father Glastonbury. two, when my principal creditor came down But his companion did not reply. At length from town and menaced me. He had a power of attorney from an usurer at Malta, and talked of applying to the Horse Guards. The report that I was going to marry an heiress had kept these fellows quiet, but the delay and my absence from Bath had excited his suspicion. Instead, therefore, of coming to an immediate explanation with Katherine, brought about as I had intended by my coldness and neglect, I was obliged to be contonbury, for his pupil seemed to have relapsed stantly seen with her in public, to prevent into a moody silence, 'speak to your friend myself from being arrested. Yet I wrote to and father. Disburden your mind of the Ducie daily. I had confidence in my energy and skill. I thought that Hebrietta might of the weight that presses on it. Life is never be for a moment annoyed or suspicious; I thought, however, she would be supported by the fervor of my love. I anticipated no other evil. Who could have supposed that these My brain sinks under the effort. It is a wild, infernal visitors would have come at such a complicated tale; it relates to feelings moment to this retired spot ?'

'And now, is all known now?' enquired

Father Glastonbury. 'Nothing,' replied Ferdinand ; 'the difficulty of my position was so great that I was about to cut the knot, by quitting Bath and Church, I call upon you to speak to me. Even leaving a letter addressed to Katherine, conto me, the humblest of its ministers, is given fessing all. But the sudden silence of Henria power that can sustain the falling and make etta drove me mad. Day after day elapsed fearlessly; nor shrink from exposing the very two, three, four, five, six days, and I heard nothing.

The moon was bright; the mail was just going off. I yielded to an irresistible im-pulse. I bid adieu to no one. I jumped in. Ferdinand turned his eyes from the fire on I was in London only ten minutes. I dashed which he was gazing, and shot a scrutinizing to Dusie. It was deserted. An old woman giance at his kind confessor, but the countold me the family had gone, had utterly detenance of Father Glastonoury was placid, parted ; she knew not where, but she thought for foreign parts. I sank down; I tottered to a seat in that hall where I had been so happy. Then it flashed across my mind that I might discover their course and pursue them. I hurried to the nearest posting-town. I found out their route. I lost it for ever at the next "There was a lady,' Ferdinand continued in stage. The clue was gone; it was marketday, and in a great city, where horses are served Father Glastonbury, but who, it changed every minute, there is so much confusion that my enquiries were utterly baffled. And here I am, Father Glastonbury,' added Ferdinand, with a kind of mad smile. 'I 'Where are they?' exclaimed Ferdinand have travelled four days, I have not slept a eagerly starting from his seat and seizing the wink, I have tasted no food; but I have drank, I have drank well. Here I am, and hand of Father Glastonbury. 'Only tell me where they are where Henrietta is, and you I have half a mind to set fire to that accursed pile called Armine castle for my funeral

pyre.

acter and office; he had been for a long life the silent and hopeless votary of passion almost ideal, yet happy, though 'he never told his love;' and, indeed, although the uncon-scious mistress of his affections had been long removed from that world where his fidelity was almost her only comfort, that passion had not waned, and the feelings that had been inspired by her presence were now cherished by her memory. Her tender and romantic nature, which his venerable grey hairs had neither dulled nor hardened, made him deeply sympathise with his unhappy pupil; the radiant image of Henrietta Temple, too, vividly impressed on his memory as it was. rose up before him; he recollected his joy that the chosen partner of his Ferdinand's bosom should be worthy of her destiny; he thought of this fair creature, perchance in solitude and sickness, a prey to the most mortifying and miserable emotions, with all her fine and generous feelings thrown back upon herself; deeming herself deceived, deserted, outraged, where she had looked for nothing but fidelity, and fondness, and support ; losing all confidence in the world and the world's ways; but recently so lively with expectation and alry with enjoyment, and now aimless, hopsless, wretched, perhaps brokenbearted.

The tears trickled down the pule cheek of Father Glastonbury as he revolved in his mind these mournfal thoughts ; and almost unconsciously he wrung his hands as he felt his utter want of power to remedy these sad and pitcous circumstances. Yet he was not absolutely hopeless. There was ever open to the pious Father Glastonbury one perennial source of trust and consolation.

This was a fountain that was ever fresh and sweet, and he took refuge from the world's barsh courses and exhausting cares in its salutary flow and its refreshing shade, when, kneeling before his crucifix, he commended the unhappy Ferdinand and his family to the superintending care of a mercitul Omnipotence.

The morning brought fresh anxieties. Father Glastonbury was at the Place at an early hour, and found Ferdinand in a high state of fever. He had not slept an instant, was very excited, talked of departing immediately, and rambled in his discourse. Father Glastonbury blamed himself for having left him for a moment, and resolved to do so no more. He endeavored to soothe him; assured him that if he would be calm all would yet go well; that they would consult together what was best to be done ; and that he would make enquiries after the Temple family. In the meantime he despatched the servant for the most eminent physician of the county; but as hours must necessarily elapse before his arrival, the difficulty of keeping Fordinand still was very great. Talk he would, and of no-thing but Henrietta. It was really agonising to listen to his frantic appeals to Father Glastonbury to exert himself to discover her abode; yet Father Glastonbury never left his side; and with promises, expressions of confidence, and the sway of an affected calmness, for in truth dear Father Glastonbury was scarcely less agitated than his patient, Ferdinand was provented from rising, and the physician at length arrived.

After examining Ferdinand, with whom he remained a very short space, this gentleman invited Father Glastonbury to descend below, Continues on Third Page.

though serious. 'You remember,' Ferdinand at length murmured, i that we met, unexpectedly, some six veeks back.' 'I have not forgotten it,' replied Father Glastonbury.

11

a hesitating tone.' 'Whom I mistook for Miss Grandison,' ob-

to speak to his father.'

even to confess my indiscretion, my fatal folly. Father, I feel, yet why, I know not, I feel that you know all !' "I know much, my Henrietta, but I do not know all.'

and they left the patient in charge of a servant. This is a bad case,' said the physician

بواجاني المحجو ومعاهر فتعاوي والم

'Almighty God preserve him !' exclaimed the agitated Father Glastonbury. 'Tell me the worst!'

Where are Sir Ratcliffs and Lady Armine?'

At Bath.' They must be sent for instantly.'

'is there any hope?'

There is hope; that is all. I shall now bleed him copiously, and then blister; but I can do little. We must trust to nature. I am afraid of the brain. I cannot account for his state by his getting wet or his rapid travelling. Has be anything on his mind?" "Much,' said Father Glastoubury.

The physicion shook his head.

It is a precious life !' said Father Glastonbury, seizing his arm. ' My dear doctor, you must not leave us.'

Thay returned to the bedchamber. Captain Armine,' said the physician, tak-

ing his hand and scating himself on the bed, you have a bad cold and some fever; I think you should lose a little blood.' 'Can I leave Armine to-day,' if I am bled ?'

enquired Ferdinand, eagerly, 'for I must.' 'I would not move to-day,' said the physi-

cian. 'I must, indeed I must. Father Glastonbury will tell you I must.'

If you set off early to-morrow you will get over as much ground in four-and-twenty hours as if you went this evening,' said the physician, fixing the bandage on the arm as he spoke, and nodding to Father Glastonbury to prepare the basin.

To-morrow morning?' said Ferdinand. 'Yes, to-morrow,' said the physician, open-

ing his lancet. Are you sure that I shall be able to set off

tc-morrow? said Ferdinand. Quite,' said the physician, opening the

vein.

fatigue of a rapid and anxious journey, she was left behind. Within a few hours of the receipt of Father Glastonbury's letter, Siz Elatclific and Lady Armine, and their niece, were on their way. They found letters from Father Glastonbury in London, which made them travel to Armine even through the night. In spite of all his remedies, the brain fever which the physician foresaw had occurred; and when his family arrived, the life of Ferdinand was not only in danger but desperate. It was impossible that even the parents could see their child, and no one was allowed to enter his chamber but his nurse, the physician, and occasionally Father Glastonbury; for this name, with others less familiar to the household, sounded so often on the frenzied lins of the sufferer, that it was recommended that Father Glastonbury should often be at his bedside. Yet he must leave it to, to receive the wretched Sir Batcliffe and his wife and their disconsolate companion. Never was so much unhappiness congregated together Indice one root; and yet, perhaps Fahrer Glass
 Manuer Marker, Marker Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Mara under one roof; and yet, perhaps Father Glastonbury, though the only one who retained the least command over himself, was, with

Lady Armine no longer refused; she repaired with a slow step to Sir Batcliffe; she leant upon her husband's breast as she murmured to him her hopes. They went forth together. Katherine and Glastonbury were in the garden. The appearance of Lady Armine gave them hopes. There was a faint smile on her face which needed not word's to explain it. Katherine sprang forward, and threw her arms round her aunt's neck. 'He may be saved! he may be saved,'

whispered the mother; for in this hushed house of impending death they had lost al-most the power as well as the habit, of speaking in any other tone.

(To be Continued.)

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



A Building of which the Catholics may be Proud.

On Feburary 1st the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocess of Lon-don, opened a fine new church in the town of Sarnia, a church of which the denomination over which the Bishop presides in this section may well be proud. His Lordship preached to an immence audience. The church was thronged from altar to gallery at seven p.m., when Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratiord, delivered a lectare. Fully 1,500 persons were seated. A full description of the sacred edifice is given in the Sarnia Observer, from which we quote: Ground was first broken for the foundation of the new edifice on the 19th of March, 1878, the corner stone being laid on the 9th of June follow-ing by Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London. The inscription on the front (or west) side of the stone reads: Feburary 1st the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh.

ILLEC LEST
DOMUS D'NI
FIRMITER EDIFICATA.
A. D. 1878.

'Quite,' said the physician, opening the vein. The dark blood flowed sullenly; the physi-cian exchanged an anxious glance with Father Glastonbury; at length the arm was bandagad up, a composing draught, with which the phy-sician had been prepared, given to his patient; and the doctor and Father Glastonbury with-drew. The former now left Armine for three hours, and Father Glastonbury prepared him-self for his painful office of communicating to the parents the imminent danger of their only child. Never had a more difficult task devolved upon an individual than that which now fell to the lot of the good Father Glastonbury, in conducting the affairs of a family laboring under such remarkable misconceptions as to the position and views of its various members. It immediately occurred to him, that it was highly probable that Miss Grandison, at such a crisis, would choose to accompany the parents of her intended bushand. Wkai in-cident, under the present circumstances? (at the moment he was preparing the parents for the alarning, perhaps fatal illness of their or the kort of the spire is solution. Weilt in the crost key showing the same years, when the work was a showing the spire of the showing the spire is showing the spire is showing the screen duono-gran, "I. H. B." Pennsylvania and Vermont shits bit to the to port the real state of such at the moment he was preparing the parents for the alarning, perhaps fatal illness of their or the alarning perfo sunk in black, giving a pleasant contrast. The bell of the old church has been placed in position in the new pelfry.

at the moment he was preparing the parents for the alarming, perhaps fatal illness of their child, to enter on such subjects at all, much more when the very revelation, at a moment which required all their energy and prompti-tude, would only be occasioning at Bath scenes scarcely less distracting and disastrous than those occurring at Armine. It was clearly impossible to enter into any details at present; and yet Father Glastonbury, while he ponned the sorrowful lines, and softened the sad communication with his sympathy, added a somewhat sly postscript, wherein he impressed upon Lady Armine the advisability, for various reasons, that she should only be accompanied by her husband. Tus contingency which Father Glaston-bury feared, surely happened; Miss Grandi-son insisted upon immediately rushing to her Ferdinand; and was incapable of enduring the fatigue of a rapid and was incapable of enduring the fatigue of a rapid and was incapable of enduring the fatigue of a rapid and was incapable of enduring the fatigue of a rapid and santous journey, she was left behind. Within a few hours of the charter structure is a start was done by Mossrs.

(or vestry) contains seven windows, the donors' names appearing, in the following oner : Mrs. H. O'Reilly, Denis Kerrigan, The Pupi's of the Convent. The boys of the Parish schools. Mrs. Jas. Brealin, Mrs. W. Monsphan and Mrs. J. Olayion. An important feature of all the church windows is that they are supplied with patent ventilators, all being under cay control of the secton. 'It is gratifying to know that first classwork of this description can be obtained in Ontario, without having to send to Eugland, as any alterations required during the progress of the work can be made without inconversence or loss of time, which could not be done if ordered abroad. Another matter of importance in ordering from a Canadian firm is an extra saving in dutes. We might add that the work was awarded the above establishment in compe-tition with other firms, owing principally to their superior designs. The entire windows are worth abont \$1,001. The architect of this contractor for the carpentering, f.c., subletting the slating to E. R. Davis, of Detroit, and the gaitanized iron and tin work to Mr. John Mahoney. The paint-ing and grain, as already mentioned, was per-formed by Messac C. Taylor & Son; the plaster-tering by Mr. Jas. Ellison; and the masonry, stone and brickwork by Messa. Hisker & Beott; so that the entire work, with the excep-tion of the slating, was done by Sarnia mechanics, How well each performed his part may be summed up in the single remark that each did his best-which is saying a great deal.

that can use this sector and the contracted for at a cost of deal. The building was contracted for at a cost of \$15,517, exclusive of the windows and pews. The debt remaining on the church amounts to the contract and the church amounts to \$3,000, which will be speedily wiped off by the congregation. It is the intention of the Build-\$8,000, which will be speedily wiped off by the congregation. It is the intention of the Build-ing Committee to level and beautify the grounds --which cover about four acres-next summer, besides erecting a neat and substantial fence. As soon as their new comstery is completed (which adjoins Sarnia]Cemetery), the present grave-yard is to be removed. The heating of the church for the present is to be provided by stoves, but a hot-air or steam-heating system will shortly be introduced. New a thrs will be provided, also, in the course of time, as well as a first-class pipe organ. When their extra im-provements are added the total cost will amount to above \$20,000.

to above \$20,000. The following are the names of the Building Committee, who have spared no pains in bringing the edifice to its completion: Rev. Father Bayard, and Messra Gleeson, D. McCart, K. A. Baby, John Maboney. M. Sharp. Wm. Monaghan and Jacob Spetz, with M. Sullivan, Secretary.

The Church of Our Lady of Mercy, as already neutoned, is one of the fines in Western Canada, and is in every respect a credit not only to the congregation to whom it belongs, but also to the thriving and rapidly-growing town of Sarnia.—London Advertiser.

Mrs. Partington says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern ; put your trust in Hop Bitters, which but will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They served Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the ne plus unum of medicines .- Boston Globe.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. The Queen's Speech-Tactics of Home Rulers.

London, February 5.-The weather is fine. The royal procession, preliminary to the opening of Parliament, took place in accordance with the programme announced. The Queen arrived at the House of Lords ten minutes past two. Upon receiving the copy of the speech from Lord Cairns, the Lord High Chancellor, Her Majesty handed it back, and, as usual, Lord Cairns read the speech. The ceremony lasted fifteen min-

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

utes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,-It is with much satisfaction I again resort to the advice and assistance of my parliament. My relations with all the powers continue friendly. The course of events since the prorogation of Parliament has tended to furnish additional security to the maintenance of European peace on principles laid down by the Treaty of Berlin. Much, however, still remains to be done to repair the disorder with which the late war has affected many parts of the Turkish Empire.

A convention for the suppression of the A convention for the suppression my would ask for a bit of incomment, is also slave trade has been concluded between my granted. If the object of Mr. Shaw's amend

terms more liberal than those prescribed by the existing law. I feel assured you will give your sanction to the course which has been adopted, where it may have exceeded the power established by Parliament to the Executive of the Government. The prorosal will be submitted to you for providing the funds required for those exceptional advances on the security of property administered by the Church Temporalities Commissioners.

I trustyou will be able to resume the consideration of the criminal code and of the improvement of the law of bankruptcy. Bills will be laid before you for enlarging the powers of owners' settled lands, for consolidating and amending lunacy laws, and for

simplifying the practice of conveying. I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and I trust the blessing of Almighty

God will attend and direct your labors. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were not present at the opening of Parliament.

The Queen's reception by the crowd was very enthusiastic. Seats to view the Royal procession fetched heavy prices. There was the usual search for Guy Fawkes in the cellars of the House of Commons this morning.

Mr. Shaw, Home Bule member for Cork, will, on behalf of the Irish members, move an amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech at the earliest moment, condemning the Government's failure to take efficient measures to relieve the distress in Ireland, and will call upon them to do so.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice that he would move to-morrow the adoption of a Bill sanctioning the measures of relief for Ireland already taken, and for farther relief.

Mr. Sullivan, Home Bule member Louth, gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to introduce a Bill for the plosion. protection of life and property in Ireland by suspending serving writs of ejectment for non-payment of rent.

Mr. O'Donnell, Home Ruler, gave notice that he would move an amendment to the address, calling attention to the systematic neglect of Irish affairs, and also to the factions misrepresentation of the acts of Irish members of Parliament by the Government and their agents.

Mr. Newdegate, Conservative member for Warwickshire, gave notice of his intention to offer resolutions providing for the suspension of members as a penalty for the obstruction

of legislation. Mr. Shaw's proposed amendment to the address concludes with the statement that it is essential, for the peace and prosperity of Ireland, to legislate immediately and comprehensively on questions relative to land tenure, the neglect of which duty was the true cause of the constantly recurring distress in that country.

Mr. Mowbray, Conservative member for Oxford University, moved the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Carry, in seconding the motion said, the distress in Ireland was not so general as had been represented.

The Marquis of Hartington hoped the Government would, at the earliest moment, state definitely what steps had been taken to relieve the distress in Ireland, and contended that the Government had prolonged the opportunity for obstruc-

tion by unnecessarily continuing the existence of Parliament. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that he regretted Lord Hartington had not given any explanations touching the attitude of the Liberals in regard to the Home Rule question, and said there was nothing in the state of the country rendering dissolution necessary. The Government, he claimed, had not been remiss in taking what steps, in Ireland, they thought necessary upon the information received, and he added that the Government would ask for a bill of indemnity for loans

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

M. Do St. Vallier has returned to Paris. Chicago railroads are again cutting rates. Belleville opposes the Grand Junction R.R. ЪЩ.

Heavy snow-storms from Deadwood Halifax.

Austria is to extend her present system of fortilications.

Gen. Sanchey and his insurgents have been routed in Cuba.

A Vienna despatch says the Czar is at times furiously insanc.

The Czarina arrived in St. Petersburg fatigued after her journey.

Milwaukee Co. Hospital was burned yesterday with several inmates.

Quebec was scandalized by two leading merchants fighting in the street.

New York Board of Aldermen advocate cent fares on the elevated roads.

General Skobeleff is to take command of the Tekke Turcoman expedition.

Parnell and Dillon have been granted the privilege of the floor in the Capitol.

No extra precautions have been taken to protect Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

\$150,000 has been expended in building op erations in Toronto since November last.

At ten o'clock last night, the jury in the Oka Indian case had not arrived at a decision.

