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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Land War.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15 .- The Gazette proclaims five baronies in the County Roscommon and welve baronies in the County Waterford. DUBIN, Feb. 17 .- Mr. O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for County Mayo, says

Mr. Gladstone's declaration justifies the opinion that this is an appropriate time for pressing the question of Home Rule.

The Freeman's Journal says it would be impossible to exaggerate the significance of Mr.

Gladstone's attitude. A policeman was shot dead near the town of Galway last evening, it is supposed in con-sequence of personal ill-will. There have been no arrests in connection with the mur-

Lospon, Feb. 18 .- London Truth has the ollowing analysis of the Irish vote:-"By he Act of Union Ireland was allotted 105 members. After the general election of 1868 Cashel and Sligo were disfranchised. There

are, therefore, 103 Irishmen to be accounted for. At the last general election 24 Conservatives, 16 Whigs, and 63 Home Rulers were returned. Mr. Orrel Lever, who had been elected as a Home Rulor, at once joined the Conservatives, making the number 25 Conservatives, 16 Whigs, and 62 Home Rulers. On December 27, 1880, Mr. Parnell was elected Parliamentary leader of the Home Rulers. Mr Parnell, Mr Dillon and Mr Kelly will be prevented from appearing at Westminster in their places owing to unavoidable circumatances. Mr Hesly and Mr T P O'Connor will not be back from America until the end of the month, if even then. The O'Donoghue and Mr. A. M. Sullivan will be absent; so will Mr Blake and Mr Tynan, who are abroad. Messrs Brooks, Collins, Colthurst, Errington, Fay, Gabbett, M. Henry, Meldon, O'Beirne, Shaw, P J Smyth, Blenner

Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, and Sir Patrick O'Brien, are not Par-neilites. The allegiance to Mr. Parnell of Mesers. Bellingham, Macfarlane, O'Shea, Martin, McCosn, Moore, D O'Connor, O'C Power, and O'Shaughnesey, is doubtful. The pure Parueilites, therefore, number thirty, viz-Messrs. Barry, Bigger, Byrne, Callan, Cummins, Corbett, Daly, Dawson, Finigan, Gill, Gray, Lalor, Leahy, Leamy, McCarthy, ckenna, Marum, Metge, Molloy, Nelson, olan, A O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'G Mahon, W H O'Sullivan, R Power, Redmond, Sexton, Smithwick and T D Sullivan.
Core, Feb. 20.—The Catholic Bishop, in a

Lenten pastoral, refers to the immense beneconferred by the Land Act, and says the olation of the just laws of property, individual rights and personal safety, affords a dark cover for the introduction of a system of brigandage by wild and unprincipled per-

London, Feb. 20.-Denvir, a publisher and prominent Land Leaguer of Liverpool, has en summoned for aiding and abetting the printing of United Ireland. The Treasury will cosecute the case.

Many persons have been arrested near Scariff, Ireland, to-day, on a charge of treason

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 14 .- The House of Commons his evening resumed the debate on the adlemning the Government's Irish policy and rging an immediate return to constitutional nethods, was rejected by 98 to 624. The address was adopted by 87 to 623.

London, Feb. 15 .- Sir C. Dilke, replying o the various attacks on the foreign policy of the Government, denied that French troops had been prepared for embarkation to Egypt. The Government, he said, still adhered to the European concert as a means of adjusting oreign difficulties, and he believed its influnce would be useful in the Egyptian ques. ion. He denied the reported revoit at precedence showed that English interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country vould meet with rebuff and do more harm

London, Feb. 16 .- Mr. Gladstone elequenty defended the Irish policy of the Governnent in the House of Commons to-night. Referring to his recent utterance respecting Rome Rule, Mr. Gladstone declared be imply meant, regarding local government I Ireland, what he often said, that he supremacy of the British Parliament must be maintained. The country cannot give Ireland what it cannot give Scot-

London, Feb. 17 .- In the House of Lords c-night, a motion was adopted, after strong pposition from the Government, for the apointment of a select committee to enquire nto the working of recent land legislation in

In the House of Commons this evening, he report on the address was adopted by 129

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- In the House of Comnone, last night, Mr. Chaplin, member for Hid Lincolnshire, stated that all the evilence before the Royal Commission tended o show that the United States had reached he acme of agricultural prosperity and that he worst therefore had been seen of foreign ompetition.

Bir Stafford Northcote, referring to Mr. ladstone's Home-Rule utterances, said they' ere something between a dream and an lectionsering move which, though sufficiatly characteristic of Mr. Gladstone, were

Eccedingly dangerous. LORDON, Feb. 20 .- In the House of Comhe orders of the day for the introduction of See advi.

the rules of procedure. The Opposition warmly opposed the motion, but the orders were finally suspended without division.

Mr. Gladstone said, with regard to the first resolution, that the Government was inclined to make a proposal which was not an altera-tion of figures, but merely an addition, namely, to substitute after the words "two hundred members" the following: "Or unless it shall appear to be unopposed by less than forty members and supported by more than one hundred members." Mr. Gladstone said the Legislature in the United States found it expedient to adopt measures restricting discussions, and restriction had never worked

Sir Stafford Northcote said the first resolution might be a useful curb to individuals but it would destroy the freedom of debate and of voting. A great evil would be done for the sake of little good Everything that restricted freedom of debate in the House of Commons would give a greater handle to the House of Lorde in dealing freely with measures which they would say were not the outcome of tree discussion.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move on Monday that inquiry into the working of the Land Act would be injurious to the interest of good government in Ireland. Mr. George Trevelyan, Secretary to the Admiralty, replying to Mr. Maxwell, said American sait beef had been used in the navy since 1870, and had not been complained of. There was a saving in its use over English

beef of 27 per cent, or £5,000 yearly. In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that he and his colleagues did not think themselves justified in taking any part in the constitution or proceedings of the proposed committee to inquire into the workings of the Land Act.

The Marquis of Salisbury deprecated any Government action in the matter as grave and un precedented.

Mr. Gladstone's notification of the motion he intends to introduce in the Commons was received with cheers. The Opposition de-nounced it as an attempt to gag the House of

OBITUARY.

General Eli Warner, of Macon, Ga., is dead. Ho Kun Hua, Professor of Obinese at Hervard University, died on February 14th of pneumonia.

Jacob Coons, an old resident of Prescott, Ont., died on February 14th, at the advanced age of 05 years.

Jos. E. Shea Field, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School connected with Yale College, died this morning (February 16.)

resident of Mount Elgin, Ont, died suddenly best place for them to live in, as it is astack of apoplexy.

Bishop William Way Wightman, of the began presching in 1827.