Tramps at Don Mount inflicted \$1,000 damages by kindling a fire in an unoccupied house.

An experimental test with a 100 ton gun shows that a double charge will cause an ex-

Mahomed Jan has established a chain of armed posts on the Turkish and Ghuznee roads, where his officers search the people going to Cabul.

THURSDAY.

The Pope's health is unsatisfactory. Capt. E'ijsh Wood, Harbor master, Halifax,

s dead. Halifax is to be revisited by the Christian Brothers.

Many Russian officers are joining the revolutionists.

The Army Bill is opposed by the Bavarlan Parliament.

Terrible famine is reported in Mesopotamia foreign States, the employment of seamen, and and Kurdistan. the Spanish import duties. The report was

Six Kohistan chiefs will oppose the British adopted on the motion of the Lord Provost, nominee for Governorship.

Themilroad accident at Argenteuil, France was caused by a fog obscuring signals.

5,000 Moors in the vicinity of Morocco ask to be placed under Spanish protection.

FRIDAY.

Switzerland wants capital punishment reestablished.

Rapid City protests against being annexed to Manitoba.

The Prince of Wales is to visit St. Peters burg shortly.

Toronto is to have a co-operative distillery with a capital of \$200,000.

Alleged Russian intrigues with Persia are again attracting attention.

The Berliner Zeitung has been confiscated for attacking the Government.

Dr. Christie and Mr. J. J. C. Abbott have been nominated for Argonteuil.

200 English families intend settling in the Turtle Mountain country, Manitoba.

Governor Davis delivered his annual mes sage to the Maine Legislature yesterday.

Eleven deaths and sixty cases of wounded are reported from the Argenteuil disaster.

SCOTCH NEWS. At the Clyde Police Court recently the captain of the river steamer Carrick Castle

was fixed £3 for having failed to slow his

steamer sufficiently while passing the

Ariadne, then sunk in the river, between

Bowling and Dumbarton, on 19th December.

GLASGOW MUSEUM AND GALLERIES OF ART.

-The number of vistors to the Kelvingrove

Museum and to the Corporation Galieries

Galleries, 10 till 9, 6,151. Fotal for both in-

It was reported at a recent meeting of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daugh-

ters of Ministers and Missionaries of the Free

Church of Scotland that during the past year

171 applications for grants had been made,

and that 143 had been favourably entertained,

and £3284 voted in grants. It was remarked

that as the society became better known there

would no doubt be a considerable increase in

its regular income, and a resolution commend-

ing the institution to the members of the

The twenty-first annual meeting of the

Greenock Property Investment Society was

held on, January 12th, when the annual

report of the directors was submitted for

approval. The reserve fund stands at

£794 108 9d, a sum sufficient to meet all contingencies. The amount advanced in

loan to members was £8913 7s 9d, the

average premium on which was 11s 10d

per share. At 30th November last there were

739 shareholders, holding 12,724 shares, and

the subscribed capital was £318,100. The

directors recommended the payment of a divi-

dend of 51 per cent on invested capital, and

11 per cent. on the contributions paid during

last year. The report was adopted, and direc-

The annual meeting of the Glasgow Cham-

ber of Commerce was held on the 12th Jan-

uary. Mr. James King of Levernholm, who

occupied the chair, gave an interesting sketch

of the commercial history of the past year. Mr. M. Anderson, the secretary, read the an-

aual report, which expressed the prolound re-

gret of the directors at the death of Sir James

Lumsden, Mr. Whitelaw, M.P., and Mr. Pat-

rick Playfair, and gave an account of the va-

rious matters upon which action had been ta-

ken in the course of the past twelve months,

chief amongst these being the question of

amending the Bankruptcy laws, Income-lax

deductions for depreciation of machinery, the

expected increase of tariff duties in certain

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL .- On Sun-

day the Clyde Shipping Company's screw

steamer Toward, trading between Glasgow

and Limerick, arrived at Greenock having in

tow the same Company's tug steamer Flying Sylph, both vessels being badly damaged

through being in collision during the night.

The Toward was on the inward trip from

Limerick, while the Flying Sylph was pro-

ceeding to Dublin. How the collision oc-curred has not been explained, but Toward

sustained considerable damage to her star-

board bow, a round hole being made, while

the port paddle-wheel of the Flying Sylph was

completely smashed, and other damage was

done to her hull. The Toward thereafter took

the tug-boat in tow, and brought her to

Greenock, when she was placed in Messrs

Steele & Company's dock-basin for repair,

while the Toward proceeded ta Glasgow, where

the damage done will also be made good .--

WAIFS FROM THE SEA.-A number of let-

ters (business and family, all of them written

in Italian) had been picked up a few days ago

on the west side of Arran. The letters here

dates of February and March, 1879, and were

Glasgore Mail.

seconded by Mr. J. N. Cuthbertson.

tors appointed for the present year.

Church was heartily agreed to.

stitutions, 10.447.

I staff was strengtheed by the addition of Mr. James Simple, one of the best grainers in London. don.
The seating of the church was done by Mossrs. Rennot Bros., of London-a well-known firm.
There are three aisles, the central measuring oft. 10in., and the sides Sft. Sin. in width. The number of pews are thirty-two double and thirty-two single, which will comfortably seat about 600 persons, with sufficient room for twenty additional pews when occasion requires. The pews are of open pattern, being made of oak with wainut ornamentation, and all hard oil ficished. On the ontside of each is an orna-mental Gothic panel, in which is placed a cross, the sacred monogram, "I. H. S.," being en-closed on each end in a neat design in black letters. A'l the rews are supplied with improved kneeling benches, which can be folded back when not in use; and sloping book supports ex-tend at full length. Our reporter was informed that thils is the only church in Ontarlo which is seated with thils pew; and competent judges say that, irrespective of creed, the church is not only the best scatcd in the Province, but that it is one of the best arranged in Western Canada. Messrs, Bennet Bros, have certainly performed their portion of the work in a manner that can-not fail to please all interested. The value of the pews is \$500.

the pews is \$603. Two stops are placed immediatly in front of the communion railing, which is of a beautiful rattern, all being oak grained with the excep-tion of the top railing, which is laid in wainut. A door leads f om the sanctuary to the sacristy, as does the one at the north end of the sanctuary. The carpeting in the latter, as well as the mat-ting for the aisles, was provided by the Altar Society.

fore you.

session I expressed a hope that the treaty of Gundamuk had happily terminated the war in Afghanistan. In conformity with its provisions my envoy, with his retinue, was honorably received and entertained by the Ameer at Cubul. While engaged, however, in the exercise of their duty he and those connected with the embassy were treacherously attacked by overwhelming numbers, and, after an heroic defense, almost all were massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement, and my troops, which, pursuant to stipulations of the treaty, either had withdrawn or were withdrawing from the territories governed by the Ameer, were ordered to retrace their steps. The skill exhibited in the rapid march upon Cabul and in the advances upon other lines of action, reflects the highest credit upon the officers and men of my British and native forces, whose bravery has shone with lustre in every collision with the enemy. The abdication of the Aneer and unsettled condition of the country render the recall of my troops impossible for the present, but the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged, and while determined to make the frontiers of my Indian Empire strong I desire to be on friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan and with the people of that country. My anticipations as to the early establishment of peace in South Africa has been completed. The captured position of the Zulu King and the breaking up of the military organization on which his dynasty was based has relieved my possessions in that part of

the world from a danger which seriously impeded their advancement and consolidation. In Basutoland a native outbreak of considerable importance has been effectually quelled by my colonial forces, while the Transvaal has been freed from the depredations of a powerful Chief, who having successfully resisted the former government of the country had persistently rejected our attempts at conciliation. I have reason to hope the time is now approaching when an important advance may be made towards the establishment of a Union or Confederation under which the powers of self-government alroady enjoyed by the inhabitants of Cape Colony may be extended to my subjects in other parts of South Africa. Papers on these and other matters will be forthwith laid be-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,-I have directed estimates of this year to be prepared, and laid before you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen,-The Commission which at the close of the session I informed you I had issued to inquire into the causes of the agricultural depression throughout the United Kingdom, is putsuing its labors. Meantime, a serious deficiency in the usual crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered. necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against calamities by exciting the kidneys to more energetic act with which those districts were threatened, tion; it increases the appetite for food and authorities charged with the duty of administistomach and liver, with which most disorders

ment was to register a vote against the Govjesty the Sultan. At the close of your last ernment, it would be right he should offer it while he was ignorant of the Government's proposals regarding Ireland. Mr. Shaw then move the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to after a desultory discussion, in which several Irish members participated, as to whether Mr. Shaw should move his amendment before or after the Government proposal had been made

> known. The House then adjourned.

and Persons answering advertisements, or purchasing from those who advertise with us,

will please mention the Taux WITNESS.

Paruell's Address to the People Canada.

> CENTRAL OFFICE. IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND, Room 59, No. 32 Park Place, New York City, January 26, 1880.

To the I cople of the Dominion of Canada: The extreme urgency of the distress in Ireland has induced us to appeal to the people of Canada. Famine is already upon the people of the west of Ireland. Thousands are at this moment starving, and up to this time the British Covernment has taken no steps to save the people from this awful fate. We appeal then to the people of the Dominion to assist us in saving the lives of the peasantry until we shall have succeeded in arousing the Government to a sense of its duty. The necessity is pressing. Even if the Government were to move at once, whey show no sign of doing, the machinery employed by them is so cumbersome that no relief could reach the people for about six weeks. In the interval thousands must perish. Let relief committees be formed in every city and town in the Dominion, and all subscriptions be forwarded immediately to the credit of the Irish Famine Fund, to the Bank of Montreal.

We undertake that all money lodged this account will be within one week used in saving the lives of the peasantry of Connaught.

(Signed) CHARLES S. PARNELL. JOHN DILLON.

Pord's Extract, for beast as well as man. Travelling shows, menageries, etc., a ways carry it with them, and unanimously testify to its

officacy:

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Health or Wealth .- No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure, the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills ex-pel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapours and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most wholesomoly upon the skin by disgorging the liver of its accumulated bile, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic ac.

Spain has promised to furnish Cuba with 20,000 troops to preserve her territorial integrity.

One hundred and fifty Quebecers have been hired to work at ship building in Detroit for \$2 per day.

po The Evening Post, daily edition of the Tage WITNESS, should be in the hands of

every professional and business man. It is

only \$3.00 a year, including postage.

British Grain Trade,

Losbon, February 3 .- The Mark Lang Espress, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says. "The severe frost has again stopped all agricultural work and canal navigation, and seriously impeded the unloading of vessels, while fogs have and a handkerchief, has been drawing upon checked business. The growing wheat the sympathles and also the purses of the inhas made no apparent progress and in many fields it has not appeared above ground. It is feared that this renewal of frost will be a severe trial on autumn-sown grain. A great deal of ground is yet unploughed. There is little alteration in the quantity or condition of the English grain sent to market, which is still in a damp and defective condition. Owing to this fact, and an increased pressure to sell on the part of farmers there was a decline of 2s per quarter last Monday, which has not since been recovered, nearly all the influences now dominant in the market having remain-ed on the side of buyers. The imports have been on a tolerably liberal scale for midwinter, the shipments from India and Southern Russia coming to hand pretty freely. This excess of supply over the demand, coupled with the rapid fall of prices in America, caused a decline of 1s per qr. Business during the evidently of unsound mind, was bronght up week has been marked by a good deal of in- on remand, charged with assault. Dr. Auld decision. Despite the inclination of holders, in consequence of a further increase in the further reduction there is required, as without some margin of profit importers can scarcely be expected to operate. Feeding stuffs are quiet, the only noteworthy change. being an advance in maize of 1s per qr.? owing to its decided scarcity on the spot. The arrivals at ports of call have been small. Although only a moderate business has been done, red winter wheats have shown a rather firmer tendency. Ghirkas improved about ls per qr. Maize, with few transactions, maintained the late rates. Wheat for shipment is very inactive. Euvers reem quite indifferent to the speculative fluce tuations cabled from America, Barley remains steady. Maize attracts little atten tion. The sales of English wheat last week, were 34,852 qrs. at 45s. 3d. per qr., against 55,334 qrs.¹at 38s. 4il. per qr. for the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending January 24 were 744,356 cwis. of wheat and trade a Hielanman." Glasgow Horald: 238,384 cwis. of flour.

Beerbalt Lanapai iberfollowing names i Mrs. Jas: Murphy, Mr. autorities charged with the duty of administ formation and live, with with most difficult and the adverter positive and the averaged with the duty of administ formation and live, with with most difficult and the averaged with the distribution of administ formations of a make and the averaged with the distribution of administ formations for a make and the averaged with the distribution of administ formations for a make an averaged with the distribution of administ formations for a make an averaged with the distribution of food, and fuel should that regenerative fills which act, yon the control of the Parcelli report \$10,000 received an analysing and the averaged averaged

addressed to Signor Benaditto Staugher, Captain of the Austro-Rungarian brig Fr. Deak. It appears that a vessel named the Francesco Deak, Captain Staugher, sailed from Glasgow for Baltimore with a cargo of pig iron about three months ago, and after being at sea for some time she returned to Greenock leaky. After partially discharging and getting her topside caulked she again proceeded on her voyage, but she never reached her destination, having to be abandoned on the other side of the Atlantic in a sinking state. The captain and crow were saved and landed at St. Thomas. Whether the letters picked up off Arran were lost from the ship while proceeding down Channel or whether they have floated from where the vessel foundered is not known.-Scotch Paper.

AN OLD DODGE EXPOSED .- For some time past a respectably-dressed old woman, carrying on her arm a basket containing a plate and a handkerchief, has been drawing upon habitants of the West End. Her modus operand is as follows : Falling upon the pavement she contrives to break the plate, and succeeds, by the issuing of blood from her mouth, to croate the impression that she has sustained a severe cut. An accomplice then steps on the scene and suggests the advisability of recouping the old woman for her loss and injury by raising a subscription. In many cases the suggestion has been cheerfully adopted, and on one occasion as much as 5s was collected and handed to the woman. A medical gentleman who interested himselt in her behalf found that the bleeding was quite superficial, and a proposal that the police should be communicated with had the effect of making the woman decamp.-Glasgow Herald.

A SUPPORTER OF MR. GLADSTONE .- At Saturday's Police Court, a riveter, named Robt. Scott, on remand, charged with assault. Dr. Auld said it would be advisable to defer the case until the accused could be examined by anvisible supply in America, to accept lower other medical man, as he was mentally deprices, buyers operated very cautiously. ranged. Scott, when standing at the bar, Though American prices are now reduced to | nodded to the Court officials, and asked how a level with those ruling in this country; a they were. He remarked to the policeman at his side, "They are treating meas a lunatic, but I am a wise one. I am one of these spiritual lunatics ; you will find that by-andby." He then handed his snuff-box to Lieutenant Eadie, and requested him to "pass it round." While the Fiscal and the Bench were talking as to what should be done. Scott harangued the Court as follows :- "I. believe in the Liberal Government. I want this fellow out to send him home to his brothers the Jews. I will have a Liberal Government that will get the country redeemed, so that the poor man will live. It will be from the heart to the hand, and from the hand to the purse. That's my motto. That's the Government I want. I am a Gladstone man, and I will have Mr. Gladstone at the head of my Government. The Fiscal said he would withdraw the charge, and it was agreed to send Scott to the Parochial authorities to be taken care of. On leaving the bar he remarked. "It's a fine

> The Philadelphia Irish Relief Committee Brooklyn's Irish RollefarFund already

Trne Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, -**AT**--

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

CALENDAR.

NOTICE

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Itish peasantry.

of a great European conflict. The one man

whose demise would have averted the terrible

calamity is as fresh and vigorous and eager

for mischief as ever, notwithstanding the

late reports that death had his hand upon the

knob of his bedroom door. After a slight

indisposition the man of blood and iron has

always played some diplomatic trick upon his

neighbors, but after a heavy attack the nations

may look out for war. A great many clever

people who should know darkly hint that

Bismarck is never sick at all, except tem-

porarily from gluttony, and that he feigns

Austrians wrested the Duchies from Den-

mark ; he was seriously ill when the Prussian

troops marched into Hanover and Saxony

one lonely summer's morning, and he was

dangerously ill (moryah) before the French

Ambassador Benedeck disturbed the pious old

King William in his bath at Ems. This placid

blue-eyed German is therefore the present

disturber of Europe. Russia does not want to

war with Germany, neither does France.

Austria or England, but yet Germany arms to

stant whirl of excitement. Germany, like

Causar, is ambitious. She, or rather Bls.

marck, wants something, what no one exactly

knows except the man himself, but possibly

all the lands where Dutch is spoken, and per-

haps Holland and Belgium besides, as she

aspires to be a maritime power and to possess

manufactures which the coal fields of Belgium

ser Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been re-ceiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

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

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 illness to gain time to mature his plans for a card and mailed to the "TRUE WITNESS" office grand stroke. It has been noted that he was Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders glob immediately before the Prussians and will oblige by adding an additional one cent sick immediately before the Prussians and stamp or communicating by letter.

As yet we have not received the names of one-half the Catholic teachers of the Dominion. doubtless because they have not seen our request. 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.

Mr, Alex. McDonald, R.C.S., is authorized the teeth and keeps the other powers in a conto act as our Agent in Alexandria, Ont., and vicinity.