Louis Joseph Martel, the statesman, who died in Paris the other day, was sixty-nine years of age. In 1875 he was made a life Senator. He held the portfolio of Justice in Jules Simon's Ministry. In 1879 he was made President of the Senate. He always voted with the Republicans on important A "SUSPECT" PRESIDING AT PETTY questions.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the father of the Public School system of Ontario, died at his residence in Toronto at seven o'clock on the morning of February 19th, aged 78. The deceased had been ill for several months, but his friends had strong hopes of his recovery as the spring approached; consequently his iress. Mr. McCarthy's amondment, con- death was a matter of considerable surprise to the citizens. The deceased gentleman was placed on the superanuation list on full pay when Hon. Adam Crooks became Minister of Education, and he had, consequently, his whole time at his disposal, which he employed profitably in getting out his book, "The History of the U. E. Loyalists." In the early years of his ministry he was em. ployed, like most Methodist ministers of his day, as a missionary, and did good service among the Indians of the north-western portion of Upper Canada. In politics he was an enthusiastic supporter of Sir John Mac-Herve. In regard to the Jews in Russis, ull donald's Government, and he was admitted on all hands to be the most caustle writer that ever entered upon a newspaper controversy, being able to say more in fewer words than any of his contemporaries.

MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.

London, Feb. 18 .- A despatch from Buenes Ayres, January 24th, says parliculars have been received there of a massacre of the inhabitants of Pisco by the soldiery. Max, with 600 troops from Ica, attacked Villavicencio and routed him, and proceeded to sack Pisco. A thousand pipes of wine were distributed among the men who burned the houses and murdered the inhabitants. Four hundred foreigners who resisted were cut to pieces, three hundred being killed including the French Consul. The total number of victims is 1,000. Lit is said Max has since

ons Mr. Gladstone moved the suspension of once, for nothing is better for man or beast. be humbled," he was, however, accorded the fied with the manner in which its decree will

IRISH NEWS BY MAIL.

SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE IN IRELAND. A most diabolical outrage was committed recently in the beautifully-laid out grounds of the Catholic chapel at Ballinasloe. About half-past ten o'clock at night two young fellows named Swords and Brett were passing on the footpath by the chapel grounds, when they heard a noise proceeding from the chapel grounds as if some stones had been thrown against a bard substance. Suspecting that some scoundrels had been assailing the beautiful statues, four in number, which are placed on fancy pedestals in the grounds, they at once scrambled over the railings, and after making a search through the shrubs, they found a man named Hynes lying down behind one of the tall trees. They then examined the statues and found that the right arm of the statue of St. Joseph had been broken off. Canon Ronayne, who lives along side the chapel, was then made aware of the outrage, and sent for the police and had Hynes arrested. dynes after having been arrested stated that it was a man named Tunbridge (a Protestant) who broke the statue. Tunbridge was then arrested at his father's house. About a fortnight since Tunbridge was arrested for assaulting a young fellow named Walsh. The sacrilegous occurrence has at this festive season thrown a heavy gloom over the town. Examining the statue on Thursday morning, it was seen that it had been struck in several places with stones.

ARCHBISROP CROKE AND EMIGBA-TION FROM IRELAND.

Archbishop Croke complains, in a letter to the Irish Times, that whilst the emigrant ships are filled with the flower of the agricultural districts-"virtuous and able-bodied young men and women who really are and should be looked upon as their country's best wealth and pride"—there are plenty of both men and women in the large towns whose removal to distant countries, "however discreditable it may be under some respects to the land of their birth," would not be regret-table, but who steadily refuse to emigrate, and "cling with the utmost tenacity to their wicked associations." The Archbishop, is, however, of opinion that Ireland is big and fruitful enough to support all her children, and therefore he will never be a party to the systematic expatriation of any "useful portion of her people." Apart, however, from this consideration, he is emphatically opposed to emigration on "purely reli-gious or spiritual grounds." Irishmen, he holds, "can and do attend to their religious duties in Ireland better than elsewhere; and Mr. Isaac Waggoner, aged 80 years, an old it must therefore be in the long run the suredly the salest place for them wherein to

die.' The well-known Father Nugent, of Liver-Methodist Church in the South, died on Feb. 1 ool, is also strongly opposed to indiscrimiruary, 15th, at Charleston, S.C., aged 74. He | nate emigration. In a recent letter be advised that some care and guardianship be exercised over the emigrants coming to England, especially the young girls, who often fell into evil courses in Liverpool, and led lawless and desperate lives.

(Cork Herald Feb. 4th)

SESSIONS Our Skibbereen correspondent writes :-One of the most novel, if not amusing, incidents that perhaps has come under the notice of your readers occurred at the Ballybehob Petty Sessions on Friday, the substance of which at least may be worthy of detail. A man named Kingston, residing near Ballydehob, held a farm on the property of the Misses Swanton, Salbbersen, but got into some difficulties of late years, and being unable to hold it, Mr. Henry O'Mahony, a "suspect" (twice arrested) and who, it will be remembered, was rescued from the police at Ballydehob on his first arrest, and travelled to Limerick where he applied for admission on his warrant, got into possession of the farm. Kingston's rent was £10 a year, and when Mr. O'Mahony came into possession he stocked the farm with four cows, allowing Kingston to hold under him, somewhat on the dairy system, by stipulating to pay him (Mr. O'Mahony, a rent of £20 a year. Mr. O'Mahony now sued Kingston for overholding possession, and as the agreement between both parties was, I am informed, drawn out and witnessed by Mr. Richard Hodnett, agent over the property, and at present a suspect in Dundalk gaol, his presence was of paramount importance if not indispensible. Mr. Hodnett was consequently paroled, and on the night previous to the Petty Sessions he was taken past his residence at Ballydehob and kept in the Schull police barrack overnight, provided with all necessary comforts. He was then brought back to Ballydehob, where the litigants would appear-from the following facts—to have decide d on preferring Mr. Hodnett's own adjudication to that of the magistrates. The presiding justices were Messrs. E. B. Warburton, B.M.; B. H. Notter and George H. Swanton. There was only the one case entered for hearing, and having wait-

his family, and extending his hospitality to a priest was awakened shortly after daybreak few friends, a member of the force Head-Constable Wall of the Schull station being room contiguous to his own bedchamber. among the guests. Mr. P. O'Hea, solicitor, and Mr. P. Spiliane, ex-suspect, Skibbereen, also enjoyed his hospitality. The sumptious repast being over his escort invited Mr. Hodnett to further enjoyment of her strength enough left before expiring to con-Majesty's hospitulity, and they started for Skibbereen amid cheers.

THE LAND LEAGUE HOUSE.

BUTTEVANT, Feb. 1st. The house erected last week by the Ladies' Land League for the accommodation of Daniel McCarthy, Twopothouse, Doneraile, was yesterday the object of much curiosity, crowds thronged the fields and roads adjoin-ing the field on which the wooden structure has been placed, and from the hour when Divine Service had concluded in the neighboring parishes until darkness set in not less than several hundred persons must have feasted their eyes on the now famous kind and sympathetic greetings, and the evicted tenanthas nothing but words of gratitude M'Carthy's residence near them, and who yesterday viewed with evident interest the newest style of nineteenth century architeccountermarching in the vicinity of the dreaded "but" has given rise to a considerable amount of comment. The late residence of MiCarthy is daily visited by numbers of the

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE BUNFING FIELD.

be congratulated on having found such uni-

versal sympathy and such friends as those who

him with an apparently warm and comfort-

able home.