Ws never entertained any doubts of the answer to our appeal made through the Post and TRUE WINNESS to our friends in the country for aid to the famine-stricken in the old land, and, if we were, the list we publish elsewhere would remove them. The yeo would give her. Germany is then undisputably

step of the great newspaper will be viewed superior to the Teuton in the field. It was The leav, hungry dogs, as famished as their with a certain amount of suspicion in some her rotten system and Napoleonic knavery owners, but less scrupulous, prowled quarters. It will, perhaps, be said that the and corruption which brought on her such around hamlets, and devoured the dead Herald is thoroughly acquainted with the a crushing defeat. True, her generals have bodies of the victims of an arti-value of advertising, or that the sum of one been severely criticised for their lack of ficial famine. That it was an artificial hundred thousand dollars is not too much for military genius, but it must be considered famine is beyond doubt, for nature bestowed British landlords to pay for the Herald's when criticising them that the conditions of cereals in such abundance that vessels laden assistance in trying to checkmate the practi-warfare had been changed in their time, and with Indian corn from charitable America cal, the inflexible, the formidable Charles that under the new system the army that is encountered others laden with wheat, oats, Stewart Parnell. Be that as it may, the defeated in the first great battle, if the enemy flour and provisions of all sorts leaving the Herald has proved once more that it is the is at all enterprising, will not find time to re- Irish harbour for the English market. And greatest and most enterprising, if not the least triove its fortunes. It is kept continually yet, just heavens! Mr. Parnell is described es scrupulous and truthful, paper on the con-in on the run, and every stroke dazes and a rebel, a firebrand, an incendiary, because he tinent, but at the same time we doubt if the discourages it more and more until it embarked in an agitation to prevent such Irish people would not rather receive fail is demoralized and captured. There is about a terrible state of things. "Children remain play at its hands than the munificent sum it as much difference between the tactics and thome from school crying from hunger." heads its list with. It must be said of the strategy of Frederick the Great and Napo-Just imagine, oh comfortable Canadian Derald that while its editorials are favorable foon as between Napoleon and Von Moltke, parents, that you hear your children crying to the pretension of the feudal lords, its cor-France is now on the alert, she is armed to paround you, beseeching you, clinging to your respondence is strictly fair, truthful and im-the teeth, and her battalions are real. It re-tknees for bread, and you having none to give partial, thus reminding us of a general who mains to be seen if her generals have im-Can anything be more heartrending? A man FEREYARY. THUESDAY, 12-St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. FRIDAY, 13-Most Holy Passion of Our Lord Bp. Fitzpatrick, Boston, died, 1866. SATURDAY, 14-St. John of Matha, Confessor (Feb. S), St. Valentine, Martyr. SUNDAY, 15-First Sunday in Lent, Epist. 2 Con-world will now learn with surprise that a New York newspaper has given more to the Inish Relief Fund than imperial England WEDNESDAY, 18-Ember Day. St. Simeon. Bishop and Martyr. millionaires, of whom there are many, will Germany proper. We may once again hear the accursed landlord system is con the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee for look upon their paltry donations with shame the cry of on to Berlin, or on to Paris, but it is demned. But there is still hope that the the Western Division of Montreal, and after and regret. On the whole, whatever be the almost certain that the Germans will scarcely scenes of '48 will not be repeated in this last an exciting contest was beaten by a small beint of the Western detug on the basically are almost certain that the Germans will scarcely scenes of '48 will not be repeated in this last an exciting contest was beaten by a small object of the Herald, and let us charitably as grenture in an invasion of Russia. Who is to quarter of the nineteenth century. There are me it is of the best, its gift will be of in. win, who is to lose, what dynastic or territo. now in the United States and Canada millions calculable advantage to the famine-stricken rial changes will take place, what tremen- of Irishmen or their descendants, who, when The Coming Struggle in Europe. As the spring draws near so do the signs

prophesying.

dous battles will be fought, how a post-they hear the full statement of the portentous bellum map of Europe will have to be drafted misfortunes, will throw off their lethargy and is what no one can foretel, but that a struggle stint themselves to help their starving kins. of unprecedented dimensions will result in folk. The great American nation, too, with mighty changes is what everyone is intent one the large heart benitting its vast body, will not forget what it owes to Ireland, nor will



BERNARD DEVLIN, ESQ., Q. C.

even years he was a member of the City Council, until 1871, when he was appointed one of the Oity Attorneys. Mr. Devlin, durlifteen years in the volunteer force, commencing as captain of No. 4 Company in the under Mr. Devlin's command, to repel the Fenian invasion. Some time after the Volunteers, publicly and specially complimented by Lord Monck, then Gov.-General. In 1867, a time when party feeling ran high and a bitter division existed among his own countrymen, now happily healed, he opposed up by small streams. the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee for imajority. In 1874 he contested Montreal Centre with Mr. M. P. Ryan but was again defeated. Mr. Ryan having been unseated ou petition his opponent was returned, also in his turn unseated, but finally elected by acclamation. At the general election of 187 Mr. Devlin opposed Mr. Ryan once more, but was defeated by one of the largest majorities then obtaining on account of the Protection wave which swert the great majority of the constituencies. He was President of St Patrick's Society, off and on, for four years and in connection with the office had to carry out duties of the most important nature, but always with the success and judiciousness

for which he was so remarkable. Mr. Devlin was confessedly one of the most ngreeacle public speakers in Canada. His voice possessed that pleasing silvery sound. and the plexibility of modulation, which, even when uttering platitudes, is listened to with such great pleasure. But platitudes and Mr. Devlin were not acquainted. From the time he rose to speak, no matter on what subject, he kept the attention of the audience iveted on his words. His pathos and his numor, irony and sarcasm, though of the good natured character which scratch, but do not wound, gave piquancy and interest to ever his purely political speeches. In Parliament he was listened to with very great attention and could always bring the members in from the libraries and smoking-rooms. The fault with his Parliamentary speeches is that they were too few, if we may use such an expres sion. His speech on the representation of minorities was particularly admired as a master piece of eloquence and sound reasoning. It was remarked that Mr. Devlin remained silent for a long time after one of his happy efforts, and thus gained a reputation for indolence even among his friends. Those, however, who were best acquainted with him knew the secret of this indolence was a shattered constitution resting after a effort that exhausted it. There is no doubt he made his mark as a Canadian politician, but there is little doubt that had he entered the parliamentary era early in life, while his physical constitution was in a condition to sustain his intellectual powers, he would have obtained a far wider celebrity. As it is was, the party to which he rendered such staunch service and yielded such loyal allegiance did not treat him with common gratitude. To that party he devoted his talents while in the possession of health and competence, and hence it was clearly their duty, when his constitution was wrecked and his wealth departed, to see that he was provided for, as were others with half his abilities and a tithe of his usefulness. But per haps parties, like republics, are ungrateful. Thdeceased gentleman was extremely popular, though through causes arising out of the many bitter political contests in which in was his good and bad fortune to be engaged enemies, bowever, who are generous enough criminal lawyer brought him such large fees as would, if he had considered money as so. much dross, made him a princely income; but, as everybody knows, money slipped through his fingers just as easily as it came, and he died a poor man. The feeling in the city when the news of his death arrived on Saturday, was of grief mingled with surprise, for it had been expected for a number of years, by the personal friends who viewed with sorrow the ravages time was making in a frame never of the strongest. Now that he is gone a genuine feeling of grief takes possession of the hearts of the Irish people of this city, who considered him one of their foremost leaders, and we can sympathize with and exlaim with them in their sorrow, peace to his shes, may his soul find a resting place in fleaven, far removed from the toils, the miseries and the struggles of this fleeting life.

Our Irish Relief list has now assumed fair proportions, considering the numerous other channels through which assistance is coming ing his term as City Councillor, originated in. Our chief purpose in opening our cothe Mountain Park scheme which he carried lumns to donations was that small towns. successfully through. He has also spent hamlets and villages which had no central committees of their own, but in which the TRUE WITNESS circulated, might make it the First or Prince of Wales Regiment. He medium of recording their donations. In this was promoted to major, and subsequently we have been so tar successful, having, up to to lieutenant-colonel, which latter office this, received considerable sums from friends he held about seven years. In 1866 at a distance. But believing that a great this regiment was ordered to the front. many others, if a point d'apput was formed. would be anxious to subscribe, but would consider their donations too small to be sent this trouble was over Mr. Devlin resigned his separately, the idea occurred to us to send command, being succeeded by the present subscription lists to well known parties in this Colonel Bond. On his resignation he received Province and Eastern Ontario, who will be a very flattering address from the officers of able to collect even the smallest sums, and the regiment, together with a number of other forward them, with the names attached, to mementoes, which he prized, perhaps, more this office for publication. We believe this than his honors gained at the Bar and in the plan will have the desired effect. We would Senate. He was also, for his services in like to impress upon the minds of the gentle. men to whom those lists have been sent that even ten cents is not too small for acceptance. "Every mickle makes a muckle," says the Scottish proverb, and the noble river is made

'True Witness" Irish Relief Fund,

Brought forward	(497	.5
JR & SC	2	60 03
Teacher, Rama		ng
Jeremiah Shea		114
James Fox		• •)
John Brown		(iii)
Thomas Miles	2	•••]
Edward O'Donnell	-	66
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Contribution of the inhabitants of		
Franklin and Parish of St. Antoine		
FAbbe	134	
Mary White	1	00
John Hudson, Pakenham	2	<u>nn</u>
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James Fox		00
John Brown		Ú ()
Martin Brennan	1	00
"Ramelton "	5	60
Mrs Walsh	1	00
Mrs E McCrae, Cote St. Louis	5	ŮŬ.
Mr J McCrae, Cote St. Louis	5	Q 11
Charles Dowing	10	00
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Miss Nellie Sutton, Quebec	1	00
Alex Smith, baker, St. Maurico street.	10	i)i)
A Friend	1	00
Jno. Morton	1	
A Friend		75
John Cantwell	1	Û0
Edwin Bobertson		50
James Mallen (proceeds of sales)		60
Patrick Tucker, Louie, Ont	51 51	09
J Spancer		00
A Canadian, Grenville		00
James Fitzgibbon, St. Lamberts	1	00
Joseph Duval, St. Lambert	1	00
John Doyle, grocer, Latour street		00
John Conway, Cote St. Paul		00
Michael Cahill		00
James Claffey	2	00
Dr. Buckley, of Prescott	10	
James Buckley, of Prescott	10	ÚI)

Regulations for Lent.

Ash-Wednesday is on the 11th of February. From that day until Easter Sunday, very day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at the three meals on every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is

manry of Carillon, and the Parish of Frankli and St. Antoine, l'Abbe have already nobly responded, and sure are we that others will follow their example before many days have rolled over. Besides the material relief afforded the sufferers in Ireland by the liberal donations bestowed, it will be a source of consolation to them to think that there are people in the distant land of Canada who sympathize with them in their distress.

SEVERAL of the Irish Societies of the United States have decided to forego the usual St. Patrick's Day procession this year, and to dedicate the money which would be expended in carrying out the programme to the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland. The St. Patrick's Temperance Society of Chicago have resolved to celebrate the day by going to Mass in a body and receiving the Holy Communion. The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, at their meeting on Monday night, discussed the matter, and decided to recommend that the procession be this year set aside on account of the state of affairs in Ireland. This is a step in the right direction It would ill become Irishmen or their descendants to march joyously through the streets with trumpets playing and colors flying while the old land was passing through another season of woe and travail.

NorwithSTANDING the supreme efforts made by the Liberals and Home Ralers to carry had been tacitly formed between them and was it is; although their victory is half a defeat. It will encourage them to hold office to the end of the term.

the disturbing element in Europe, and means war and more territorial aggrandizement. It may be safely concluded that Bismarck has carefully calculated the chances of the coming struggle. It may be that he knows such

France is an enemy, so is Russia, while Austria is a friend, and perhaps Italy if sufficient inducements are held out. He thinks " fever is increasing;" " not one resident landthat while he, the great statesman, and Von Moltke, the renowned strategist, are alive and years hence when they are mouldering in their graves, and that consequently now is the time to make a supreme effort for the mastery of Europe, which even less able successors can maintain. England is, or was, bound to played, but, as she allowed Turkey to

Gaunt Famine.

"Landlords refuse employment;" " state of affairs appalling;" "a family of eleven living on a shilling a day;" " seed potatoes a struggle is inevitable, and that he wishes to eaten by the starving ;" " many are living on the relief of the starving Protestants of precipitate it before the fatherland is at the a meal a day;" "children remain at home Ulster, which is a proof that hunger is no reend of the financial road to ruin, before from school crying from hunger;" "two of specter of religious beliefs. We appeal once France is completely recuperated, and before my people died last week from starvation;" Russia has emerged from her Nihilist dis a landlords giving no employment;" "we we have opened, and not to delay, for, while tractions. He has no doubt counted his are without food, fire, bed or clothing;" we hesitate, hundreds of creatures framed friends and his enemies on his fingers. many have been living on turnips alone after the image of God may be suffering the for a week; "please send us a mite

of food ;" " the landlords are doing nothing ;" lord in the parish;" a virulent fever has broken out here ;" "landlords are all absen-

Canada lag behind. This is not a ques tion of creed or politics, it is question of humanity. We learn that a committee has been organized in Belfast more to our readers to swell the fund which torments of hunger.

Beath of Bernard Devlin, Q.C.

It is to-day our melancholy duty to announce the death of one of Montreal's torein possession of their faculties, Germany may tees." Such, and a hundred other sentences, most citizens, one of Canada's finest orators, have a better chance of victory than in a few of like ominous import, were cabled from its fone of Ireland's gifted sons, in the person of correspondents in Ireland to the New York Bernard Devlin, Q. C., ex-member of Parlia. Herald the day before yesterday, thus estab-ment for Montreal Centre. This sad eventlishing, beyond all manner of doubt or cavil, which will cause sorrow and regret through the fact that once more the angel of famine the city, and we may say throughout the stalks over the unfortunate Island of Erin. It whole Dominion of Canada-took place at the necessarily made a good many enemies, guarantee the independence of Belgium and is horrible to think of, it is sad to Denver, Colorado, at 1 o'clock p.m. on Satur Holland, and should therefore be considered contemplate, and it is impossible not to feel day last, the 7th instant, where he had gone to be disarmed by death, and who, forgetting an actor in the drama about to be resentment at the callous conduct of a Gov-for the third time to recruit his shattered politics, will remember the political speaker ernment which ignored, until it could health, but, alas ! where he finally succumbed the steadfast friend, the loyal Canadian and be despoiled of her fairest provinces, signor no longer, a famine in one of the Brit-gito the disease against which he struggled for a the ever faithful champion of Irish rights, no the Germans may suppose, with some ish Islands. So early as six months ago the number of years past. Mr. Devlin was born, matter where or by whom assailed. As show of reason, that she will not move to Catholic prelates, Poor Law Guardians, the in 1924, in the County of Roscommon, where for his personal friends, and their name is save her European prestige if the Nether-press, members of Parliament, all the trust-this father was a large landed proprietor, but, legion, among all creeds classes and nation-lands are attacked. Besides Germany is worthy authorities of the country drew atten-for making sudden movements, and evil reports under by the Liberals and Home Rulers to carry lands are attacked. Besides Garmany is worthy authorities of the country drew atten. For account of circumstances surrounding mindes, they indust workingped initial famous for making sudden movements, and tion to an approaching famine, but the Gov-terday their candidate was defeated, and the what could England do if the Red Prince and trusted to the accuracy of the report of the trust ballost the bulk of his property. Previous the gloom of defeat or the substitute of victory. While generally neglectful of his and trusted to the accuracy of the report of to this the subject of our sketch commenced of victory. While generally neglectful of his the study of medicine under the tutelage of own interests, Mr. Devlin never forgot those maintain the same attitude of benevolent isolated cases there was no suffering, and his uncle, Dr. Charles Devlin, of Ballina, of his friends, and many of them are to-day to contest was one of the most bitter on re-cord, and the result may have the tendency to France was overrun by the descendants or be dealt with by local efforts. There is none that could not in the County of Mayo, one of the most of Ireland, Before throwing himself altogether into the cause the Liberals to sever the alliance that the Vandals. Supposing them so dear as these who will not hear, or so at that time. He afterwards went to Dublin, whitpool of politics his fame as a great the struggle to take place between Germany blind as will not see. Early in September to complete his studies, but misfortune having. the Home Rulers, for fear that it may alienate and Austria on one side and France and elast the London Times, ridiculing the ideal overtaken his father, and the latter having their followers. Still it must be remembered Russia on the other, which is likely, that any real distress existed in Ireland, said determined to emigrate to Canada with a that the constituency is a strictly Conservation what are the chances of success for other the bright harvest prospects would have the portion of his family, young Bernard resolved tive one, and that the Tories anticipated is of the military combinations? Germany has effect of killing land agitation, while at the to share the paternal fortunes. On arriving much larger majority than they obtained. the advantage of the initative, no mean one same time, Parnell, Cassandra like, was loud- at Quebec he applied to the Medical Board If the Liberals had succeeded in carrying in these days of railroads and telegraphs, and ly proclaiming a coming famine. For this he' there to be admitted to practice, and was Tiverpool, there is little doubt but that the she has also the advantage of being in a positive was called a great many bad names, but warmly supported by Dr. Marsden, a thorough defeat would have so damped the spirit of the tion to act upon interior lines, with herself it is now seen that it was Parnell who friend of his, but the application was Government as to cause them to resign, but and Austria wedged in between Russia and was right, and the Times which was refused, in consequence of Mr. Devlin being France: Russia possesses men in numbers wrong, if, indeed, it was not indulging, under twenty-one years of age. Mr. Deviin almost unlimited, but she may have a Nihi- in sarcasm at the expense of the balance, then devoted himself to the press, and estab-list rebellion to contend against, and she is not the Celts who had not "gone with a venge- lished a newspaper called the Freeman's Jouralmost bankrupt in money. She has always ance." There is little use in describing the nal in Quebec. Soon after that time he let that O've esteemed contemporary the New York been noted for strength in defence, but weak-miseries of a famine, they must be felt to be city and came to Montreal, where he estab-Hera'd has followed the example set it by the ness for attack. France has a warlike populappreciated. There are hundreds, we might lished another journal. Mr. Devin be-Post and started an Irish relief fund with lation, and has unlimited means of carrying say thousands, among our readers who can fore this had determined to abandon the magnificent sum of \$100,000 to begin on a campaign. Her last struggle with Ger-recollect '48, and who witnessed its appalling, the medical profession, and study law, with as its own subscription. While rejoic many, disastrous and all as it was, fully proved its indescribable horrors. In that year, says which he did in the office of Mr. Edward ing that the unfortunate people of Ireland that her troops had lost none of their old the historian, people were found lying dead Carter, Q. C. He was admitted to the will be the gainers to that extent, and doubt a martial provess, for it is admitted that by the roadside, with a green form on their. Bar in 1848, and entered upon a practice --Pierre Gervais has attached Louis P. Sau less more, we cannot help thinking that this man to man the Frank was, as of yore, lips, as if they had been eating the grass. Which at once became lucrative. For about cler, grocer. F. X. Cochue, assignee.

lowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal only, and no fish is allowed at the same meal.

We can only take one full meal on a fast day. In the morning we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of ten or offee with a small piece of bare bread.

In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light meagre food.

On days of tast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but the pork itself is not to be eaten.

In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be pat in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of this soup remain after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state.

On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or fat may be caten.

Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labour may use meat three times a day, when others use it only once.

The above privileges authorized in the Diocese of Montreal (circular of Feb. the 16th, 1872) 'facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 aights and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

-A French chemist asserts that if tea he ground like coffee, immediately before hot water is poured upon it, exhilarating qualities will be doubled.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE-" BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOMES" are valuable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt ellef in Coughs, Colds, etc.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY craving food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians.-She was releved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many persons are sick only from worms.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, 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 liseases of children, is a sure remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fall. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; proluces, natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the

child from pain. BOWELCOMPLAINTS ABE MOST DAN-GLROUS, and frequently fatal. They pull a man down sconer thap any other disease. Buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA OEA and Family, Liniment, and follow direclons. The derangement causing the disnharges is removed, and the patient is saved pain and danger. 1.4

THE PORTS WEALTH. [Written for the EVENING POST.]

. . . 1

Oh no. I would not give the bliss, The post ever feels, Nor would I give the deep delight. That o'er each heart pulse stalls. When strains of Joy or sadines, Pour, as a flood slower; I would not, if I could, Stay the tide of burning song.