Our Clonakilty correspondent writes :-I have to chronicle on extraordinary occurrence anent the last meet of the Custle Freke Harriers. On Thursday several members of the hunt, with the huntsman and hounds, able that the child's clothes caught fire at wers observed to pass through the town at an the stove, and that in her tright she ran to early hour. Quite a novel interest attached the bed and the flames spreading from her to the meet when rumor stated the meeting | clothes caught the bed. place was Lisselane Bridge, and that Mr. ence Jones' coverts were to one knows that Mr. Bence Jones had for years allowed no hunting over his lands, on which he was even charged with having laid poison for the express purpose of keeping the hounds away. I arrived at the trysting place to find the cavalcade assembled, but in place of intering the coverts they were moving away from them, and talking in excited groups. soon ascertained the history of the affair which is as follows: —A few weeks ago a mem-ber of the Carbery Hunt wrote to Mr. Bence Jones, jun., as to whether his father would give permission to hunt on his lands. To that letter the following reply was duly re-

celved :--" 34, Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, London, Dec. 13tb, 1881. " DEAR -I spoke to my father about the hounds this evening, and his first exclamation was, Why won't they boycott them? But afterwards he said that he still held to what he wrote or said (I ferget which) to Lady Carbery last winter, which was that if a proper application was made to him for a his life. But go to his house and ask him to fixed day he would, if convenient, give permission and do all thni he could to have the poison taken up. I do not think you will get more than this out of nim. He certainly would not stand indiscriminate hunting over

his land. Yours truly, "W. F. Bence Jones." (" I feel rather pleased not to have any

sheep to feed to-night as I had this day last year.") These are times when huntsmen must be thankful for small favors, so the offer of even one day at Lisselane was gratefully accepted the more as as foxes are known to abound in the place, giving a certainty of excellent sport. Further missives were sent to 34 Elvaston Place, and it was notified that the 26th instart would be a convenient day for hunt. The lord of the manor made no demur and the meet took place as indicated. At the last moment, however, a gentleman, whose residence is contiguous to Lisselane, arrived on the scene, and stated that he had been informed by one of the chief employees of Mr. Bence Jones that, according to instructions received, the grounds had been freshly poisoned The hounds were accordingly drawn off, and Reynard slept undisturbed in his silent and secluded haunts. I have since learned from another source that the poison was laid so well and so widely that had the hounds

been shot by the Calderan troops.

If ITHE "TIMES" ON EXOBELEFF'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Fob. 20.—The Time, comment. the chair test, commercial short in go as Rhobeleff's speech, says the Russian or Convernment, by its laxness of discipline, bedied and an an analysis of the chair test, and indeed, it was be stated an and political world. Europe has the right to prevent the recurrence of firsh and speeches from Russian Generals.

Oh, say, young map, if you want to take young map, if you want to take or on the says and the says in the housely of the latter proposed for the latter proposed for the latter proposed for the region of th privilege of spending the day and dining with 1 be carried out." Next morning the doomed

tess to him that she had pledged herself to take his life, but preferred killing herself to fulfilling her oath. Exhorted to reveal the names of her fellow conspirators, she refused to do, and died without having afforded any clue that could lead to their detection.

ROASTED ALIVE. TERBIBLE DEATH OF THREE LITTLE GIBLS. Belleville, Ont, Feb. 20.-Joseph Moody is a farm laborer who lives in a small frame house about a mile east of Rednerville. His family consisted of his wife and three children, all little girls—Lotty, aged four; Maud, aged two, and May, nine months old. Early this morning Mr. Moody left home to work Land League House. Mr. and Mrs. in the woods. Mrs. Moody was engaged in M'Carthy were made the recipients of many making a coat for some member of Mr. making a coat for some member of Mr. Cunningham's family, and between 9 and 10 o'clock she stepped over to Cunfor Captain Stewart and his smiable lady ningham's to try it on, leaving the who have ever been most obliging during baby and the second child, who was not able to walk, sleeping in the cradle. She left them in charge of Lotty, the eldest, who was a remarkably bright child. A few ture. The number of police marching and minutes before ten o'clock, Hy. Conningham, a neighbor, who was working outside, noticed a volume of smoke rising over the trees, and immediately started off in that direction. Mrs. Moody had also noticed the smoke but constabulary from the circumjacent stations, did not think it was coming from her house. and yesterday amongst those who ventured | She hastened as fast as possible to the house within the seditious atmosphere of the "hut" and opened the door, but was driven back by was the Sub-Inspector of constabulary from | the flames and smoke. The whole interior of Mallow. There is some reason to hope that the house was filled with flames. Mr. Cunalready Miss Jane Westropp has repented, and ningham arrived, and attempted to crawl that a settlement between the landlady and into the house, but he might as well tenant may be at no distant date effected. have tried to enter a furnace Should this be the result of the introduction when in full glow. The neighbors soon

of the but to the neighbourhood, good will gethered at the scene, but nothing could be have been done. In any case, M. Cartby is to done to save the children or the house. About half an hour after the fire was discovered it was a heap of black smouldering have taken him off the roadside and provided ruins. It is the general opinion that the children were dead before any one arrived. Bearch for the remains of the children resulted in finding very little of the two younger children, but enough of the body of the eldest child was found to enable the onlookers to recognize it. It was found on the spot where the bed had stood and was covered with a bit of burnt blanket. This is a clue as to the origin of the fire. It is prob-

RICHMOND, ONT.

Ms. Editor,-In my last letter I en-

deavored to describe to your readers the position of Irishmen in their own country, and on their own native soil, and to compare the past with the present political condition of the country. It is impossible for a person to read a chapter of Irish history without coming to the conclusion that the geographical name of the country should be changed to that of Russian Poland, the two countries bear such a similar aspect to each other with regard to usurpation and tyrannical power exercised over them by their imperial legislators. The Irishmen are supposed by many to be off a lazy and indolent race. No doubt pride is his ruling passion. He labors to maintain the credit of his little family-not for the bare means of subsistence; he pays his rent, not exactly hecause he thinks it equivalent to the land he holds, but through the dread fear of being ejected from the homestead of his fathers. He protects his little holding at the hazard of relieve you from pecuniary embarrassments. and you see him in an instant undergo an extraordinary change. He will not speculate like the Scotchman on your usefulness as a friend, nor like the Englishman will be take time to consider, by telling you to call again to morrow; but, turning to the wife, bring out that purse; sure it's God sint it to help our frinds in their need. For this the English or Scotchman would be called a benefactor, but the Irishman a reckless spendthrift. If he be crushed down it is but the body; his spirit rises and swells in the conflict, and when at last he is driven from his home, he remains not in his vicinity to beg from his friends, but goes to some distant corner of his native island, or, if means be left, will take his wife and family to free America, where he can obtain a free and independent livelihood. In England this would be misforture, but in Ireland it is the result of lazy, indolent habits. It will be said that mendicants are more numerous in Ireland than upon any other equal portion of the globe. And is there to be found any other equal portion of the globe where the causes of beggary are more effective or more numerous than in Ireland, absenteeism, exorbitant rents, want of tenure, went of manufactures, each and every one of these are of itself sufficient to

Yours, &c., J. J. WELLAN

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.

The order paper yesterday was disposed of with the despatch that has characterized every sitting thus far, and in a little more than half an hour the House was adjourned until Monday afternoon. Had Mr. Mackenzie returned to the city there would undoubtedly have been something said about the contract for the Welland Canal Viaduot when Sir Charles Tupper gave his promised explainations to the House.

A few more petitions were presented in favor of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but public sentiment of the Dominion has not been roused in regard to the subject. There is no doubt, now the bill has been formally introduced, attention will be generally directed to the question, and a flood of petitions may be expected both for and

against the measure. The period for receiving petitions for private bills ends within ten days of the session. In the past it has been oustomary to extend and reextend the time until the near approach of proregation. This practice now, however, does not meet with Ministerial favor, and a motion made yesterday to extend the time to March 1st, is regarded as final.

The premptitude which the Government

has displayed in bringing down the annual reports and returns, and the extracrdinary expedition with which the business of the House has been disposed of leads to the conclusion that the session will not be a long one. The gratifying intelligence was furnished by the Minister of Finance yesterday, that he hoped to bring down the estimates on Tuesday next and make his finan-cial statement on the following Friday. This is unusually early in the Session for the Budget speech to be made. The statement of Sir Leonard Tilley, however, cannot be accepted as definite. He merely keped to bring down the estimates and his statemen. during the week, and it may transpire that combination of circumstances may conspire

against the fulfilment of this half promise. Mr. Costigan has elicited a very important statement from Sir John A. Macdonald to the effect that the Government are considering a bill for the redistribution of ceats on the basis of the last decennial census.

Although the Government do not intend to appoint a representative of the Dominion at Paris, they have announced that in the event of the Quebec Government sending a delegate to Paris they may make arrangements with him to attend to the emigration and commercial matters concerning the Dominion.

The work of the session will begin in earn-

est on Monday. The Civil Service Bill will be introduced on Tuesday by Sir Hector Lan-

Messrs. Lichtonheim and Abraham, ticket scalpers of Montreal, are working streucusly against Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill. Although, it is, perhaps, necessary from their standpoint that they should do their utmost in opposition to the mensure, I do not think there is any chance of the bill becoming law.

Mr. Shearer of Montreal, together with Mr. Bakeman of London, have had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper in regard to the incorporation of a company for the carrying out of the Shearer scheme. The Minister of Public Works declined to pledge himself to any definite course of action.

The Official Gazette to-day contains very little of public interest. The announcement is made that Mr. Michel Fiset, M.D., has been appointed public analyst of the city of Quebec. An Order-in Council erects Deseronto into an independent port of entry and warehouseing port from and after March 1st. Representation having been made to His Excellency that it is customary to import into Canada in bales secondhand head ropes which have been used for tying up cattle in the United Kingdom or on ship-board, and that there is reason to believe contagious diseases may be communicated by the use of these head rones. the following order has been promulgated.

"His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the importation of head ropes which have been used be and the same is hereby

probibited." The annual meeting of the Press Gallery was held this morning, when Carroll Byan, Free Press, Ottaws, was elected President; Mr. Marion, Le Canada, Vice-President and J. A. Phillips, Quebec Chronicle, Secretary.

THE SS. "SARDINIAN."

LONDON, Feb 20 .- The news about the Texas" having been alongside of the "Sardinian" was brought by the "Dominion." Bha reports that the "Sardinian" had been in tow of the "Texas," but the hawsers parted. The Texas' intended to remain by the "Bardinian" until morning and then try again to take her in tow. The "Dominion" proceeded after tendering assistance.

GRAND FAIR AT ST. ABMAND.

his Nicataguan canal soheme.

By "THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER XI.-CONTINUED. "Why, indeed? It is as I have been told. a joy forever." No one nowadays disputes anything they are told, do they?"

ything they are told, do they?"—
"Don't be cynical, Jim," says Miss Peyton, softly. What an awful thing it will be if, now when her story is absolutely upon her lips, he relapses into his unsympathetic mood 1

"Well, I won't then," says Scrope, amiably, which much relieves her. And then he looks lovingly at his pipe, which he has held (as in duty bound) behind his back ever since her arrival, and sighs heavily, and proceeds to knock the ashes out of it. "Oh don't do that," says Clarissa, entreat-

ingly. "I really wish you wouldn't?" (This is the strict truth.) "You know you are dying for a smoke, and 1—I perfectly love the smell of tobacco. There is, therefore, no reason why you should deny yourself."

"Are you really quite sure?" says Scrope colledy and hopefully "Quite—utterly. Put it in your mouth

again. And-do you mind?"-with a switt glanco upward, from under her soft plush hat, —"I want you to come for a little walk with

"To the end of the world, with you, would be a short walk," says Scrope, with a half laugh, but a ring in his tone that to a woman heart-whole and unoccupied with thoughts of another man, must have meant much. "Command me, madam."

"I have something very-very-very important to tell you," says Miss Peyton, earnestly. This time she looks at her long black gloves, not at him, and makes a desperate effort to button an already obedient bit of

ivory.

They have turned into the orchard, now bereft of blossom, and are strolling carelessly along one of its side-paths. The earth is looking brown, the trees bare; for Autumngreedy seeson-ha stretched its hand "to reap the ripened fruits the which the earth had vold."

"Are you listening to me?" asks she presently, seeing he makes no response to her

"Intently." He has not the very faintest idea of her meaning, so speaks in a tone light and half amused, that leads her to betray her secret sooner than otherwise she might have done. "Is it an honest mystery," he saye, carelessly, "or a common ghost-story, or state secret? Break it to me gently."

"There is nothing to break," says Clarispa, softly. Then she looks down at the strawberry borders at her side-now brown and aged-and then says, in a very low tone, "I am going to be married!"

There is a dead silence. Sir James says nothing. He walks on beside her with an unfalterable footstep, his head erect as ever, his hands clasped in their old attitude behind his back. The sun is shining; some birds are warbling faintly (as though under protest) in some neighboring thickets; yet I think Scrope neither sees the sun, nor heeds tho birds, nor knows for the moment that life flows within him, after that little, low-toned speech of hers.

Then he awakes from his stupor, and, rousing himself, says, huskily, yet with a certain amount of self-possession that deceives her,—

"You were saying ?"
"Only that I am going to be married," repeats Clarissa, in a somewhat changed tone. The nervousness has gone out of it, and the natural hesitation; she is speaking now quite composedly and clearly, as if some surprise betrays itself in her voice.

Scrope is aware that his heart is beating madly. He has stopped, and is leaning against the trunk of an apple-tree, facing Clarissa, who is standing in the middle of the path. His face is ashen gray, and his manner is quite calm.

"Who is it?" he asks, presently, very slow-

"Mr. Branscombe,"—coldly.

"Dorian?"

"No. Horace."
"I wish it had been Dorian," he says, impulsively.
It is the last straw.

"And why?" demands she, angrily. She is feeling wounded, disappointed at his reception of her news; and now the climax has come. Like her father, he, too, prefers Dorian-nay, by his tone, casts a slur upon Horthe heart.

"What evil thing have you to say of Horace," she goes on, vehemently; "that you so emphatically declare in favor of Dorian? from life every sweet it can afford; you are When you are with him you profess great friendship for him, and now behind his back you seek to malign him to the woman he "You are unjust," says Scrope, wearily.