I would not change or barter, My Maker's gift divine. For the weath of pearl old ocean hides, Or gold wrung from the mine, The richest grant, from royal hand, Of acres broad and long. Teem but as dross when measured With the poet's sweet-volced song.

For wealth and lands and high estate, Bring frequent strife and pain. And those who hold them, offtimes wear A heritage of shame. But the post feels no strife, no sin, To his precious gift belongs, So that he use, with purpose high. His many and sweet-volced songs. AGNES EVAT. Montreal, February 9th.

Montreal, February 9th.

INPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Third Page.) Lonpon, Feb. 6. - The debate on the Home hule amendment to the address was commenced.

Mr. Redmond (Home Ruler) moved, and Mr. Mahon (Home Ruler) seconded, an amendment to the address.

Mr. Shaw, in support of the amendment. said he did not wish to condemn the Government for what they were going to do in the future, but for what they had done in the If the Government had offered past. to make advances to the Irish farmers in the first instance at the rate of one per ent., they might have done much to avert the calamity now upon Ireland. The Government ought also to have given greater powers to Boards of Guardians. A gradual process of starvation had been going on in Ireland for some time. He did not wish the Government to lavish too much money on public works because the people were demoralized by the manner in which money had been wasted in 1847. It was discreditable to England's greatness that in Ireland three- land tenants of Ireland are exposed, nuanifourths of the people should be reduced to a condition barely removed from actual famine by two or three bad harvests. He acknowledged that the problem to be solved was a difficult one, but the difficulty was not insuperable.

Sir Statford Northcote said he found no fault with the Irish members for taking this early chance of drawing attention to so important a matter, but they would be going beside the question of distress by occupying themselves with such points as those dealt with in the amendment. He distinctly denied that the Government had allowed the matter to sleep. The report of the Registrar General for the past year, just received, disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of things. The extent of the late undercrops in Ireland was less than during any preceding ten years. The total value of the principal crops of the year 1879 was estimated at $\pounds 23,000,000$ against $\pounds 33,000,000$ for the preceding year. The potato erop of 1878 is estimated at 50,500,000 cwt, whereas it is expected the yield for 1879 will be only 22,000,000 cwt.-a most alarming decrease. Toward the end of October there was for anded to the Cabinet information which the Government took into serious consideration, inviting the Lord Lieutenant and others to attend in London. The Government found there was considerable apprehension of famine in some parts of Ireland. They thereupon took the precautions neces-sary, pending the meeting of Parliament. In the Bill which he intended at a later period to introduce, there would be provisions authorizing the local Government Board to authorize Boards of Guardians to issue food and fuel by way of relief. It would also be proposed to allow the Boards of Guardians to borrow money in exceptional cases. The question of stimulating the work of labor was one full of difficulty, but the Government

supported the amendment of Mr. Gray, Home Buler, and mid that the present Lord Mayor of Dublin and expressed his gratitude to the Duchess of Marlborough for her exertions in behalf of the distressed Irish. The marquis of Hartington thought the

question, in its present shape, had been raised too soon. He was not in a position to give an opinion yet as to whether the Government measures were adequate to the occa-

Mr. Sawyer, Liberal and Home Ruler, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Gibson, Attorney General for Ireland, defended the Government. Mr. Gibbett, Home Ruler, moved to adjourn

the debate until to-morrow. Agreed to.

Davitt, the Irish agitator, was in the gallery of the House of Commons to-day, lister-ing to the debate on the Home Rule amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CABILLON.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post at Carillon on Friday evening, the 30th ult.,

in aid of the Irish relief fund. On the platform were the Rev. Father Champons, P. P., who presided, also the Rev. J. J. Salmon, of St. Gabriel parish, Montreal, Messrs. John Kelly and D. Gaherty. The Rev. F. Champoux, who acted as Chairman, opened the meeting and expressed himself in a very able manner. He stated that the meeting had a two-fold object: first, loans on easy terms is sufficient proof above all, for the Catholic religion, which to come immediately to the relief of the that the supposed harrier of red tape commands electionce to legitimate powers, famine-stricken people of Ireland ; secondly, has not been thought surmountable. During and which, in return for this obedience, pro-

to adopt such resolutions as might tend to their future welfare. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously: Noved by John Kelly, Eq.

and seconded by D. Gaberty, E-q., That all the members composing this meeting, considering the hardships to which the

mously and strongly adhere to the eight resolutions "and heartily join the retitioners of the great meeting held in Nordheimer's Hall, in the city of Montreal, on the 23rd day of December, 1879, and in consequence of these resolutions earnestly advice their fellowcountrymen of Ireland to second by all constitutional means in their power the land agitator in obtaining the following from the British Government :

1st. Permanent security of tenure. 2nd. Fair rents determined in case of dis-

pute by a legal tribunal of arbitrators aplords, as well as of the tenacts.

3rd. Full and ample compensation for all improvements due to the labor of the former when he is for any reason forced to quit.

Mr. Kelly, on moving the resolution, made a few appropriate remarks, and was followed by the Rev. Father Salmon who spoke at length on the all absorbing question of the moment. His language was eloquent and im. pressive, and aroused in the hearts of his hearers feelings of the deepest sympathy for suffering Ireland. Many were moved to Needless to say he received great tears. applause.

The committee to solicit subscriptions are Messis John Kelly, D Gaherty, Wm Gaherty, John Brophy, M Dwyer, Jas Grace, J J Curtin, John Fitzgerald, Israel Saure, Joseph Bryer-ton, H Milloy, H Mason, John Robert, M Brearton, Maurice Foley, G N Boyer. Mr Dan Murphy is Secretary and Treasurer. The following letter was read :-

CARILLON CANAL WORKS, Carillon, Que., 30th January, 1880.

My Dear Sir, - I am sorry that a previous en-gagement will prevent me attending the meet-ing to be held this evening for the purpose of raising a fund for the assistance of the starving raising a find for the assistance of the starving peasantry in the west of freinnd. Having already subscribed to a similar fund elsewhere, I cannot do very much now; how-ever, I will be pleased if you count on me for \$30. I sincerely hope that the business of the meet-ing to-night will be confined strictly to the charitable object specified; for while yielding to none in feelings of sorrow and indignation at the cruel wrongs and injustice by which poor old Ircland has been brought to her present melancholy position, still I think politics should have no place whatever in the all-pressing business of the moment, which is: To provide food for our starving countrymen, to the best of our ability, and with the least possible delay.

Messre, Lyman and O'Clery, Home Bulers, shows the number of those suffering to be as follows :-- Mayo, 64,509; Galway, 43,260; Sligo, 42,930; Kerry, 33,100; Donegal, 28,000; 19,360 ; Limerick, 7,600 ; Tippelary, 6,300 ;

Kilkenny, 1,790. Total, 317,370. DUBLIN, February G.-A despatch from Gal- of legally forming a more equitable and foremost organ and exponent, the Tory way states that a large body of tenantry in more tolerable state of things for the Quarterly Review, of London, used this lan-the town of Athenry, headed by John Mc- people descended from the ancient pro- guage on the subject a few years ago: Whillin, beat off a number of process-servers prietors. This many men of sense believe who were under the protection of a small detachment of constabulary. Great excitement Parliament of her own for Ireland. And, prevalled, and some shots were fired, but no | perhaps, this will be the best remedy if that serious damage was done. The constabulary any authoritative source, that attempts have neously with the Aurora, an article on the been made to assassinate bailitis at Dun- same subject to the following effect :--standle.

Dualis, February 9.-The past week has opinion, is nothing more than the continuaadded but little to the evidences of extreme tion of the great movement initiated by Sin,-A very successful meeting was held distress, while it has largely augmented the O'Connell, and it will have a happy issue if resources of relief committees, and the pro- the revolutionary passions falsifying its scope visions of the Government. The beneficial do not convert it into a rebellion-into an is seen in the quieter tone of the press and nearly a century has convulsed the nation, still deplorable accounts from some districts, confiscation of their most sacred rights but generally of a more hopeful split. The in favor of a rival sect which tyrannizes the past week the number of new applications mis-s every good thing; the sense of the reached 200; amount applied for £111.000, English, their love of true liberty, the now which makes the aggregate £3.6,000 since extinct religious hatred, and, finally, the fullthe 22nd November.

Lord Dufferin's Correspondence on the

Mery Expedition.

Lospos, February 6 .- The blue book containing the diplomatic correspondence which has accumulated since the prorogation of before both Houses to-day. Among the more and continuing to be the most devoted sub-Parliament vas, according to the custom. laid important and interesting of its contents was a despatch from Lord Dufferin, Minister to St. Petersburg, recording a conversation which took place in July last between His Lordship and General Jorrnim, in which the latter disclaimed any intention on the part et Russia to go to Merv, but stating that the proposed expedition was meant to be used as pointed to sustain the just claims of the land- | a basis of operations against England in case the British forces should occupy Herat, and thus menace Russian interests in Lord Dufferin's despatch further Afia. states that the Czar also said that he entertained the same view of the situation in liokhars, and had no disposition to press the scheme of occupying Merv so long as the English contined their operations in Afghanistan to the eastern part of the country. Department, addressed to him at St. Petersburg, stating that the English Government considers it impracticable to establish one Government in Afghanistan which would be likely to prove permanent and possess a reasonable prospect of being able to maintain peace throughout the catire country. It is understood that the despatch from Lord the Russian Government and is tantamount country enjoys unexampled plenty and prosto a proposition to divide Afghanistan between England and Russia, and to establish the prominent outposts of either side respectively interest in the causes, near and tively at Cabul and Herat.

The Irish Land System.

sand people are slowly starving, and can of others way taken by force from their time, and extend too greatly the length of only be kept alive by superhuman efforts. ancestors, who legitimately possessed this letter. Under it, the more industrious local efforts are becoming feeble. The people it. The fiames are spreading, inasmuch as the tenant is the harder does his are looking to the world for succor. Returns other persons, who care less for Ireland than lot become; for, instead of being alby counties where the chief distress exists for the triumph of revolutionary and radical principles, fan them. But these flames must follows :-- Mayo, 64,509; Galway, 43,260; one day or another break out, and may ex-Sligo, 42,930; Kerry, 33,100; Donegal, 28,000; tend to edifices deemed secure. The present Rescommon, 26,150; Cork, 23,896; Clare, condition of Ireland is the result, not only of the conquest, but of the wars of religion and Leitrim, 5,800; Wicklow, 3,600; Monaghan, the wars of legitimacy. To remedy entirely 2,300; West Meath, 1,900; Longford, 1,875; this condition is impossible, but it is

Parliament, which it seems the English now

The present agitation in Ireland, in our ness of the times and the unanimous consent of all real liberals in that country, gave us ground for hoping that 1880 will close the era of the agitations commenced in 1828. Yes, the Irish will acquire complete liberty, and will break the chains which still bind them to the servitude of the soil, remaining faithful to their religious traditions, land will not permit so worthy a portion of the nation to continue under the burden of a slavery which almost renders useless the celebrated Catholic Emancipation bill.

Political liberlies are an insult without civil liberties, and these the Irish now demand.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN IRELAND. An American Cabinet Minister Justilies the Agitation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19, 1880.

PROF. THOMAS ANTISELL, CHAIRMAN, ETC .-Dear Sec.- I regret very much that an ensagement made before the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the proposed meeting of American citizens to make avrangewith you in the objects of your meeting, and purpose. Such an appeal is never made in vain in this country. It comes with especial force peace and in war in every stage of our his- all but their principle, insignificant. . . Cranbrook to Lord Dufferin was laid before tory. Such an appeal made now, when this perity, ought to be and will be responded to with generous liberality, and necessarily will destitution among the poorer classes of Ireland.

not he amiss for me to stat

time, and extend too greatly the length of most beautiful marble and excellent slates this letter. Under it, the more industrious while its lakes and rivers abound with every lot become; for, instead of being al-lowed to enjoy the fruits of his industry, he is subjected to a hurdensome tax on it, in the ment in London. While it is the duty, as I form of a periodical raising of the rent for every | am sure it is the desire, of the citizens of our improvement he makes; and, if he protests against this spollation, he is liable to be forthwith dispossessed of his holding, and his only remedy is in emigration. Even the opponents of land reform in Ireland acknownecessary to prepare or to allow liberty lodge that this is a crying evil; and their

"We would go one step further (than Lord cannot be obtained by better means than a Clarendon), and admit that to eject an unoffending and paying tenant from a homestead or farm which he has held for years and whereon probably his parents had lived acted with moderation, confining themselves incline towards granting, shall be composed before him, and to which, therefore, he had to merely defensive measures. The process- of upright and religious men who forget the contracted a natural attachment,-and thus servers were thoroughly frightened, and with- past and its hareds to think of the future of drew, carrying their papers with them. their country. Rumors prevail here, but are not traceable to The Voce della Verita publishes, simulta- provements is given,—is a hareb, cruel, and unrighteous proceeding, and in the Irish mind is sure to be regarded as injustice and oppression, and to be resented as such."

No serious attempt has yet been made by the British Parliament to deprive the landlords of this exorbitant power. Liberal statesmen and publicists have advocated various remedies for the acknowledged wrong : effects of the grants of the relief committees : episode of the great revolution which for but the Legislature has adopted none of them. The Right Honorable John Bright advocates the cessation of the cry of alarm. There are and the result of which has been the the buying up by the Government of the estates of absentce landlords, who might be willing to sell, by means of money borrowed extent to which land owners have over them. The patience of the Irish their at three and one half per cent, and lending embraced the opportunity of obtaining patriotism, their respect for the law, and, this to tenants who are anxious to become proprietors of their holdings at 6 or 62 per cent., for a certain number of years, till they had repaid principal as well as interest.

The late John Stuart Mill discussed the question with the candor, thoroughness and concluded. ability which might have been expected from that eminent and conrageous thinker, and in language far more forcible than I, as an American citizen, would feel at liberty to employ. He said :

" It is not to fear of consequences, but to a sense of right, that one would wish to appeal with an imperial, while his head is profusely on this most momentous question. Yet it is fornamented with light wavy ringlets, which not impertinent to say that to hold Ireland fall nearly to his shoulder. At a glance it permanently by the old bad means is simply can be seen that the man is possessed of more impossible. Neither Europe nor America would now bear the sight of a Foland across the Irish Channel. Were we to attempt it, sation suffices to prove the conjecture. Were and a rebellion, so provoked, could hold it not for a deformity in his right foot. Donits ground but for a few weeks, there nelly would be considered a handsome man, would be an explosion of indignation all but the moment he starts to walk his peculiar over the civilized world : on this single gait detracts from his appearance, giving him occasion Liberals and Catholics would a look somewhat akin to that of the "Black be unanimous : Papal volunteers and Garibaldians would tight side by side against us teporter making himself known. for the independence of Ireland, until the many enemies of British prosperity had time | you are from The Mail newspaper in Toronto. to complicate the situation by a foreign war.

Were we even able to prevent a rebellion, or suppress it the moment it broke out, the holding down by military violence of a people in desperation, constantly struggling to break their fetters, . . . could not long succeed Lord Dufferin's despatch also includes a des-ments for the relief of the suffering poor of with a country so vulnerable as England, night, and patch from the Right Honorable Viscount Ireland on Tuesday next, will not allow me having territories to defend in every part after you." ments for the relief of the suffering poor of with a country so vulnerable as England, Cranbrook, Secretary of State for the Indian to be present ; but I heartily sympathize of the globe, and half her population dependent on foreign commerce.

will cheerfully contribute my share for that Too much bitter feeling still remains between England and the United States, more | porter. than eighty years after separation; and Irefrom Ireland, whose sons have contributed so | land has suffered from England, from many largely to our material development, and to centuries, evils compared with which the the defence and honor of the United States in greatest grievances of the Americans were, in

America is the country with which we are in most danger of having serious day. He was a quite decout fellow, and did difficulties; and Ireland would be far more not know the taste of liquor." likely to confederate with America against remote, of the periodical recurrence of great | without removing this (land-tenure) difficulty, we attempt to hold Ireland by force, it

possess as lovers and maintainers of free the shot, but I will live to see this whole Parnell and Dillon very properly trace all view of the principal causes of the destitu-the wretchedness found in Ireland to the tion which now appeals so strongly to every in the strongly to every of the world can induce Great Britain to the desendence of the nonulation who and the principal causes of the almost en-of the world can induce Great Britain to the tire dependence of the nonulation who are the non except our own: it will most dangerously them. About half-past one o'clock on the aggravate all our chances of misunderstand- morning (Tuesday) I was awakened from ings with any of the great powers of the change this system, just so long must Irish culture; (2) the precariousness and insecurity world, culminating in war; we shall be in a famines and Irish outbreaks continue. A of the tenure of land to the cultivators of the state of open revolt against the universal conworld, culminating in war; we shall be in a the end be shamed, or, if not shamed, coerced you, Will ?' to which I think John replied, or we shall avert the necessity only by the shall be shall avert the necessity only by the shall avert the necessity only by the shall be shall avert the necessity only by the shall be shall avert the necessity only by the shall be shall be shall avert the necessity only by the shall be shall ceding with the worst grace, and when it will ed the door while I was in the act of getting not prevent some generations of ill blood, that which, if done at present, may still be in | in the air. He fell to the ground on the outtime permanently to reconcile the two coun Mr. Mill's remedy was the institution by Parliament of a commission to examine immediately every farm which is let ton tenant, and commute the present variable for a fixed rent; to ascertain in each case that annual payment would be an equivalent to the landlord for the rent he now receives-provided that rent be not excessive-and for the present value of whatever prospect there may be of an increase, from any other source than the peasant's own exertions; to secure this annual sum to the landlord under the guarantee of the State, with the option of receiving it directly from the na-tional treasury, by being insertibed as the owner of consols sufficient to yield the amount; -by which means, to use his own words, every farm not farmed by the proprietor would become the permanent holding of the existing tenant, who would pay either to the landlord or to the State the fixed rent which had been decided upon; or loss, if the income which it was thought just that the landlord should receive were more than the tenant could reasonably be required to pay. The benefit, to the cultivator, of a permanent property in the soil does not depend on paying nothing for it, but on the certainity that the payment cannot be increased.

variety of edible fish. All power over these sources of wealth and revenue was transferred by the act of legislative union to the Parliafree and prosperous country to render to the Irish people all possible aid in their distress, it is equily our right and duty to express the hope that either by the action of the British Parliament, or, what is better, by a free conversion of the Irish people of "Home Bule," they may, by wise legislation, be released, so far as human laws can release them, from the causes and sources of their present suffering. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Lucan Murder. (Contenued from First Pag

railway, about four or five miles from this place, where they took the train to London. The remaining three, under Chief Williams, Detective Phair, and a county constable, drove through in cutters to London, a distance of about 16 miles. At the time of their depar-ture, a crowd of sightseers had congregated in front of the lock-up, but no signs of disapproval wore manifested at the proceeding, and Chief Williams, who has skilfully managed the affair throughout, was well prepared for the emergencies which might arise, and which, fortunately, if anticipated, did not come to a head. The people of London have just cause to feel pride in the executive abilities displayed by their Chief of Police. He is more than a figurehead decked out in a coat profusely adorned with "frogs." The nine prisoners will be brought before Police Magistrate Lawrason, of London, to-morrow morning, when they will be called upon to plead to a charge of murder, under which charge they were arre-ted. No evidence, however, will be taken, and an adjournment will be asked for until the coroner's inquest is

" BILL DOSNELLY.