"I know nothing bad of Horace. I merely said I wished it had been Dorian. No. I have nothing to say against Horace." "Then why do you look as if you had!"

says Miss Peyton, pettishly, frowning a little, and letting her eyes rest on him for a moment only, to withdraw them again with a deeper frown. "Your manner suggests many things. You are like papa——" She pauses, feeling she has made a false move, and wishes vainly her last words unsaid.

"Does your father disapprove then?" asks he, more through idleness than a desire to know.

Instinctively he feels that, no matter what obstacles may be thrown in this girl's way, the thought of losing you," says Scrope, pallistill she will carry her point and marry the sting the ugliness of his conduct as best he man she has elected to love. Nay, will not difficulties but increase her steadfastness, and make strong the devotion that is growing in her heart! Not until now, this moment, when hope

has died and despair sprung into life, does he know how freely, how altogether, he has lavished the entire affection of his soul upon her. During all these past months he has lived and thought and hoped but for her, and nowall is at an end. Lake a heavy blow from some unseen hand

this terrible news has fallen upon him, leaving him spent and broken, and filled with something that is agonized surprise at the depth of the misiortune that has overtaken him. It is as a revelation, the awakening to a sense of the longing that has been his-to the knowledge of the cruel strength of the tenderness that binds his heart to hers.

With a slow wonder he lifts his eyes and gazes at her. There is a petulant expression round her mobile lips, a faint bending of her brows that bespeaks discontent, bordering on anger, yet, withal, she is quite lovely-so sweet, yet so unsympathetic; so gentle, yet so ignorant of all he is at present feeling. With a sickening dread he looks forward to room.

the future that still may lie before him. It seems to him that he can view, lying stretched out in the distance, a lonely cheerless road, over which he must travel whether he will or not—a road bare and dusty and companion. less, devoid of shade, or rest or joy, or that love that could transform the barrenness into a "flowery mead."

Compared to the Compared to th

"may part with anything." To Scrope just now, it seems as though hope and he had parted company forever. The past has been so dear, with all its vague beliefs and uncertain dreamings—all too sweet for realization that the present appears unbearable.

The very air seems dark, the sky leaden, the clouds sad and lowering. Vainly he tries to understand how he has come to love, with such a boundless passion, this girl who loves him not at all, but has surrendered herself wholly to one unworthy of her-one utterly incapable of comprehending the nobility and

truthfulness of her nature.

The world, that only yesterday seemed so desirable a place, to day has lost its charm. "What is life, when stripped of its disguise?

A thing to be desired it cannot be." With him it seems almost at an end. An unsatisfactory thing, too, at its best—a mere "glimpse into the world of might have beon.'

Some words read a week ago come to him now, and ring their changes on his brain. "Rien ne va plus,"—the hateful words return to him with a pertinacity not to be subdued. It is with difficulty he refrains from uttering them aloud.

"No; he does not disapprove," says Clariesa, interrupting his reflections at this moment; "he has given his full consent to my engagement." She speaks somewhat slowly, as if remembrance weighs upon her. "And, even if he had not, there is still something that must give me happiness; it is the certainty that Horace loves me, and that I love him."

Though unmeant, this is a cruel blow. Sir James turns away, and, paling visibly,had she cared to see it, -plucks a tiny piece of bark from the old tree against which he is

leaning. There is something in his face that, though she understands it not, moves Clarissa to pity. "You will wish me some good wish, after all. Jim won't you?" she says, very sweetly,

almost pathetically.
"No, I cannot," returns he, with a brusquerie foreign to him. "To do so would be

actual hypocrisy. "There is silence for a moment; Clarissa grows a little pale, in her turn. In his turn, he takes no notice of her emotion, having his face averted. Then, in a low, faint, choked

voice, she breaks the silence. "If I had been wise," she says, "I should have stayed home this morning, and kept my confidences to myself. Yet I wanted to tell you. So I came, thinking, believing, I should receive sympathy from you; and now what have I got? Only harsh and cruel words! If I had known-

"Clarissa!" "Yes! If any one had told me you would

so treat me, I should, I should-It is this supreme moment she chooses to burst out crying; and she clies heartily (by which I mean that she gives way to grief of the most vehement and agonized description) for at least five minutes, without a cessation, making her lament openly, and in a carefully unreserved fashion, intended to reduced his heart to water. And not in vain is her

weak endeavour. Sir James, when the first sob falls upon his ear, turns from her, and, as though unable to endure the sound, deliberately walks away from her down the garden path.

When he gets quite to the end of it, how ever, and knows the next turn will hide him from sight of her tears or sound of her woe, he hesitates, then is lost, and finally coming back again to where she is standing, hidden though eager to impart some heat and comby a cambric handkerchiet, lays his hand fort to their chilly hearts. upon her arm. At his touch her sobs increase.

"Don't do that!" he says, so roughly that she knows his heart is bleeding. "Do you hear me, Clarissa? stop crying! It isn't doing you any good, and it is driving me mad. What has happened ?-what is making you so "?yqqadau

" Fou are," says Miss Peyton, with a final sob, and a whole octave of reproach in her blast has power to deaden him today. voice. "Anything so unkind I never knew. No "veil of clouds involves his radiant head." take your Christmas box."

And ust when I had come all the way over He smiles upon the earth, and ushers in the except papa! There was a time, Jim" (with a soit but upbraiding glance), "when you would have been sweet and kind and good to me on an occasion like this."

She moves a step nearer to him, and lays her hand—the little, warm, pulsing hand he loves | youth in which all seems perfect, changeless, so passionately-upon his arm. Her glance | passion-sweet! is half oftended, half beseeching; Scrope's strength of will gives way, and, metaphorloally speaking, he lays himself at her feet.

"If I have been uncivil to you, forgive me," ace. The implied dislike cuts her bitterly to holding it closely in his own. "You do not know; you cannot understand; and I am glad you do not. Be happy! There is no substantial reason why you should not extract young, the world is before you, and the love you desire is yours. Dry your eyes, Clarissa, vour tears pierce my heart."

He has quite regained his self-control by this time, and, having conquered his emotion, speaks dispassionately. Clarissa, as he has said, does not understand the terrible struggle it costs him to utter these words in an ordinary tone, and with a face which, if still

pale, betrays no mental excitement.

She smiles. Her tears vanish. She sighs contentedly, and moves the hand that rests

"I am so glad we are friends again," she says. "And now tell me why you were so horrid at first; you might just as well have begun as you have ended; it would have saved trouble and time, and " (reproachfully) all my tears."

"Perhaps I value you so highly that I hate may. His voice is very earnest.

"How fond you are of me!" says Miss Peyton, with some wonder and much pleasure.
To this he finds it impossible to make any answer.

She does now what she has not done since she was a little, impulsive, loving girl; she lifts her head and presses her lips to his cheek.

For one brief moment he holds her in his arms, returning her caress, warmly, it is true, | your fire is burning." but with ineffable sadness. To her, this embrace is but the sealing of a fresh bond between them. To him it is a silent farewell; a final wrenching of the old sweet ties that

have endured so long. Up to this she had been everything to him far more than he ever dreamed until the rude existence; but now all changed, and she be-

longs to another. He puts her gently from him, and, with a kindly word and smile, leads her to the garden gate, and so round towhere her ponies are impatiently awaiting her coming; after which he blds her good bye, and, turning, goes in doors, and locks himself into his own private

> CHAPTER XII. "The snow is on the mountain,
> The frest is on the vale,
> The ice hangs o'er the fountain,
> The storm rides on the gale."
> OUSELEY.

CLAMISSA'S letter to Georgie Broughton, re-"He that loses hope"—says Congreve— ceives a most tender response—tender as it is grateful. The girl writes thankfully, hear-tily, and expresses almost passionate delight ins, when I came up.

Dear papa! says Clarises, tenderly, bepathy.

The letter is short, but full of feeling. It conveys to Clarissa the sad impression that the poor child's heart is dry and barren for lack of that gracious dow called love, without which not one of us can taste the blessedness of life.

"Nothing is true but love, nor aught of worth; Love is the incense which doth sweeten earth."

So sings Trench. To Clarissa, just now his words convey nothing less than the very embodiment of truth. That Georgie should be unhappy for want of this vital essence cuts her to the heart—the more so that Georgie persistently refuses to come to Gowran.

"DEAREST CLARISSA .- Do you think me cold or ungrateful."-so she writes-" but, were I to go to you and feel again the warmth and tenderness of a home, it might unfit me for the life of trouble and work that must lie before me. 'Summer is when we love and are beloved, and, of course, such summer is over for me. I know my task will be no light or easy one; but I have made up my mind to it, and indeed am thankful for it, as any change from this must of necessity be pleasant. And, besides, I may not be a governess forever. I have yet another plan in my head-something papa and I agreed upon before he left me—that may put an end to my difficulties

some time, when we meet.' "Poor darling," says Clarissa, "what a wretched little letter?" She sighs and folds it up, and wonders vaguely what this other plan of Georgie's can be. Then she writes to her again, and describes Mrs. Redmond as well as is possible.

sconer than I think. I will tell you of it

"Accept her offer by return of post," she advises, earnestly. "Even if, after a trial, you do not like her, still this will be an opening for you; and I am glad in the thought that I shall always have you near me-at least until that mysterious plan of yours meets the light. Mrs. Redmond is not, of course, everything of the most desirable, but she is passable, and very kind at heart. She is tall and angular, and talks all day long-and all night, I am sure, if one would listen-about her ailments and the servants' delinquencies. She is never without a cold in her head, and a half darned stocking She calls the children's pinafores "pinbefores,"-which is quite correct, but very unpleasant; and she always calls terrible turrible, but beyond these small

things she is quite bearable."

And so on. When Miss Broughton recelves this letter in her distant home, she is again sole mistress of a sick-room. Her aunt—the hard taskmaster assigned to her by fate-lies on her bed stricken to the earth by fever. To come to Pullingham now will be impossible. "Will Mrs. Redmond wait for a month, or perhaps two?" She entreats Clarissa to do what she can for her; and Clarissa does it; and the worried wife of the vicar, softened by Miss Peyton's earnest explanations, consents to expound Pinneck, and "Litlie Arthur" to the small Redmonds until such time as Miss Broughton's aunt shall be convalescent.

"The inaudible and noiseless foot of Time creeps on apace, and Christmas at last reaches Pullingham. Such a Christmas, too !-a glorious sunny Christmas morning, full of light and life; snow-crowned on every side. The glinting sunbeams lie upon the frozen hills, kissing them with tender rapture, as

"Now trees their leafy hats do bare Toreverence Winter's silvery hair." The woods are all bereft of green; the

winds sigh wearily through them; "No grass | ful one. the fields, no leaves the forests wear :" a shivering shroud envelops all the land. But far above, in the clear sky, Sol shines

triumphant. Nor ice, nor snow, nor chilling here to tell you what I would tell nobody else blessed morn with unexpected brilliancy. Innumerable sounds swell through the frosty air; sweet bells ring joyously. All the world is astir.

Except Clarissa. She lies, still sleeping-

Upon her parted lips a faint soft smile is lingering, as though loath to depart. Her face is lightly tinged with color, as it were a "ripened rose." Upon one arm her cheek is he says, taking her hand from his arm, and pillowed; the other is thrown, with negligent grace, above her head.

"Half-past eight, Miss Peyton, and Ohristmas morning too," says a voice more distinct than musical, and rather reproachful. It rushes into Clarissa's happy dream like a this moment a servant throws open the hall nightmare, and sends all the dear shades she door, and Dorian and Horace Branscombe, has been conjuring to her side back into their come in, walk up to where they are near the uncertain home.

The maid pokes the fire energetically, and arranges something upon the dressing-table with much unnecessary vigor.

Clarissa, slowly bringing herself back from the world in which Hester, however admirable in every respect, bears no part, sighs drowsily, and sits up in her bed.

too disgracefully late! A happy Christmas, Hester!"

"Thank yoz, miss. The same to you, and very many of them !" "Is it a cold morning?" asks Clarisse, with

a little shiver. She pushes back the soft waving masses of ber brown hair from her forehead, and gazes at Hester entreatingly, as though to implore her to say it is warm as a day in June. But Hester is adamant.

of gusto. "That frosty it would petrify you where you stand,"

"Then I won't stand," declares Clarisse. promptly sinking back once more into her downy couch. "I decline to be petrified, Hester,"-tucking the clothes well round her. Call me again next week."

maid, reprovingly; "and see how beautifully hopeless as to what you were going to say "I can't see anything but the water over there. Is that ice in my bath?"

hot water into it to melt it for you? Do, that he has heard one word of her last betraymiss. I'm sure them miserable cold oblations al. "Come into the dining-room, Dorian," he is bitter bad for you." Perhaps she means says, when the mad has assured him breakablutions. Nobody knows. And Clarless, fast will be ready in two minutes: "it is ever swakening came—the one bright spot in his | though consumed with a desire to know, dares | so much comfortable in there." not ask. Hester is standing a few yards from her, looking the very personification of all ly, Clarissa and Horace find themselves pathos, and is plainly an-angered of the frozen | alone. bath.

"Well, then, Hester, yes; a little-a very little-bot water, just for once," says Clariese, unable to resist the woman's pleading, and her own fear of the "bitter chill" that awaits her he says, in the low soft tone he always on the other side of the blunkets. "My cour- adopts when speaking to a woman. "You age has flown; indeed, I don't see how I can | gave all your best wishes to Dorlan." get up at all," willfully, snuggling down even more closely into the warm sheets. "Ob, now get up, miss, do." implores her

"It is getting real late, and the masmaid. ter has been up asking for you twice already." "Is papa dressed, then?"

neath her breath; and then she springs out of bed, and gets into her clothes by degrees, and presently runs down stairs to the great old hall, where she finds her father awaiting her. He is standing at the upper end, with his back to the huge central window through which

'Gleams the red sun athwart the misty haze Which veils the cold earth from its loving gaze."