During the day the Mod' reporter made the acquaintance of "Bill" Donnelly. He is a man of average height, slight build, and aged about thirty-two years. He has a light-coloured moustache, and his chin is adorned intelligence than the average resident of this section of conutry, and a few minutes conver-Crook' known to all theatre-goers. On the

Donnelly replied, 41 know who you are:

Thinking these remarks somewhat strange, seeing that your representative had only caught sight of Donnelly about two minutes before, he enquired how it was that he came to be known

"Well," replied Donnelly, "I saw you last night, and I made it my business to enquire

"I suppose you would have no objection to answering a few questions put by me bear-ing on this horrible affair?" enquired the re-

"Not a bit," was the ready reply. "Fire ahead what you want to know."

H understand that your brother John was merely visiting at your house on the night ho was shot down?"

"Yes, poor John had only come down that

"It is evident that the gang of men who committed the deed thought they had shot you, as they called for you, so I am told "

culty, we attempt to hold Ireland by force, it "Yes, the skulking -----, they thought they will be at the expense of all the character we had put me out of the way when they fired my bedroom, going towards the kitchen door. He said that some one was calling for me, up, and as he did so two gun shots rung out side of the door, and was dragged into the room by my wife. When he was got inside the room, he said 'My God, Bill, I am mur-dered; God have mercy on my soul.' I drew aside the blind of the window and looked gut in the direction of where the shots came from. The moon was shining brightly, and I saw at least five or six men were making their way hurriedly along the road. I will not say at present whether I could recognize any of them. That will all come out in good time."

5

was desirous of doing something in that direction, and they thought it best to give some encouragement to persons to borrow money to be used in the improvement of their land, therefore, they propose to advance loans on exceedingly easy terms to landlords, to be used for that purpose. Baronial ses-sions would also be asked to make presentments.

Mr. Donough (Liberal) said the proper course was to lend money to farmers, not to

Lue debate was continued by the following Home Rulers : Colthurst, Moore, Ward, O'Beirne, Fay, Martin and MacCarthy, all of whom condemned the Government's plans as inadequate. Mr. Plankett (7)

Mr. Plunkeit (Conservative) Dublin University, said Pernell's utterances would only be received with loathing, and their result might be an agitation which would end in bloody resistance to the law.

Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) rose to a point of order to this expression.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Plunkett's language was unparliamentary. Sis Stafford Northcote's bill was read a first

time,

Loxpon, January 9 .- Sir Stafford Northcote stated that he intends proposing the renewal of the Ballot Act for one year, to give the new Parliament an opportunity to consider the question. He also said he intends shortly to introduce a bill on corrupt practices at elections and for distributing six seats now vacant in the House by the distranchisement of certain towns as a punishment for bribery. Mr. Henry, Home Ruler, resumed the debate on the amendment to the address. He condemned the Government for reaction in Ireland, and suggested a vote of £10,000,000 or £15,000,000 to be used for building railways in different parts of Ireland, and the

commencement of a systematic reclamation of waste lands. Mr. Foster, Liberal, declared that if the Government had not done their best to ward off the horrors of famine, no censure would be too great for them. As the Government were taking steps to avert famine, and as he could not but believe they would be able to succeed he should vote against the amendment. He could not agree that the land tenure was the sole cause of the distress. He hoped the session would not close without

an attempt to deal with the land tenure. Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, argued that to have entered on ambitious schemes of reproductive works in Ireland would have interfered with the natural course of the food supply and employment.

Mr. Hermon, Conservative, expressed fear that some speeches made during this debate would have the effect of curtailing private benevolence

Mr. O'Brien, Liberal; accused the Government of encouraging relief from America and France, instead of performing their duty themselves.

Mr. Blenherhasset, Home Ruler, condemned

over, and exaggerated big fine swind inter Messie McCathy, Home Ruler, and Shaw-

Lefevre; Tiberal, was opposed to the amend-ment.

subscribed the amounts stated opposite their names respectively :---

Bev L Z Champom \$5, John Kelly 25, John Murphy 25, Denis Gaherty 25, Wm Gaherty 10, L Quinlan 5, John Brophy 4, D D Gaherty 5, Michael Dwyer 5, A Stewart 1, Wm Doyle 1, M O'Donnell 2, C Rafferty 1, Maurice Healey 2, P Cosprove 2, M Burns 50c, S Lord 1, R McNaughton 2, Ber-nard Kelly 2, J Fogarty 50c, A Flush 3, J J Curtin 2, H Milloy 2, James Grace 4, Rody Brewder 5, Hugh Quinlan 1, H Mason 2, Thos Fagan 1, M Nagle 1, James Scully 1, Denis Murphy 1, Thos Toomey 2, R Bryerton 50c, John Kennedy 2, Joseph Detick 4, John Who-lohan 2, A G Nish 10, R P Cooke 30, J Fitzgerald 5, J Bryerion 2, James Foley 1, Mauric eFoley 1, Mrs John Kelly 5, Mrs O'Donnell 1, Mrs Bryerton 1, Mrs Wm Fletcher 50c, John Lyons 1, P McCardle 2, H Loughren 1 R McCarah 1, Peter Melone 50c, Richard Brewder 1, G N Boyer 3, Wm Browu 2, Cornelius M.Greevey 5, R Nicholson 1, R Funcheon 1, H Fraser 1, Rev F Barebe 4, A Friend 1, John Goodwin 1, A McCloskey 1, John Whyte 1, John White 4, John Howard 4, George Goodwin 2, Miss Boyer 50c, R Johnson 1, Edwd Dorion 1, Emil Rochon 1, Mr Lendon 3, Chas Swanson 50c, J H St Denis 50c, A M Gray 1, M Turcotte 1, Edwd Wholohan 1, John McNaughton 1, N Duchene 1, A Davis 4, John Robert 1, D B Wilson 1, Michael Lennon 1, Victor Gauthier 1, A Friend 2, Jos Nagle 2, P Kelly 2, Capt Williamson 1, J A Williamson 1, James Barron 1, James Butler 1, Thomas Byan 1, M Desjardins 50c; total, \$288 50.

IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, February 3 .- The daily increasing distress and destitution in Ireland are at last beginning to be felt in the richest and most prosperous sections of the country; even in Clonmel, a Parliamentary borough, and the capital of the richest and most prosperous section of the County of Tipperary, a body of workingmen have been driven to trganize a foud demonstration, and to threaten that unless the Mayor provides them with relief, they will break open the shops and forcibly belo themselves. Clonnel is a garrison and liament of her own, as she had in time past, assize town on the river Suir, which separates, and maintains that it is neither just nor rea-it from the County of Waterford. It is con- sonable that the laws for Ireland should be Mr. Blenberhasser, home saler, concounted the Government's plans as indequate. Mr. Sinclair, Liberal, ingedithe necessity of nipping parliamentary Detruction in the Doult of Waterford. It is con-nipping parliamentary Detruction in the bud. He decired that the joint and bar of the missorumes of the missorumes of the decired that the joint and bar of the soil. This is an evil so ex-tracted by all tread of the nordinary riot, assistance can be wreater than ordinary riot, assistance can be tracted by all tread for the link? now hold, and, industry and happiness, that a mere recital.

change this system, just so long must Irish tire dependence of the population upon agrimust keep up a never-failing supply of want [soil : (3) the total want of control by the and insubordination.

Abolish the feudal land system in Ireland and Ireland would soon become one of the most prosperous nations in Europe. To abolish this system and make every farmer in Ireland the owner of his furm, would cost not to exceed \$500,000,000. The money to pay for the land can be borrowed by the Euglish Government at three per cent. This would make the annual interest \$15,000,000. By doubling the crops in Ireland the gov-

ernment would increase the taxes received from Ireland at least \$25,000,000 a year. This shows that the government can carry out the proposed land reform and yet make \$10,000,000 a year clear profit by the operation.

Prussia, from 1812 to 1814-two short years-changed her entire land system. In that brief time she abolished the feudal system and made every farm holder a farm owner. The good example of Prussia can be followed with profit by Great Britain. A system productive of nothing but waste on one hand and starvation on the other cannot be too speedily abolished .- Albany Post.

The "Aurora" on Ireland.

Aurora, of Rome, said to be the Pope's organ :--

Although it appears that the news of a rebellion in Ireland is unfounded, it is, at any sacred Majesty that your Majesty would be rate, certain that England is beginning to experience the difficulties and dangers, or at least the inconviences, of the principles the late Lord Palmerston's government potentially contributed to diffuse through Europe. Ireland has for a long time been a country agitated by many passions, for the reason that the most sacred rights of the aucient inhabitants were violated by Anglican intolerance and rigid laws, and that the oppression of the Catholics had the effect of causing them to seek to obtain justice through secret associations. To-day the injustice has in great part been redressed, but much remains to be | The calamitous results of this fatal policy done for the poor Irish despoiled of their land. Nevertheless, that agitation which appeared to have considerably diminished since the days when the celebrated O'Connell, by

his Catholic principles and religious faith, quenched political ire, is again bubbling up. And in truth it is not strange that the Irish, knowing what the England of Palmerston has done for the constitution of various countries, are unable to understand why she will not give to them what, with so much insistance, she asked not long ago for he apermit them to manufacture a lock of Hungary. Ireland, therefore, asks for a Par- wool, or form a borse-shoe, or a hobmail." liament of her own, as she had in time past,

people of Ireland over its own revenue, power and resources, greatly aggravated by the nonresidence of a large portion of the owners of the soil.

While in England about two-thirds of the population are dependent on manufactures and commerce, in Ireland, on the other hand, about nine-tenths of the population are dependent on agriculture. The cause of this tries." utter dependence of the Irish people apon agriculture is familiar to every reader of English and Irish history. I will briefly refer to one branch of Irish manufacturing industry, and the history of its systematic suppression, as an instance of the methods by which Ireland was prevented from tecoming a rich and self-dependent commercial country. So far back as the beginning of the 14th century we find that the Irish woollen manufactures were in high request not only throughout the British islands, but on the continent of Europe, and especially in Italy, a country whose fabrics had attained an advanced state of perfection. In an act of the reign of Queen Elizabeth special reference is made to the prosperity of the Irish woollen trade; and in the reign of William the Third the Lords and Commons of England addressed that monarch on the same subject in this extraordinary We clip the following extracts from the lurora, of Rome, said to be the Pope's or-an:fore, we most humbly beseech your most

pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there has long been, and will be ever, looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this kingdom, and if not timely remedied, may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same."

It is not less extraordinary that so enlight ened and courageous a ruler as William the Third should promply reply to this address that "he would do all that in him lay to discourage the woollen manufacture of Ireland."

are familiar to the world. The same policy was pursued in dealing with the American colonies; so that the illustrious Lord Chatham, strongly opposing tax. ation in America, said that the power of Par-liament extended in the colonies to the prohibition of their carrying a hat to market over the line of one province into another; or to breaking down a loom in the most distant corner of the British empire in America ; and if this power were denied, "I would not," said

This unwise monopoly of manufactures by the parent government was one of the causes

I have cited thus at length from this liberal and philosophical statesman because his treatment of the question probes the wound of Irish discontent and destitution, and is the most exhaustive and dispassionate of any that have met with.

Who can doubt that if the existing land tenure in Ireland, so eloqueutly depicted by such statesmen as Bright and Mill, were so modified as to secure a fixed tenure to the cultivators of the soil in harmony with justice to the proprietors, and proper encouragement were given to manufactures and commerce, securing a greater diversity of labor and production, the Emerald Isle would yield food enough and employment enough to make happy homes where now want and destitution prevail? It the resources of Ireland were thus developed and diversified, the suffering which now follows each partial failure of crop could be averted; but under the present policy the country must, as during the famino years of 1846-49, be content to see, every day, scores of steamships and sailing versels, laden with provisions, leave the Irish ports I reland is the want of fixity of tenure by the cultivators of the soil. This is an evil so ex-wayside. Ireland has an uncommonly greater than ordinary riot, assistance can be doctrine to which Irish pople, who cry to number the industry and happiness, that a mere recital their laboricus industry; it is rich in portation of American pork and law, ost industry and happiness, that a mere recital their laboricus industry; it is rich in portation of American pork and law, ost industry and happiness, that a mere recital their laboricus industry; it is rich in portation of American pork and law, ost industry and happiness, that a mere recital their laboricus industry; it is rich in portation of American pork and law, ost industry and happiness, that a mere recital their laboricus industry; it is rich in portation of American pork and law, ost industry and happiness that a mere recital their laboricus industry; it is rich in situation of the supposed invalue of the train of disastrous consequences that minerals, containing gold, silver, copper, sibly on account of the supposed invol."

"Do you think that there were two gaugs connected with both affairs, one visiting your father's place and the other your own house ?"

"Yes, that is my honest opinion, for, as far as I can learn, the house was fired, and the old people burned about the same time as the shooting. You see no gang of men would first fire a house, and go to my place, about two miles away, and commit the shooting. The reflection of the fire, they might know would arouse the neighborhood. To be sure this fire did not have that effect, and from present appearances I believe the neighbours did not want to see it."

"I suppose you have visited the fire ?"

"No, I have not, aud what is more, I am not going to. I don't want to look on the burnt bodies of my relatives. They were removed in a box to day and buried, I believe, on the farm. Poor Jack will be buried to-morrow morning. They are waking him at Mike Connors' house, and there will be a large gathering there to-night. You had better come down."

After reiterating his former statement that - no doubt thought they were shootthe ing him when his brother John was receiving the deadly bullets, Donnelly left the room, having been called away by one of the detectives. The boy Connors, who was called on, was found at his father's house. He has been instructed to keep his own counsel in the matter, and distinctly refused to make any statements whatever.

-The lumbermen are resuming operations in the Belleville district, as the recent snowfalls have rendered the drawing of timber practicable.

-A grain elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity is to be erected at the West Hunting. don station, on the the Belleville and North Hastings Railroad.

-The last number of the Mark Lane Eznosis on Loard one of our training ships which caused the death of several of the boys, bas been attributed to the consumption of American pork. We notice that in France an attempt is being made to prohibit the importation of American pork and law, osten-sibly on account of the supposed inuvalence

and the state of the second

A bice Little Song. Le. .

6

The following verse is taken from an Indian paper :-----

Boldiers ! yours the work of vengeshee Slow to spare and swift to slay Beyonr arms when here, the Aighan Shall confront you in the fray. Let your father vikings' feroeness "Quell all thoughts of mercy; say To the dotards who would stop you. We are Odin's men to-day. Thor and Odn 'gainst Mabomet "Till the accuraced walls are flat. Thill our comrades' bones are rescued-We'll be Christians after that !

AGRIOULTURE.

Continued from TRUE WITNESS of Jan. 21st. Farm Drainage-Continued.

THE MODE OF ACTION, AND THE EFFECT OF UNDERDRAINS.

UNDERDEAINS. A thoroughly underdrained field is one which is underlaid, at autable intervals, with lines of continuous pipe drains, which admit the water of the soil, and convey it to an outlet, from which it is completely removed. The water which fails upon the surface is at one absorbed, and settles through the ground until it reaches a point where the soil is completely saturated, and raises the general water level; when this level reaches the floor of the drains, the water enters at the joints and is carried off. That which passes down through the land lying between the drains, bears down upon that which has already accumulated in the soil, and forces it to seek an outlet by rising into the drains. (Except from quite near to the drain, it is no; probable that the water in the soil runs laterally toward it.) For example, if a barrel standing on end be fil ed with earth which is saturated with water, an it is bong be removed, the water of saturation (that is, all which is not held by attraction in the particles of earth) will be removed from so nuch of the mass as itos above the bottom of the bung hole. If a bucket of water be now poured upon particles of earth) will be removed from so indica of the mass as ilos above the bottom of the bung hole. If a bucket of water be now poured upon the top, it will not all run diagonally toward the opening; it will rickle down to the level of the water remaining in the barrel, and this will rise and run off at the bottom of the orifice. In this manner the water, even below the drainage ievel, is changed with each addition at the sur-face. In a barrel filled with coarse bebbles, the water of saturation would maintain a nearly level surface; if the material were more com-pact and retentive, a true level would be at-tained only after a considerable time. Toward the end of the flow the water would stand highest at the points farthest distant from the outle.. So, in the land, after a drenching rain, the water is first removed to the full depth, near the line of the drain, and that midway between two drains settles much more slowly, meeting will remain some inches higher than the floor of the drain. To movide for the deviation of the line of

while train. To provide for the deviation of the line of saturation, in practice, drains are placed deeper than would be necessary if the water sank at once to the level of the drain floor, the depth of the drains being inoreased with the increasing distance between them. Theoretically, every drop of water which falls on the field should sink straight down to the level of the drains, and force a drop of water be-fore that level to rise into the drain and flow off. How exactly this is into the drain smade in pur-suance of this theory will be effective for any actual condition.

Any system, which so disposes of the water (alling on the land, produces the following im-

6. It tends to prevent grass-lands from "running out." The tillering of grasses—that process by offshots from the crowns of the plants—goes on during the scason of growth, as long as the roots can find sufficient nutriment in the soil, unless arrested by their coming in contact with a cold, wet, uncongenial subsoil. By withdrawing the moisture which causes this unfavorable condition of the subsoil, we may maintain a full supply of gress plants, as long as we can keep the soil rich enough to support them.
7. It despens the subsoil, we may maintain a full supply of gress plants, as long as we can keep the soil rich enough to support them.
7. It despens the surface soil. The withdrawal of the water which, in undrained lands, cocupies the subsoil for so great a portion of the growing season, allows the roots of plants to extend much farther from the surface, and in decay, these roots deposit carbon (black mould) in the spaces of the lower soil, while the mineral parts are improved by the action of the sir, thus, gradually, covering the subsoil to the condition of the surface soil.
8. It renders soils earlier in the spring, and the excess of water, which renders them cold, heavy, and untillable is scaller romyed, and the excess of water, which produces an unfertile condition on the first approach of cold weather, is withdrawn.
9. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter; because the water of rains is at once removed, instead of remaining to throw up the surface by freezing, as it does by reason of the vertical position taken by the particles of i.e. 10. It enables us to work much sconer after rains, insamuch as the water will pass down to the level of the drains much sconer than it will soak away in an undrained, recoming sour; because the water when the surface of the score when the surface of the action when the surface of the score of the score water will pass down to the level of the drains much sconer than it will soak away in an undrained net will pass down t

removed by slow evaporation from the surface of the ground. 1'. It prevents land from becoming sour; be-cause the acids which result from the decay of organic matter, in the presence of too much moisture, are not formed in the more healthy decomposition which takes place in a sufficient. If dry and well well-aerated soil. 12. It lessens the formation of a crust on the surface of the soil after rains in hot weather. When water, having mineral matters in sola-tion, is drawn up from the lower soil, it deposits them, at the point of evaporation, at the surface, often forming a hard crust, which is a complete shield, to prevent the admission of air with its fertilizing gases and water vapor. In propor-tion to the completeness with which the water of rains is removed from below, do we lessen the evaporation by which this crust is o largely formed. [To be Continued.]

[To be Continued.]

The Inverness Gacile Society.

The inverness Gaelle Society. The annual dinner of the Gaelic Society of Inverness was held on Tuesday in the Waver.v Hotel-Mr. Lachian MacDonald of Skaebost, chief of the society, presided, and wassupported by Sir Kenneth S Mackenzie of Gairloch and Captain Chisholm of Glassburn. There was a large attendance. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening. "Success to the Gaelic Society of Inverness," congratutated the mem-bers on the publication of the eighth volume of the society s translations, which showed that a great deal of labor and research had been ex-pended on it. (Applause) This volume showed that the Celtic fire burned with as great ardour as ever. Considering that they as a society had Dended on it. (Applause) This volume showed that the Celtic fire burned with as great ardour as ever. Considering that they as a society had a progated to themselves the right of vieving the Highlander in his various aspects, and that they had seen him as a crofter and in his various other social occupations, to-night he thought it would not be out of place to have a clance at him as he might appear as a soldier. Immediately after the rising of 1745-6, when as a people, the Highlanders were conquered, dis-armed, and, he might say, undressed, everybody though the military spirit had been entirely crushed out of the residue of the people. But what were the facts. Only a dozen years after that, when Pitt called on the country, how did the Highlanders responded. In the Highlands, regimout after regiment was raised, till in a period of 40 years the High-anders had contri-buted between 40 and 50 regiments, which hiad greatly assisted to ecountry in maintaining her own among European nations, and enabled the Empire to extend her boundaries in every quarter of the globe-(cheers) which really meant the extension of civilization, the exten-sion of Christianity, the extension of good government, and numerous other blessings be-sides. (Applause, No one g'orled in the gallant deeds of our ancestors more than he did; but in contrasting the past with the present he must say that he thought that they had now among the set of the past with the present he must say that he thought that they had now among

The "Glasgow Diamonds."

PAILURE OF MR. M'TEAR'S EXPERIMENTS. Mr. James M'Tear, of St. Bollox, published a letter, from which we take the following extracts :--- In my note, dated 1st linst, I asked that the scientific world should suspend its judgment regarding my announcement that I had been successful in obtaining crystalline forms of carbon" until after the interview which Mr. Maske-lyne had fixed for the 6th inst., and more ample evidence had been laid before them. Our interview had taken place, and a fresh investigation of the nature of the crystalline substance has been completed, after a series of experiments which have occupied four days, and I now feel it to be my duty, both to Mr. Maskelyne and myself, say that the crystalline substance to which I believed to be carbon in that condition is not so; but, that while it very strongly resembles Brazilian boart or Other kinds are diamond dust, it consists almost entirely of larger profits. of silica, alumni, and a small amount of magnesia, as well as a small residue insoluble in hydrofineric acid, even after the action had been prolonged over 48 hours. This residue fused with caustic soda still contained a very few minute crystaline forms and particles of what we assume to be carbon in some graphitic form, which burns away on the appli-cation of a strong heat. This latter residue I trust still further to examine, when I shall have obtained a large quantity of ma-terial on which to work. It is at the same time due to myself to explain that the theory upon which my experiments were based with the view of obtaining carbon in its crystalline modification is by no means unsound or even shaken by the non-success of the recent experiments. I have Mr. Maskelyne's authority to state that he thinks it far from improbable that by some modification of these experiments the desired result may yet be obtained, and he encourages me to go on in the line of enquiry I had mapped out for myself. Working on what I yet consider a perfectly sound theory, and with materials usually considered to be beyond suspicion of impurity, I ob-tained a crystalline substance which is so like diamond dust in appearance, even under a high power of the microscope, as to deceive even experts. It resisted the action of acids and strong alkaline solutions, as well as a high degree of heat, and at least a portion of it is hard enough not only to cut glass, but to scratch sapphire, ruby and some other gems, not excepting even the diamond itself. The effects produced on exposing the particle to the electric discharge in a vacuous tube (an experiment kindly tried for me by my friend Mr. Crookes F.R.S, the well-known chemist) is so similar in appearance to that produced by the Brazilian diamond or even " boart," the crystals glowing or phosphorescing with the most beautiful colors, such as pale blue, orange, apricot, and yellowish green, that Mr. Crooker

 between the matched by the control of Dublin Mansion House Committee is very COLLEGE OF OTTAWA forced emigration, which he exdects as the results of the suffering through which our we give both sides of this unpleasant con-troversy as far as we can so that our readers may judge for themselves as to its merits. The scope of Mr. Parnell's work is broader, deeper and nobler than that of the people who are simply aiming to appease the hunger and clothe the bodies of the suffering and starv-ing. It is his desire and purpose not only to lands in Ireland prevent a recurrence of the ills which now affect his people. As a reformer, Mr Parnell appears to con-fine himself strictly to one question. He has apparently never inquired whether there may not be other reasons besides the odicus and cruel tyranny of land monopoly back of th-poverty, ignorance and suffering of the Irish people. In this respect he has the instinct of a true reformer. He has fixed his ere upon what in his judgment is the greatest existing ovil, and seeks the abolition of that alone. But we havo no reason to be lieve that if every man in Ireland had s farm to-morrow Ireland would imme-diately become p:csp rous and happy. Her diately become p:csp rous and happy. Her peasantry, partly through the poverty enforced by the oppression of many landlords and partly from other causes still operative, need to be enlightened by education and emancipated from every other form of op-

greatly benefitted by it. This valuable medi-cine is endorsed and prescribed by the leac-ing physicians and should be used in every family. Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recom-

mended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beve-rage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocos is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Govern-ment analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake

11-G

Drive out the Traitor I

Unless the original cause of any given discase be removed, there is no successful way of obtaining a permanent cure. On the removal of the original cause, perhaps in nine cases out of ten, nature will reassert herself and cure the sick man. Ladies suffer from a variety of ailments, resulting from nervous-ness, which is itself the truit of indigestion. Our English ladies are, on the whole, among the best walkers, but there are thousands in city homes who will not take sufficient exercise. They eat offending food and suffer the trouble, which, in most cases, is the stomach; by the use of that standard medicine, DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which give relief at once, the liver secretes healthily, the headaches vanish, the system being cleansed, is built up, and a cure is wrought. Try them and you will find them all that they claim to be, the best medicine of the age. They are to be found everywhere in the Dominion.

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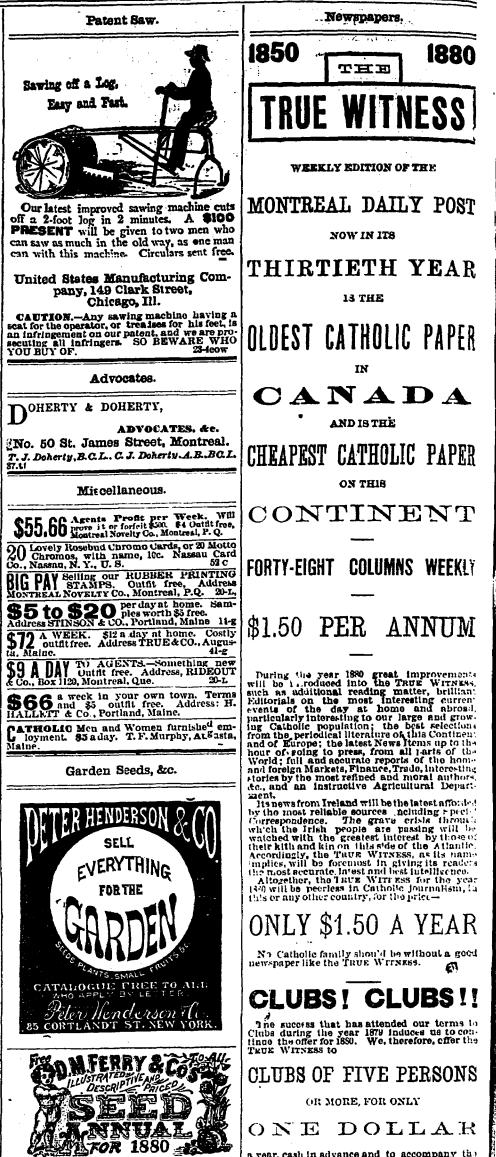
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1-tf.



The same action takes place in the soil. When the evaporation of its water is rapidly going on, by the aid of the sun and wind, heat is ubstract-ed and the soil becomes cold. If the water of the soil is mainly removed by draining, there is comparatively little to be evaporated, and com-paratively little heat is taken away-probably not more than is received from the atmosphere, [3.] This cooling of the soil, by the evaporation of its water, greatly retards the growth of crops, and the fact that draining lesses evaporat on is one of the strongest arguments in favor of its adoption. An idea may be formed of the amount of heat taken from the soil in this way, from the fact that, in midsummer, twenty-five hogsheads of water may be evaporated from a single acre in twelve hours.

of water may be evaporated from a single acre in twelve hours. I greatly facilitates the chemical action by which the constituents of the soil are prepared for the use of platts, and by which its mechan ical texture is improved. Ordinary soils con-tain roots and other organic matters, and the various minerals which aid, directly or indirect-ly, in the nutrition of plants. B-fore the roots, etc., which have been left in the soil by a pre-vious crop, can become useful to a new growth they must undergo the process of decay, which is a low combustion, requiring the action of stmosphe is air. In a soil saturated with water, this decay cannot take place. It proceeds must actively in theoroghy drained land, while in land which is often too wet, it is gra signerar-ed. The mineral constituents of plants can be taken up by roots only it solution of water, which can dissolve them only from the surfaces of the particles of the soil, and usually only after they baye undergone a chemical change from the post. Then can cassorve them only from the surfaces of the particles of the soil, and usually only after they have undergone a chemical change from exponent to the air and moisture. The more receive air is admitted into the soil, the more resily will the coarser particles be disintegrated. Thus, exposing: more surface, and the more really will the exposed portions be prepared for the dissolving of their fortilizing ingredients. These chemical changes also greatly improve the mechanical condition of the soil, tending to make it more light and finble, and, both from its greater, fineness and from the increased amount of its decayed organic matter, to conduce it more readily to absorb fertilizing gases. (2) from the air and from rains, and to condense the watery varor of the atmosphere in dry it weather, (1,)

The following extract from a sermon preached by Sydney Smith to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on her accession to the throne is, thinks London Truth, worthy of recalling :-- " Extinguish in your heart the fiendish love of military glory from which your ser does not necessarily exempt you, and to which the wickedness of flatterers may urge you. Say upon your death bed, 'I have made few crphans in my reign ; I have made few widows. My object has been peace. I have used all the might of my character and all the power of my situation to check the irascible passions of mankind and turn them to the arts of honest industry."

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demand paired from every other form of oppression. The free schools, especially, hard as she had been toward Ireland in many other respects has in 1270, 3535 per thous less jours
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The Jurymen Disagree and are Dis charged.

A despatch from Aylmer announces that the jury in the Oka case have been discharged as they could not agree on a verdict. The members of the jury had been deliberating for twenty-four hours, but, as the two different religious sections of the jury could not reconcile their views, the only alternative was to discharge them. This case, so far, has cost the country over \$3,000, and, as twelve other prisoners remain to be tried on the same charge, a slight computation will give the reader an idea of the expense.

The Cry of Irish Distress.

There is no longer any room for doubt as to the wide extent and appalling severity of the distress in Ireland from impending starvation. Famine is already devouring its victims, and fevers, the consequence of insufficient lood, are hastening its terrible work. What is already witnessed is but the beginning of a calamity which will rapidly extend with the exhaustion of the limited means of sustenance afforded by the last harvest.

The proofs of extreme distress have been multiplying and thickening during the last six weeks like a constantly blackening cloud which hangs as a pall over the Emerald Isle. But comparatively little was known in de-tail, and the people of this country had no adequate conception of the magnitude of the impending calamity or of the immense scale of the contributions which are needed for immediate and prospective relief. The Herald has undertaken to supply this deficiency of exact and detailed knowledge. It has kept its agents actively employed in Ireland since the famine threatened to be serious with a view to measure its extent and enable the benevoleut in all countries, and especially in the United States, to act intelligently in proportioning their aid and efforts to the exigency.

There are more than three hundred thou.

ple from death by starvation. If anything is left over it shall go to an emigration fund, have responded to the uttermost, humanity may still be shocked and sickened by the cries of the perishing. A million of dollars would be a miserably inadequate sum to be raised in America for an exigency of such magnitude. Distributed among the three hundred thousand sufferers, a million would give only three dollars and thirty-three cents to each, which would not be more than two weeks subsistence, whereas the sufferers must

to the British Government; its only purpose

is to do what it can to save a wretched peo-

be kept alive by charity for several months, or until the next harvest. It pains us to enter into such details, but in what other way can we impress upon the public the necessity for large supplies? Any individual sub-scription is a bagatelle in comparison with the demands of the situation. We therefore exhort the American people to give freely raise the dead, but timely relief will rescue the dying.

the amounts of its subscription will be ready at once.

There is no time to be lost when one-third of a million of people are crying for bread. the coolest. Not having time to read it just We hope all Americans will join heartily in a then, I wrapped it round a small flask which movement for the relief of so many famishing I carry with me in case of accidents; but, people. We plead with Irishmen to bury, or last night, while shivering in my bunk, I at least postpone, their differences, and join heart and soul for the relief of suffering which knows but a description of such a locality they are best qualified to understand. might have a tendency to warm me. And it Let every man whose sympathies are had. Before I had read two pages I perstirred constitute himself a collector and forward subscriptions. A large of our population consists of part Irishmen by birth or parentage, and the prosperity of our country has been built up by immigrant Irish labor. Multitudes of the people who are starving are near relatives of our own citizens, and it would be a disgrace bad an uncle of the name of Jerry O'Regan to look on coldly while they perish by the (and may have yet, for all I know to the con-most piteous of all deaths. Look at our termost piteous of all deaths. Look at our ter-rible tables and judge whether this carnest He was one of the leaders of inferior rank, appeal is not justified by the situation. No and as his intentions were known to be true man or true woman should be deaf to honestly hostile to British connection in any the despairing cry, "For God's sake send us bread or money "-N.Y. Herald

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN, ESQUIRE.

sand people in Ireland who are in imminent danger of perishing with hunger. This is I am obliged to you for inserting my letter not a random estimate hastily inferred from your valuable paper, but at the same time flying rumors, but the result of diligent and l object to the prefix " mister" to my name. The O'Regans sprang from one of the most il. aithful inquiries in every part of the afflicted lustrious families in Ireland, and though their | was soon wrapped in slumber. After an districts. We give the data on which our conclusions rest, in order that everybody may fortunes are fallen, the last of the hitsorie race is at least in a position to demand the title | the cold, and after shaking himself started examine thom and see that we are dealing of Esquire, though he does handle a shovel on sincerely with those whose aid we solicit. We have gone over Ireland county by county, the Lachine canal. But, leaving questions of pedigree altogether aside, why should I be after him and asked for refreshments, which singled out especially from the five millions were as a matter of cource at once placed on and town by town or parish by parish in each [county, stating the number of the suffering in composing the population of Canada, and the table with a still dandy of punch to be-insulter with such a miserable word as " mis-gin with. He had just finished smacking his each place, with occasional side remarks quoted from our informants which Every one that I know of is styled touch local peculiarities in the situater ?" These remarks are a mere Esquire. Is this not the age of progress and general enlightenment in which every man is that the horse police were coming across the agentleman and every woman a lady? The fields. "Go" said the farmer, "and stick bired girl in my boarding house told me that repetition of words spoken to our correspondents, but they are deeply affecting, as betokening the despondency which is overtaking many hearts. "Many of my people will be dead and buried before help will arkerself and another lady were going to the till those devils have gone." Uncle Jerry theatre on Monday with two gentlemen of had just time to obey when in came the their acquaintance. This same girl has i devils " and demanded food for themselves rive," is the piercing note of anguish from their acquaintance. This same girl has i covils " and demanded food for themselves Kilkeran. Ewo of my people died last week a sthetic tastes—as, indeed, which of us has and food for the horses, at the same time ennot in a degree ? She is at present wading quiring if such and such a man (describing from starvation," is the mean from another from starvation," is the mean from another locality. "How we can tide over the next six months God only knows," is the despair-ing utterance from Mallow and Cork. "No language can describe the distress," is the testimony from Shankin in Cork. "For God's testimony from Shankin in Cork. " For God's Rocky Mountains." " The headless horseman sake, give us money or food," is the thrilling of the Rio Grande, or the duel a l'outrance." devoured poor Jerry's supper and sniffed in a While reading the last named terrific romance | lamacholy manner at the empty tumbler cry of fear and agony from Foxford, in Mayo. In parts of Limerick county "many she holds the book in one hand and cooks the sergeant went straight to the people have been living on turnips for weeks." the sausage or makes up the bed with the hay rick and with his sharp sabre

melancholy fate, and wipe their eyes with a twenty pound handkerchief while listening to *Il Troratone* at the Italian Opera. But Parnell, the fool, has destroyed all this, and but our fear is that after generous impulses | now the probabilities are that the wretched men who might have made an immortal name for themselves will live and grow fat, and have farms of their own in pepetuity, or like us, laborers on the Lachine Canal, become esthetic, that is if fatness and and estheticism can be united in one man. I myself, for instance, am fat, but not æsthetic, while Mr. Moylen, my partner, is æsthetic, but not fat. Du meliora. Raili cum witchum pickaxibus