A calm, clear light illumines the hall, born of the "wide and glittering cloak of snow," which last night flung upon the land. At its other end stand all the servants-silent, expectant-to hear what the master shall say on this Christmas morning. That George Peyton should refuse to ad-

dress them on this particular day is out of all hearing. His father, grandfather, and greatgrandfather had done it before him to the then servants; therefore (according to the primitive notions of the country) he must do | much that it seems to me impossible to exthe same. Yet it is-undeniable that to the present proprietor this task is a terrible one, and not to be performed at any price, could escape from it be shown. Eloquence is not Mr. Peyton's forte. To

find himself standing before an expectant audience, and to know they are prepared to hang upon his accents, is not sweet to him-in fact, fills him with terrors wast and deep. Yet here they are awaiting his speech, in a goodly row, with all their eyes fixed on his, and their minds prepared to receive anything he may He breathes a small sigh of relief as he sees

Clarissa approaching, and gives her his customary morning kiss in a rather warmer fashion than usual, which has only the effect of raising mirth in Clarissa's mind. She smiles in an unfilial fashion, and slipping her hand through his arm, awaits what fate may have in store.

Her father, when he has cast upon her one repreachful glance, turns to the servants, and, with a heightened color and somewhat lame delivery, says as follows:

"I am very glad to see you all againhere he checks himself, and grows a degree redder and more embarrassed. It occurs to him that after all, he saw them yesterday and the day before, and that it is on the cards he will see them again to-morrow. Therefore why express exuberant joy at the fact that he

can see them at this present moment? He glances in a despairing fashion at Clarissa, but she is plainly delighted at his discomfiture, and refuses to give him any assistance, unless a small approving nod can be ac-

counted such. Feeling himself, therefore, unsupported, he

perforce, returns to the charge. "It is a great pleasure to me to know that no changes have taken place during the past year. I hope"-(long pause)-"I hope we

shall always have the same story to tell." This is fearfully absurd, and he knows it, and blushes again. "Well, at least," he goes on. "I hope we shall not part from each other without good

cause-such as a wedding, for instance. Here he looks at the under-housemaid, who looks at the under-gardener, who looks at his boots and betrays a wild desire to get into

them forthwith.

"There is no occasion for me, I think, to make you a speech. I --- the fact is. I--couldn't make you a speech, so you must excuse me. I wish you all a happy Christmas! I'm sure you all wish me the same. ?---and

Here he is interrupted by a low murmus from the servants, who plainly feel it their duty to let him know, at this juncture, that they do hope his Christmas will be a success-

"Well---eh?-----thank youknow," says Mr. Peyton, at his wits' end as to what he shall say next. "You are all see it?" very kind, very kind indeed—very—.
Mrs. Lane,"—desperately—"come here and

The honsekeeper advances, in a rounded stately fashion, and, with an elaborate courtesy and a smile full of benignity, accepts her gift and retires with it to the background. The others having all performed the same ceremony, and also retired, Mr. Peyton draws dreaming it may be, that first glad dream of draws a deep sign of relief, and turns to Clarissa, who, all through, has stood beside him.

"I think you might have put in a word or two," he says. "But you are a traitor; you enjoyed my discomfiture. Bless me, how glad I am that Christmas comes but once a Year!"

"And how sorry I am!" says Clarissa, making a slight grimace. "It is the one chance I get of listening to eloquence that I feel sure is unsurpaseable."

They are still standing in the hall. At huge pine fire that is rearing and making merry on the hearthstone; no grate defiles the beauty of the Gowran hall. They are flushed from the rapidity of their walk, and are looking rather more like each other than ugual.

"Well, we have had a run for it," says Dorian. "Not been to breakfast, I hope? If "Really that hour?" she says. "Quite you say you have finished that most desirable meal, I shall drop dead; so break it carefully. I have a wretched appetite, as a rule, but just now I feel as if I could eat you, Clarissa" "We haven't thought of breakfast yet," says

Ciarissa. "I'm so glad I was lazy this morning! A happy Christmas, Dorian!", "The same to you!" says Dorian, raising

her hand, and pressing it to his lipr. "By what luck do we find you in the hall?" "The servants have just been here to receive their presents. Now, why were you not "Terrible cold, miss." she says, with a sort | a few minutes earlier, and you might have been stricken dumb with joy at papa's

speech ?" "I don't believe it was half a bad speech," says Mr. P.yton, stoutly.

"Bad! It was the most enchanting thing I over listened to |- In fact, faultiess-if one omits the fact that you looked as if you were "The master is up this hour, miss," says the | in torment all the time, and seemed utterly next."

"James, is breakfast ready?" says Mr. Poytop, turning away to hide a smile, and mak "Yes miss. Will you let me throw a little ing a strenuous effort to suppress the fact

Branscombe goes with him, and so, present Horace, going up to her, as in duty bound,

places his arm round her, and presses his lips lightly, gently to her cheek. "You never wished me a happy Christmas,"

"You knew what was in my heart," replies she, sweetly, pleased that he has noticed the omission.

"I wonder if I have brought you what you like," he says, laying in her little palm a large "An hour ago, miss. He was standing on Touching a spring, it opens, and there, star- shoulder!

ing up at her, is his own face, wearing its kindliest expression, and seeming—to her to breatbe forth love and truth

For a little minute she is silent; then she says softly, with lowered eyes and a warm, tender blush-

"Dit you have this ploture taken for me, alone?" It is evident the face in the locket is even

dearer to her than the locket itself. "For you alone," says Horace, telling his lie calmly. "When it was finished I had the negative destroyed. I thought only of you. Was not that natural? There was one happy moment in which I assured myself that it would please you to have my Image always near you. Was I wrong?—presumptuous?"
Into his tone he had managed to infuse a

certain amount of uncertainty and anxious longing that cannot fail to flatter and do some damage to a woman's heart. Clarissa raises ber trustful eyes to his. *-"Please me!" she repeats, softly; tears

press my pleasure. You have given me'the thing that, of all others, I have most wished She blushes, vividly, as she makes this admission. Horace, lifting her hand, kisses it

warmly. "I am fortunate." he says, in a low tone. "Will you love the original, Clarissa, as you love this senseless picture? After long years, how will it be?" There is a touch of concern and doubt-and something more,

that may be regret—in his tone. "I shall always love you," says the girl. very earnestly, laying her hand on his arm, and looking at him with eyes that should have roused all tenderness and devotion in his breast;

"For at each glance of those sweet eyes a soul Looked forth as from the azure gates of heav-

He is spared a reply. Dorian, coming again into the hall, summons them gayly to breakfast.

In the little casemented window of the tiny chamber that calls her mistress, sits Ruth Annersley, alone. The belis are ringing out still the blessed

Christmas morn; yet, she, with downcast eyes, and chin resting in her hand, heeds nothing, being wrapped in thought, and unmindful of aught but the one glad idea that fills her soul to overflowing. Her face is grave—nay, almost sorrowful—and full of trouble; yet underlying all is gladness that

will not be suppressed. At this moment-perhaps for the first time -she wakes to the consciousness that the air is full of music, borne from the belfries far and near. She shudders slightly, and draws her breath in a quick unequal sigh.

"Another long year," she says, wearily. Oh that I could tell my father!" She lifts her head impatiently, and once

more her eyes fall upon the table on which her arm is resting. There are before her a few opened letters, some Christmas cards, a very beautiful Honiton lace handkerchief, on which her initials, "R. A.," are delicately worked, and-apart from all the rest-a ring sat with pearls and turquoises.