The weather has been intensely cold here

this week, and your correspondent suffered considerably, especially at night. I tried all methods known to science to keep myseef warm, and failed, but at length I hit upon an excellent plan which had the desired effect. A colporteur was around here last month distributing tracts, and as I never refuse anything but Government situations I accepted and give before it is too late. We cannot one called "Hell opened to Christians." It was written by the Revd. Zerobabel Smudge, and was elaborately illustrated. The The Herald deems it important to state that principal engraving represented an uely different kinds of liquids, of which lead was had. Before I had read two pages I per-spired, and before I got to the fourth I had to open the windows. Then I fell back on my pillow and slept like a babe. It is a valuable tract, and I intend keeping it for-ever. A_{μ} ropos des bottes, it is a mistake to suppose that the weather in Ireland is not sometimes colder even than in Canada. 1 shape, and in favor of the establishment of an Irish Republic, the Castle had its vulture glance tixed upon him. When the men who had assembled under the late John O'Makoney at the Galtees dispersed to their homes. seeing the utter futility of their schemes, Uncle Jerry made for Castleconnell across the country, but found he was pursued by a squad of horse policemen. Thoroughly acquainted with the lie of the country as he was, he dodged the poelers all day and when night came on he threw himself utterly exhausted behind a hedge and hour or two, however, he was awakened by for a farm house he observed not far off. He explained his case, told them the police were gin with. He had just finished smacking his lips after swallowing the delicious beverage when in rushed a hired man with the nows From ope town in Galway county we learn other, an creatic manner of performing house-that "in three weeks there will be three hold duties, which explains why at times we pose, and when their horses were fed off they hundred more families starving." A gentle- find numerous pieces of wool in the plate and started. In the morning the honest farmer which was placed on a table in front of a "Snubby May," owing to a peculiarity in her nasal organ which has an elevating tendency. the floor. Now, I would like to impress on Atabella is very sarcastic. She is asthetic in | the minds of the readers of the Post that the her taste, cynical in her religious belief, and O'Regans are famous for their presence of thinks a surdonic face the handsomest in mind, and my uncle realized his position is a young gentlement of her acquaintance. She second. Instead, therefore, of sighing or sometimes grows melancholy, after scraping a lamenting, he stooped down and groped for his head, which having become possessed of, is worth living? Am I right in saying this he walked out into the still freezing atmosis an age of progress, evolution and general en- phere, placed it in its proper position, vein over vein, and artery over artery, with maruniverse was at some remote period a mass of vellous precision, and stood without motion hot nebulous matter and that when it cooled until it was as firmly frozen on as if nothing again in an instant. He left Ireland next day, and went to live in Labrador, where he would not be likely to be troubled with a cable will, in the misty future, be endowed thaw. If any one doubts the truth of this with life and motion, and become a serpent little anecdote, all I can say is that it can be three thousand miles in length. Indeed it verified to this day by lots of people in I deem it a duty to state that Mr.----, of this county, had his right lung seriously affected with tubercular deposit, accompanied Parnell is mad. I always expected this, so that I am not much disappointed. Who other than a raving lunatic could for whole use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites weeks and months stay the march of the seems to have arrested the progress of the disglorious Builish Constitution, until it grew ease almost immediately, the hemorchage has not returned, his appetite is excellent, and be is able to attend to his business as usual,



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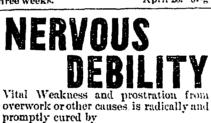


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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cares SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fall.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B .- Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of II and 4. or by letter. 181 Wf g

man in Mayo county declares :- "I am a morsels of sausages sticking to the blankets. | went out and awoke my uncle for breakfast, prisoner in my own house, because I cannot

The present name of this remarkable young bear to hear the stories of the hundreds who surround it, and 1 am powerless to give." These thrilling cies of distress, which are informs me she was formerly known as utterable astonishment and horror of all pre-justified by our careful and exhaustive "Snubby May," owing to a peculiarity in her sent, his head rolled off his shoulders on to statistics, must not fall on heedless ears. A

crisis has come which appeals to the common heart of mankind. It would be a blot on the civilization of the world, a disgrace to its Christianity, a stigma upon human nature, it those poor, wretched sufferer ; were permitted to starve when granaries are teeming with pot generally, and asks herself seriously if lite food, when ships are lying idle in many har-bors, when untold sums of money are daily expended for luxuries and superfluities. Let lightenment? We are all aware now that the the rich give out of their economy, the frugal poor from the promptings of willing hearts which have at some time felt want or the fear down worlds were formed and the law of had happened. It seems that while the of it, and whose modest contributions, like evolution was begun. We know that through Police Sergeant had been hacking at the hay the widow's mite, will be the most blessed of this law of evolution if a horsehair he with one sweep ran his sword through the all in returns of happiness to the giver. be placed in a pond it will in time neck of my relative, but so tightly was be

all in returns of happiness to the giver. The Herald in making this appeal to the become a worm, a snake or even wedged in the rick that the blow had not dis-benevolent, deems it fitting to set an example a serpent, but as it takes a few placed the head, and the frost froze it on which will be taken as a proof of its sincerity. | million years to evolve a boa constructor, we have to take the scientists for gospel in The Herald therefore opens to-day a subscripthat respect. I have an idea that the Atlantic tion for Ilish relief, heading it with the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. It solicits other people to give in proportion to their willingness and their means. It will receive three thousand miles in length. Indeed it verified to th is at the present time capable of talling more Castleconnell. subscriptions for any amount down to twentyinfernal lies than the varmint that told our five cents, carefully publishing the name and great Mother Eve such bouncers in the residence of every subscriber, and, when de-Garden of Eden. sired, the place of his former residence in Ire-

land, that the people relieved may know to whom they are indebted. We shall feel This reminds me that poor Charles Stewart a particular pleasure in recording small subscriptions from those who can af-ford to give but little. Every twenty thousand five dollar subscriptions, every almost contented to go-as-it-pleased, or rather to go as he pleased? Who but a born imbehundred thousand one dollar subscrip-tions, and every tour hundred thousand twenty-five cent subscriptions will equal our cile could advise poor tenants to so outrage own, and will be more soothing to the sufthe beneficent laws of political economy as to feed themselves and their families before paying their rent? I am none of your howlferers as expressing a large amount of active sympathy, the interest and kindness of the ing radicals who go round telling people that givers enhancing the value of the gift, and those giving out of their poverty affording the truest evidence that their hearts are touched. It will give us peculiar satisfac-tion to find small subscriptions pouring nature planted a love of offspring and an inplainest language that they were born to bottle. Sold by druggists generally.—Kenton delve and toil, and if necessary lie County (Ku.) Democratic forward in a steady and abundant stream. How small are the means of any individual down in the ditch and die in order that the in comparison with the collective means of people in moderate circumstances! This was

landlords, live they in London or Paris, might erified by the great success of popular loans keep a stud of racers, a pack of hounds and a in France many years ago. We place our beautiful steam yacht. I might illustrate main reliance for efficient aid to the Irish this by pointing to that noble bird called the goose. The goose is born and fattened and killed for the benefit of man, as worms and sufferers on small contributions from a wide area sent by multitudes who can do but little, other insects are born and killed for the but freely give what they can spare. Great rivers are formed from the small fountains benefit of the goose, and yot does she comwhich feebly ooze ont of the soil and the small rills and rivulets of a wide expanse of plain when Christmas draws usar and her neck is dislocated? It may be objected that a territory. There is needed a larger stream for them to run into, and this we hope to see goose and a man are different, but to this I answer so are a man and a landlord, and there is as much difference between a peasant supplied by generous subscriptions from the

who pays his rent and the aristocrat who receives it as between a goose and a peasant other streets who use it on their tables as If Parnell were same he would say to the luxury wine. For the convenience of poor The Herald will not only acknowledge every contribution received down to the limit of a quarter of a dollar, but it will be equally tenants, "Pay your rents, my friends; it is sweet to die for one's betters. The future exact and minute in accounting for the exwill do you justice, historians will describe with graphic pen how, like the honest, simple souls you were, you marched straight penditure of the fund. It will pay over all sums received to a respectable and efficient to the agent, threw down your little pile, and prove that our altar wine is not sold as pure lief of actual want. The Herald has no poli- then went and committed suicide. High bred as it is imported. Court & Co., 245 Notre tical aim; it intends no reproach or affront ladies will weep tears of compassion over your Dame street, Montreal.

A. SMITH, M.D., Campbelltown, N.B.

WHAT A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY is Perry DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the remedy for horses with colic. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst man. She has done no such thing. On the cases : and for sprains, galls, &c., it never fails contrary, nature has informed the tenants in ______ty it once. Directious accompany each

STRATFORD, ONT., Aug. 1, 1874.

Having become almost entirely cured of extreme debility through the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I feel it but just to put the fact on record. My case had resisted all other Medicines, but succumbed to three bottles of Fellows Hypophosphites.

CHAS. II, ROBERTSON.

The advertising of our Altar Wine has met with very great success; we have now aristocratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price as usual, \$1.50 per gallou. Readers of the Post please tell your friends to buy the paper 17-g-cow.

committee for immediate distribution. It en-gages to see that every dollar goes to the re-- **1**}-

prosperous classes.

PERSONAL .- The health of Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., which has been seriously affected during the past week, we are happy to say, is gradually improving.

POSTERS.

8

-A little boy's remark in school, at Pottsville, Ind., that he knew a good way to kill babies, which was by throwing them out of the window, led to the discovery of a childmurder.

-The German papers complain that an enormous amount of tobacco has been smuggled across the German frontier by an organized band, the members of which are principally Dutchmen.

-A Mr. Harris, formerly of Preston, England, has left that town \$1,250,000 for educational purposes, and \$500,000 to what is known as the Queen Anne's Bounty Fund for aiding poor clergy.

-The London Standard proposes a lottery under the sanction of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, for the relief of Irish distress. The proposition meets with favor from several other quarters.

-Jacob Freeze, for whom Lincoln requested an appointment as Colonel of a colored regiment, "regardless of whether he can tell the exact shade of Julius Cæsar's hair," is now in a State prison for embezzlement.

-Mr. O'Connor Power, M. P. for Mayo, and for two seasons a lecturerer here, has passed his legal examination and been called to the English bar. He is the fourth Home Rule member who has selected England for his residence.

-The Pope is said to have commissioned Father Ballerini, a Jesuit, to examine the dispute between the Roman Catholic Bishops in England and the religious orders domiciled in that country. The religious orders dispute the claim of the Bishops to supreme authority in their diocese.

-Charles Jones, a third owner of a Lead-ville mine worth \$1,000,000, dicd without making a will. A lawyer, taking advantage of a small mortgage, got fraudulent posses-sion of the property; but some miners discovered the scheme, and have found heirs in a poverty-stricken Vermont family.

-A London paper, in tracing the mode in which 122 of the titled familles of England have acquired lands, states that scarcely a dozen of the number got them by professional or commercial pursuits. The writer asserts that not one-tenth of the 5,500,000 acres possessed by the 122 was acquired for value received.

-Aaron Barnes of Independence, Icwa, was advised to go to the poor house, as he was old, infirm and destitute; but he said, "I'll die first," and hobbled away from the village store toward his lonely shanty. He was not seen after that for a week and was found dead, from hunger and cold, by a messenger who brought the news that his claim for \$1,600 pension money had been allowed.

-At Crugawn, Mayo, Ireland, when a process server, aided by 100 police, attempted last month to serve notice of ejectment, his progress was arrested by 300 women, armed with heavy sticks. The women were remonstrated with, but all arguments failed. At length the police forced their way through, with fixed bayonets, several of the women receiving thrusts, and reached the house where crowd of women opposed, and several were signce. wounded; the process was, however, served.

-Mr. and Mrs. Holberg made it lively for four burglars at Cambridgeport, Mass. Holberg caught up a hatchet when he heard the robbers in the house and chased two of them into the street. Mrs. Holberg locked the two in a room, and yelled "Murder!" until they jumped from a window fifteen feet to the ground. One was hurt by the fall, and could not run away. Meanwhile, Holberg

vit is now stated that shares in the Edison

-The Quebec Gas Company have declared a dividend of 31 per cent. for the current half year.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending January 30, were \$79,459.19, compared with \$89,023.40 for the corresponding week of 1879, a decrease of \$9,564.21.

-The Midland Bailway return of traffic for the week ending January 21st, 1880, and the corresponding week of 1879 shows :-- Passengers, \$1,131.18; freight, \$1,828.65; mails and sundries, \$241.76; total, \$3,201.59. For 1879, total, \$3,077.07. Increase, \$124.52.

-The Customs returns of Belleville, Ont., for January, compare as follows with those for the same month of the preceding year :--Imports, 1880, value, \$13,976; duty, \$2,-957, 23. 1879-Value, \$11,263; duty, \$2,-755 64. Exports, 1880, \$13,976; 1879, \$2, 405, showing an increase of \$11,351.

The Customs receipts at Montreal during January were \$359,914 42, against \$356,-389 29 in January, 1879, an increase of \$3,525 13. Since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1st, the amounts compare as follows :---1878-9. 1879-80.

Prev. 6 months	. 1,902,784 71	2,378,392 27
T	\$2,259,174 00	\$2,748,186 69

Increase \$489,012 69 -The Pullman Palace ('ar Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Febru-ary 16.

-The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Rall way for the week ending January 31st, com-pared with the corresponding week of 1679,

were	1880	1879
Passengers, mail and expres freight Freight and live stock	s .\$41,742 . 158, 305	\$36,456 150,051
Total Increase	. 200,027	186,567 \$13,520
Following is the stater of the St. John (N.B.) Savi Deposits Stock. Payments Appended is a comparative	ngs Banl	5 : 87,609 00 9,200 00
year : Deposits, 1873. Deposits, 1879. Ftock in 1878. Stock in 1879. Withdrawals in 1878. Withdrawals in 1878.		1,151,859 08 909,090 00 190,300 00 93,900 00 ,183,009 78 861,841 71

Business Troubles.

Henri Boney has been attached by Victor Olvion for \$368 80. L. J. Lajoie, assignee. A demand of assignment has been made upon A. P. Macdonald, contractor, for \$846.04

by David H. Henderson. A writ of attachment for \$208 against Louis Berthiaume has been issued by D. Harrault. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Joseph A. J. Craig, cabinet maker, &c., Mr. P. S. Ross, assignee.

A concurrent writ of attachment has been issued against Robert Forsyth by the Consolidated Bank of Canada for \$2,888. William S. Creighton, assignee, Halifax.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Albert E. Kemp, at the instance of the process was to be served. Here, again, a Robert Kemp, for \$500. Hugh A. Bain, as-

A writ of attachment has been issued against Alexander Prefontaine, baker, Belwil, for \$685, by La Banque Jacques Cartier. L. A. Clobensky, assignee.

The following writs were to day issued :-Against John Findlay at the instance of the Hon. Adam Pope et al for S226.70; J. M. M. Daff, assignee. Against Ernest Morice in favor of John Kay; amount \$320.25; L. J. Lajoie, assignee. A wit was also issued in favor of Thomas jurdett against Edman Brown for \$201.75; A Evana assignee J. B. Cartwright *et al.* 3575 Burdett against Edman Brown for \$201.75; T. A. Evans, assignce. J. B. Cartwright et al., caused a writ to be made out against William L. Thompson and William C. Buckley (Thompson & Buckley), for \$249.12; L. G. Fatt, assignce.

and are generally reported about up to the Electric Light Company cannot be bought at any figure. DBUGS AND CHEMICALS.-Business in this branch has continued generally quiet.

Orders from country dealers for general drugs are being received by our wholesale houses pretty freely, for the time of year, but in heavy chemicals there is not much movement reported, and prices are nominally unchanged. The feeling among English manufacturers remains very firm.

FURS .- There are very few raw furs coming to market now, and there is very little business doing in them. The large London spring sales will take place at Mincing Lane on the 20th inst., nearly one month earlier than usual. Tnese sales always regulate prices here for the spring and summer trade, and no change in prices or activity in the trade will likely be witnessed until after the above-named date

GROCERIES-Trade is uniformly dull, and the market is practically unchanged from its position at our last reference. The month of January is usually a dull period in this line, and this year it has been especially so. Travellers report that country dealers are merely " buying from hand to mouth," and they have seldom experienced business on the road so dull as during the past month. The prospects for an improvement towards spring, however, are fairly good. Teas.—The demand 359.914 42 is inactive, and the market during the past week has been easier; sales were light. Japans may be quoted from 1c to 2c lower for nearly all grades; prices range from 30c to 55c; some round lots of medium Japans have changed hands within the last couple of days, but the prices have not transpired. Black teas are quoted at 29c to 35c for low grades, and 37c to 65c for good to extra choice. For Sugars the market is also a shade easier: prices show a decline of probably ic as compared with those of last Tuesday. Granulated is quoted at 10c to 101c; yellows at 8c to 91c; and raw at 7; c to 84c. Sales are slow and generally for small lots. Fruits are dull and unchanged; Valencia raisins are scarce, and held at 7 c to 8 c, the inside figure being for round lots, and the outside rate for small parcels. Malaga and layers are dull and unchanged. Currants steady; almonds steady and firm. *Molasses*—There is some little enquiry, and prices are fairly firm : we quote Barbadoes at 35c to 39c, and Trinidad at 30c to 34c. Syrups are dull; prices range from 40c to 60c. In rice there is not much movement; prices range from 41c to 54c. Spices dull and unchanged: pepper, 104c to 114c: cloves, 37c to 47c; nutmegs, ginger, and cassia unchanged. *Coffeex* are dull, without change in prices: Java, 26c to 30c ; Mocha, 30c to 34c ; and Jamaica, 19c to 21c. Remittances are reported fair.

BARDWARE AND IRON.-Trade has continued active in this market; there is a fair demand for all kinds of hardware, and prices, since our last reference, have remained fi m but unchanged. There was a slight decline for pig iron, in the English market, a few days ago, but the market has since more than recovered the decline, and is now very firm for all kinds. Remittances are reported

gocu	- C /
PIG IRON, per ton	
Gartsherrie	\$30 00 to
Summerlee	30 00
Langloan	
Eglipton	29 00
Calder No. 1	
Carnbroe	29 00
Hematite	35 00
BAR, per 100 lbs :	
Scotch and Staffordshire	275
Best do	
Sweden and Norway	4 50
Lowmoor and Bowling	
CANADA PLATES, per box	: :
Glamorgan	
Garth & Penn	
F. W. & Arrow	
Hallon	
TIN PLATES, & box-	
Charcoal, I.C.	
Bradley	
Charcoal, I.X.	
Charcoal, D.C.	

Remittances are reported fair.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Far-

\$1.75 to 2.00 per barrel, or 600 to 700 per bushel; paranips. 500 per bushel; beets, 350 to 400 per bushel; turnips. 600 per bag and 250 to 400 per bushel; celery. 250 to 360 per dozen; cabbage, 156 to 360 per dozen, or 40 per head; American lettice, \$1.30 per dozen, or 50 per head; American lettice, \$1.30 per dozen, or 57.56 to \$5.00 per bushel. FRUT:-Apples. \$2.00 to \$3.60 per barrel; lemons. 250 to 300 per dozen, or 57.56 to \$5.00 per case: Valencia cranges. \$5 to \$5.50 per case or 20c to 250 per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 400 per gallon; Californis winker pears at \$4.60 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

soc per galion; California winter pears at \$4.60
per box; grapes, Malaga, \$5.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.
GBAIN, WC.-Oats, 70c to 75c per bag; buck-wheat, \$50 to 50c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; corn-meal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; Corn, 75c to 80c per bush; Canadian corn, \$1.60; moalle, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; buckwheat flour, \$1.00 to \$1.70 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 3.0c per lb; 20 to 20 to 20 to 10 to \$1.75 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 3.0c per lb; Eastern Townships, thb, 200 to 22c. Freah eggs, 25c to 35c per dozen; packed do, 18c to 20 to 10c. Maple sugar, 8c to 32 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.75 per pair; ducks, tame, 60c to 800 per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.75 per pair; chickens 40 to 75c per pair; augulis, \$2 per dozen; prair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per bare; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per pair; black ducks, 60 to 75c per bare; pigeons, \$1.50 to 10c; Mare dozen; povers, \$2.00 per dozen; pair; chickens 40 to 75c per pair; solpe, \$3.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; pair; black ducks, 60 to 75c per bare; hares; flot to 10c; than, 00 to 10c; thare, 12c to 13c; freah sausages, 0c to 12c; pork, \$0 to 15c; tharm, 10c to 12c; strioin steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, so to 13c; freah sausages, 0c to 12c; bork, 50 to 5c; per set, 50 to 5c; per bares; stologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hoegs, \$6.50 to 4.50 per 10 per lb; bo; flor, bo; dressed heef, fore-quarters, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hind-quarters, \$4.50 to 5c; mackerel, of to 15c; mackerel, ot to 15c; mackerel, wheat, and the formed to 5c; mackerel, ot to 15c; mackerel, wheat, and the formed to 15c; mackerel, ot to 15c; mackerel, wheat, 5c; mackerel, wheat, 5c; mackerel, wheat, 5c; mackerel, wheat, 5c; macha suusages, 0 to 12c; mackerel, ot 15c; mackerel, w

to \$4.50; hind-quarters, \$1.00 to \$4.50; hind-quarters, \$1.00 to \$4.50; hind-quarters, \$1.00 to \$4.50; mackerel, Fish.-Haddock, \$6; codfish, \$6; mackerel, 24c jes ibassanddorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 24c per ib; lobsters, 10c do; percoh, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked cels, 25c to 40c per couple.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, February 9. The total receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles for the week ending yesterday included 15 carloads cattle, 2 cars hogs, and about 90 horses. The arrivals per the G.T.R. since Friday last were as follows:-John McKinnon, Guelph, 1 car cattle; F W Ritchings, Guelph, 1 car do; Adam Arm-strong, from the Don, 1 car do; W Morgan & Co., 1 car live hogs from Waterloo, and R J Hopper 1 car cattle from Brighton.

The offerings at St. Gabriel market this morning comprised only two or three carloads cattle, and nearly all were driven down to the lower market. The demand at the Point was very light, and scarcely any business was transacted there to-da?. On Saturday Fred. Ritchings, of Toronto, sold a carload of cattle at about ic per lb., live weight. This morning Mr. Kennedy, the American cuyer. purchased 7 head cattle from Sam Price at 5c per lb; they weighed altogether 11,750 lbs. Mr. Kennedy has now between 50 and 60 head cattle on hand ready for export.

AT VIGER MARKET

to-day the receipts were light, comprising only about 105 head cattle, of which 95 head were from St. Gabriel market, half-a-dozen lambs, and 5 calves. The quality of the beeves offering was rather better than during last week, but the demand was only moderate as Lenten season approaches, the demand 187 187 187 187 187 from butchers gradually falls off. The range of prices paid for cattle on this market to-day is from 3c to 4.1c per lb, live weight. The offerings included the following : Jas Eakins, Port Hope, 16 head of cattle ; J McKinnon, Guelph, 19 do; Mr Armstrong, 18 do; Louis De Lorme, 18 do, and N Taillefer, 4 do. Mr R J Hopper, of this city, also received a car of 20 head cattle this morning from Brighton, Ont; he sold 5 head at the Point at about \$33 each, and 3 head at Viger market for \$110. Mr McKinnon sold out his load at from \$34 to about \$50 each; he sold 8 head to A Rousseau at \$34 each. Mr O'Nelll, of Point St. Charles, sold a heifer for \$28, and Mr. Moffatt sold 2 fine cows to Mr. Beauchamp at \$46 each. J. B. Roy, trader, was selling cattle on commission for Mr.

WOOD-Retail prices per cord, delivered from the yard: Long maple, 34 feet, 35; long birch, 34 feet, 35 50; long beech, 3 feet, 35; long tam-arac, \$4 50; abort maple, 3 feet, 55 (abort birch, 3 feet, 55; abort beech, 5 feet, \$4 50; abort tamarac, 24 feet to 3 feet, 53 50; abort hemlock, 24 to 3 feet, \$5

Montreal Hay Market.

Owing doubtless to the heavy snow-storm throughout the country last Tuesday and consequent heavy roads, the receipts of hay and straw at the College street market this week have been considerably smaller than during last week. The total offerings comprised about 800 loads, of which only about 150 loads were straw. The qual-ity of the hay was, for the most part, inferior, and the demand during the week

has been only moderate. Prices are unchanged ; the best Timothy hay still commands a ready sale at \$7 to \$7 50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each, and common quali. ties are quoted at 4 50 and upwards. Straw still sells at \$2 to \$4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each, as to quality. The demand for pressed hay and straw continues dull, quoted at \$8 to \$9 per ton for hay, and \$4 to \$6 do for straw.

British Cattle Markets. FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22.

London.-Best beef, 81d@9d per lb; inferior and secondary, 63d@71d per lb. Best mutton, 94d@10d per lb; inferior and 1econdary, 6d@8d per lb. The weather has tended to assist the trade this morning, but the effect was little more than to give firmness to prices the demand all round being by no means brisk. The best supplies were but moderate in extent. The number of sheep perned exceeds the demand, and the very uneven condition of so large a proportion was also against

trade, which shows no improvement. LIVERPOOL .- Best beef, 81da81d per 1b inferior an i secondary, 6d@ 8d per 1b; mut-ton, 7d@10d per 1b. Prices were above 20s a head bigher for cattle. There was a good attendance and a large domand.

GLASGOW .-- Best beef, 8]d m8]d per lb. ; inferior and secondary, 61d@Sd per lb. Best mutton, 9d @91d per lb.; inferior and secondary, 6d@81d per lb. There was a number (largo) of cattle to day, many of them of firstrate quality. Demand for all kinds dullish and prices generally lower than last week. Of sheep there was a fair supply ; quality gener-ally good ; demand dullish. Prices-No alteration from last week.

IRELAND'S CATTLE EXPORTS .- According to the Dablin correspondent of the London Times, the exports of cattle during the past year shows a great decline of numbers (except of sheep) and prices, owing chiefly to the long continued depression of trade in England, which crippled the means of purchase on the part of the manufacturing popu-lation, and partly to the competition of Canada and the United States. The following were the shipments from all the Irish ports for the last five very

	use are ye			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	ligs.	Total.
5		917,979	493.6.8	1.976,915
6	666,328	656,+03	513,318	1,866,452
	649,441	630,774	5.85,427	1.865,612
	729,221	512,999	470,549	1.812,767
3		674,3.9	420,426	1,747,081

Electric Light.

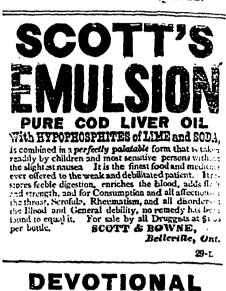
It has been thought that one of the chief advantages of the electric light lies in its com-parative safety. It does not explode like kerosene, nor can it ignite flying curtains like gas. Children and servants cannot get at the flame without breaking the globe that holds the reasons in which case the flame would go out. All this is comfortable to think of, and we suppose it is in substance trustworthy. But there is a bitter drop even in the honey of this cup. A fatal example is immediately at hand in proof. At a theatre in Birmingham, Armstrong. One calf changed hands at \$9, England, a Mr. Bruno, a musician, has just and the remainder sold at \$3 to 4 50 each. been killed on the spot by the machinery The six lambs were sold in one lot at \$29 50, of an electric light. The London Times gives

which were firm, owing to the non-arrivals of part of the herds and flocks due, as such de. lay prevented the supply from being above the demand. At Sixtieth street stock yards horned cattle sold at 8 d to 10 c per lb, weights 4 c to 3 c. At Harminus Cove yards prices were 6 c to 10 o per lb, weights 5 c to 111 cwt. From 54 to 57 1b has been allowed net; general sales on 56 lb net. Quality as above reported poor to fair, with a good top. Milch cows unchanged since Monday last. Meal-fed calves, quality coarse, sold at 21c to 4c per lb; bobs at 6c to 7c per lb; fair quality veals at 71c to 9c per lb. Sheep sold at 4c to 6go per 1b; lambs, 6gc to 7gc per 1b; ewes, 5 to 5 to 5 to per 1b; bucks, 4c per 1b mixed flocks of bucks and ewes, 5c per 1b. Live hogs not quoted. City dressed opened at 6]c to 6jc per lb. Market pigs, 6%c per lb.

The Buty of the Doctor.

No physician does justice to himself or his duty bis patient, disgusted at the thought of taking Cod Liver Oll, who does not prescribe Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll with the Hypophosphites of Limeaud Seda, as they know it is the most valuable combination of food and medicine for the Consumptive, Scrofalous or debilitated patient that has ever been discovered, at the same time it is perfectly agreeable to the taste.

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-AND-

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-FOR-

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-AND-

HOLY WEEK!

.60 .15 .37 1.50 ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.

Dissertations Appertaining to Eternal Life Instructions on the Commandments and THE FOLLOWING OF CHRIST, With Practical Reflections, and a Prayer at the end of each Chapter-Ciolh. 45c; Cloth. Red Edge, 65c; Roan. Gilt Edge. 85c; French Morocco, \$1.00; Turkey Morocco would have to be provided for .- New York

had chopped another considerably The two uninjured burglars then opened negotiations for the liberation of their captive comrades, offering to return the booty which they had and pay \$200 besides. Holberg accepted the terms and let them all go.

-Bishop Crinnor, of Hamilton, Ont., in sending a subscription for the relief of the Irish, writes to a local committee :--- "It is very humiliating for Irishmen to see their country coming so frequently before the world as a mendicant for alms, when even the worst year the country produces more than double the quantity of provisions that the double the quantity of provisions that the people could consume. This and condition arises from the unjust law which now exists between landlord and tenant. An exorbitant rent is exacted from the tenant and spent in a foreign land by the great majority of landlords, who have no sympathy for their tenants. We are told that the rights of property are sacred. Yes, but the preservation of a nation is still more sacred, and the Government that allows millions to suffer and starve for the aggrandizament of a few does not do its duty. Let us hope that this severe trial will produce some salutary remedy for this long standing evil."

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLECTRIC This peerloss remedy overcomes with equal lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers soll it. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Toronto, Ont.

NOTE.-Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, February 10.

Financial.

S There is no new feature to note in the local money market. The demand for accommodation at the banks continues quite moderate, while the amount of capital unemployed is large; rates of interest and discount are therefore easy, and nominally unchanged. Good lines of commercial paper are readily discounted | ceipts for the work were about 250 bris. pots, at 7 to 8 per cent, according to the name and date. Loans on collateral security are easily during the week have not indicated any obtained at 5 per cent on call, and 6 on time. | change in foreign markets. There is a small business doing in Sterling Exchange at 81 to 8% premium for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks, and 8] to 8] do over the counter. In New York the posted rates are steady at \$4831 for CO days, and \$4.86 for demand drafts. Currency drafts on New York are quiet and firm, at premium.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

At a recent meeting of the creditors of D. E. Jones et al., H. A. Bain was appointed as signee.

-Messrs. Mackay Brothers have taken out a writ of attachment against Messrs. Brown & Co., of the Recoilet House, for \$183.11. Mr. John Fair, assignee.

-Mr. John Brown, ten merchant, New York, formerly of Hamilton, Ont, has assigned. His estate shows a large surplus, which at present cannot be made available, but it is probable that his liabilities will eventually be paid in full.

changed, the market is the turn dearer. Sales

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

 Remittances are reported fair.

 Sole, No. 1, B. A., per lb
 0 28
 0 27

 Do. No. 2 R. A., Do.
 0 26
 0 27

 Buffalo Sole, No. 1.
 0 23
 0 24

 Ibo. No. 2 R. A., Do.
 0 26
 0 27

 Buffalo Sole, No. 1.
 0 23
 0 24

 Ibo. do. No 2.
 0 22
 0 23

 Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1.
 0 26
 0 31

 Waxed Upper, light & mediuma.
 0 38
 0 42

 Do. do. hcavy.
 0 36
 0 44

 Grained Upper, light.
 0 36
 0 42

 Splits, large.
 0 23
 0 27

 Calf, Z to 36 lbs., per ib.
 0 35
 0 65

 Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per ib.
 0 45
 0 55

 Sheepskin Linings.
 0 20
 0 32

 Hurness
 0 20
 0 32
 0 32

 Buff Cow.
 per foot.
 0 14
 0 17

 Renamiled Cow.
 do
 16
 17

 Patent Cow.
 do
 0 33
 0 17

 Rought Leather.
 do
 0 33
 0 17

 There has been scarcely any change effected in the business situation here since our last On does the business thoroughly. A single reference. The distribution of general mer-bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. chandlise gradually increases as the season advances, and, on the whole, nothing has occertainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation curred to make doubtful our previous of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, predictions of a good, healthy spring trade being done in this city in nearly all branches. dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken in-wardly with as much safety as it is applied it is generally because they were a short time ago advanced to a point which is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes, has interfered with the consumption. Sores, excontations and abrasions of the skin | In a few other lines values still show a stiff ening tendency, but are not likely, we think, to reach an extreme point. Breadstuffs and provisions still remain very inactive here, and prices are easy.

		J			•
1.20	Superior Extra Extra Superfine	\$0 10	0	6	2
1 [D	Extra Superfine	695	Ø	6	0
E.	Fancy	n 1)(1	Ö	Ū	Ō
Li i	Spring Extra, new ground	5 80	ø	Ó	Ū,
		5 55	Ø	5	6
e.	Strong Eakers.	6 10	ō.	6	4
	Fine	5 10	õ	ä	$\tilde{2}$
10.	Middlings	4 40	ö	4	
	Pollards	0.00	ō	ō	
local	Untario Bags.	2 80	ō	ž	
	City Bags (delivered)	3 20	ō	-S	
oda-	Os'meal, Ontarlo	4 50	ä	ŭ	
	(Common)	3 43	-	ä	

010 but we quote prices at \$4 25 to 5 each. 0 00 **D** 00 Montreal Horse Market.

32 50 30 00

30.00

30 CO CO OO

0 00

6 00 5 30

0 00

SATURDAY, February 7.

The demand for good Canadian, well-bred horses has continued good during this week, and perhaps higher priced animals have, in some cases, changed hands than for some time past. The aggregate shipments to the United 4 25 States, however, is not so large this week as for 5 25 U 00 U 5j 7 00 last; the total of horses exported since last Saturday is 106, costing \$7,456.50--a decrease of 38 horses and of \$3,822, as compared with the figures of last Saturday. 0 12

At the American House yards this forenoon there was a large number of very fair business horses under ofier, and about a dozen American buyers were registered at the hotel. During the week ending to-day 5 car-loads have been shipped from these yards, as follows :- Messrs Snow & Baker, of Boston, each 1 car; Mr. Moore, Albany, N. Y., 1 car; S. Sweet, North Adams, Mass., 1 LEATHER-Trade in this line has con- car; and Adams & Austin, of Hartford, Conn. tinued quiet, and prices are nominally un. | 1 car. The animals exported were generally working horses and good-sized smart travelof all kinds are restricted in the meantime to | lers, for both of which classes a good demand prevails. The average of prices paid this actual requirements; shoe manufacturers are in hopes of realizing concessions on present week was from \$50 to \$125 each, the average prices, and so are buying sparingly just now. | being \$75 to \$80.

At the Corporation horse market there has been rather more demand than usual from the local trade this week, and 10 good animals were disposed of by privato sale :--- 3 at \$77 50 each; 5 at \$70 each; 1 for \$145, and 1 for \$23.

Following is the official list of horses ship-ped from this city to the United States dur-ing the week :-February 2nd, 18 horses at \$1,178 50; 20 do at \$1,461. February 3rd, 21 horses at \$1,749.50. February 4th, 13 horses at SS27. February 4th, 10 horses at \$772. February 5th, 1 horse at \$125. Februany 5th, 17 horses at \$969 50. February 5th, 6 horses at \$394.

Montreal Fuel Market.

 better han extrume point. Distance is not provided and prices are easy.
 The foll wing are the latest quotations:
 generation of the market quotations:
 generation of the quotation of the WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. The demand for hard coal in this market for

limes give details of the accident, from which it appears that B-uno unfortnmately caught hold of two brass connections at such a moment as to receive the full shock of the electric current generated by a lattery used to supply the lamps of the building. Bruno was unable to let go the brass connections, and sank down insensible, dragging them with him. Medical aid was useless, for, in spite of every restorative, the poor man soon died. Of course, with a light battery, no such danger as this would exist, but the accident shows that in many cases such risks from electric lights

Finance, Communerce and Trade.

-A unapimous public meeting has been held in Wheatly, Ont., in favor of the construction of a ship canal from the River Thames, on Lake St. Clair, to Lake Eric, a distance of about 14 miles.

Eccning Post.

-The demand for all kiuds of fish in this market is reported very active just now; stocks in first bands have been largely reduced, and are now very light. Jobhers stocks are also small, and prices are very firm. Sales from first hands have been made at the following rates :- Dry Cod, \$4 to 4.25 for Gaspe. Green Cod, in barrels, \$550 for No. 1, and \$4.75 for No. 2; Drafts, \$7. Salmon, \$18, 17 and 16 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Labrador Herrings are moving freely at \$6.25 to 6.50. Mackerel—A few No. 2 and 3 Splits are changing hands at \$7 and 6. Lako Fish-No. 1 White Fish are selling at \$4.50. and No. 1 Trout at \$4.

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says :-- " Cotton was in good demand throughout the week, and considerable business was done at advancing prices. Although the market closes quiet, quotations are generally raised. There was an extensive business in American, which advanced 3-16d, but there was less doing on Thursday, and quotations close st only id above those of last Thursday. Sea Island continues in steady request, and the market is freely supplied at provious fites. Futures opened with a hardening tendency. They became strong and active on Tuesday, and advanced 3-16d, but since then they have been quieter, and, after some fluctuations, the final rates show an advance of 1d over these of last Thursday."

-A leading Liverpool grain circular says : -" The wheat markets during the past few days have been generally quiet, with a ten-dency still in favor of buyers. Many places again note a reduction of 1s. per quarter on the limited amount of business practicable. There was rather more enquiry for cargoes off coast, both for the home and continental markets, at some improvement. There was little or no demand for wheat for shipment. At the Liverpool and neighboring markets since Tuesday there has been scarcely any business done in wheat, and prices are nominally unchanged. Corn was slow and slightly easier. At to-day's market there has been a better demand for wheat, and a good consumptive business was done at Tuesday's prices. Some lots of white wheat have been bought to hold over. Flour was unchanged. Corn was dull and id. lower."

-The demand for live stock in New York on Wednesday was steady at current rates,

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