Taking this last up she examines it slowly. lovingly, slipping it on and off her slender finger, without a smile, and with growing

A step upon the stairs outside! Hastily, and in a somewhat guilty fashion, she replaces the ring upon the table, and drops the lace bandkerchier over it. "Miss Ruth," says a tall, gawky country-

girl, opening the door, "the master he be waitin' breakfast for you. Do ye come down now." Then, catching sight of the handkerchief, "La now," she saye, "how fine that be a beauty, surely, and real lace, too! La! Miss Ruth, and who sent you that, row? May I

place; but Buth is before her.

"Do not touch it," she says, almost roughly for her. Then, seeing the effect her words have caused, and how the girl shrinks back from her, she goes on, hurriedly and kindly, "You have been in the dairy, Margery, and perhaps your hands are not clean. Run away and wash them, and come to attend table. Afterward you shall come up here and see my handkerchief and all my pretty cards."

She smiles, then lays her hand on Margery's shoulder, and gently, but with determination, draws her toward the door. Once outside, she turns, and, locking the

door, carefully puts the key in her pocket. Slowly, reluctantly, she descends the stairs, -- Blowly, and with a visible effort, presses her | ties requiring sample copies or further inforlips in gentle greeting to her father's care-worn cheek. The bells still ring on joyously, merrily; the sun shines; the world is white with snow, more pure than even our purest thoughts; but no sense of rest or comfort comes to Ruth. Oh, dull and heavy heart that holds: a guily secret. Oh, sad (even though yet innocent), is the mind that hides a hurtful thought! Not for you do Christmas bells ring out their happy greeting! Not for such as you does sweet peace reign triumphant.

CHAPTER XIII. " Is she not passing fair ?"

Two Gentlemen of Verona. Tuz day at length dawns when Miss Broughton chooses to put in an appearance at Pullingham. It is Thursday evening on which she arrives, and as she has elected to go to the vicarage direct, instead of to Gowran, as Clarissa desired, nothing is left to the latter but to go down on Friday to the Redmonds

that pretty Georgie will not come to her force its construction for some years. He had week or so before entering on her duties; yet also been identified with the building of some in her secrer soul she cannot help admiring of the most important railways in the Austhe girl's pluck, and her determination to let trian empire. nothing interfere with the business that must

for the future represent life.

To stay at Gowran—to fall as it were, into the arms of luxury—to be treated, as she knew she would be, by Clarisss, as an equal, even in worldly matters, would be only to un-fit her for the routine that of necessity must follow. So she abstains, and fliugs far from her all thought of a happiness that would indeed be real, as Clarissa bad been dear to her two years ago; and dear to Georgie once would mean to be dear to forever.

(Continued on Third Page.)

FEES AND DOCTORS.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at pic-We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily visite, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness .- Post

Colfiures are extremely simple, and are worn quite low in the neck, in colls or plaits, while the brow is covered with waves or high rings of hair. A semi-wreath of flowers is worn upon the left side of the head, while gold locket, oval-shaped, and with forget-me- | the corsage bouquet is placed low upon the nots in sappnires and diamonds, on one side. left side ct the bodice, inclining toward the

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also laim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender in. fancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enter. growing beneath her lids; "it pleases me so prises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in ex. istence.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journel to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its

the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would de-fend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge

tion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our effects are

one year. Any one sending us the names of 5 new

friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the pub-

out Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfer-

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

By imperial permission, a bison hunt was

recently organized in the neighborhood of Belostock, in Russia, and two bisons were killed and forwarded to St. Petersburg. There are considerable herds of these animals in the wild forest districts known as White Russia, and lying between Belostock and Litovsk.

Oliver John Kenyon's house at Ashantee, Wis originally had only one storey... When

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

class on this continent. It was formerly two dollars per annum in

remiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their whether they are right or wrong. But as we have stated we want our circula-

seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year. On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the True Witness for

subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50. Our readers will oblige by informing their

lishers, and sample copies will be sent on application. We wantactive intelligent agents through-

ing with their legitimate business.
The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all She stretches out her hand, as though about | the conditions by forwarding the names and to raise the dainty fabric from its resting- amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presare of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of

five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parmation please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

Willian Hellwag, a distinguished engineer, died in Austria a few days since. In 1875 to welcome her.

She (Clarissa) had taken it rather badly Gothard Tuonel, and remained in charge of

> his son married he added a storey for the accommodation of the new family, and a third was put on when his grandson took a wife. He is now 80 years old, and it is therefore unlikely that the building will be further beightened for a great-grandson, though he hones so. de-Yi.

the and

Bhall

land." Also makers of Epps's Onocolars
Essence of officerand use, The first of the first of the first

CONTINUED from SECOND Page.

The vicar himself opens the door for Clarissa, and tells her Miss Broughton has arrived, and will no doubt be overjoyed to see Four fam inomag reas regal

"What a fairy you have given us!" he says, langhing. "Such a bewildering child; all golden hair, and sweet dark eyes, and mourning raiments. We are perplexed-indeed, I may say, dezed-at her appearance; because we have one and all fallen in love with herhopelessly, irretrievably-and hardly know how to conduct ourselves toward her with the decorum that I have been taught to believe should be shown to the instructress of one's children. Now, the last young woman was so different, and -

"Young," says Miss Peyton. "Well, old, if you like it." bhe certainly. poor soul, did remind one of the sere and vellow.' But this child is all fire and life; and really," says the vicar, with a sigh that may be relief, "I think we all like it better; she is quite a break in upon our monotony.'

"I am so glad you all like her!" says Clarissa, quite beaming with satisfaction. "She was such a dear little thing when last I saw her; so gentle, too-like a small mouse."

"Oh, was she?" says the vicar, anxiously. "She is changed a little, I think. To me she is rather terrifying. Now, for instance, this morning at breakfast, she asked me, before the children, 'if I didn't find writing sermons a bore.' And when I said-as I was in duty bound to say, my dear Clarissa-that I did not, she laughed out quite merrily, and said sne 'didn't believe me !' Need I say the children were in raptures? but I could have borne that, only, when Mrs. Redmond forsook me and actually laughed too, I felt the end of all things was come. Clarissa" (severely), "I do hope I den't see you laughing, too."

"Oh, no!-not much," says Miss Peyton, who is plainly enjoying the situation to its utmost. "It is very hard on you, of course."

"Well, it is," says the vicar, with his broad and rather handsome smile, that works such miracles in the parish and among the mining people, who look upon him as their own special property. "It is difficult for a man to hope to govern his own household when his nearest and desrest turn him into open ridicule. Your little friend is a witch. What shall we do with her?"

"Submit to her," says Clarissa. "Where is she? I want to see her."

"Cissy will find her for you I dare say they are together, unless your 'Madam Quick silver, as I call her, has taken to herself wings and flown away."

He turns, as though to go with her. "No, no," says Clarissa; "I shall easily and her by myself. Go, and do what you

meant to do before I stopped you." Moving away from him, she enters the hall and seeing a servant, is conducted by her to a small room literally strewn with work of all kinds. Books, too, lie here in profusion, and many pens, and numerous bottles of ink. and a pariarchal sofu that never saw retter days than it sees now, when all the children mance over it, and love it, and make much of it, as being their very own.

On this ancient friend a fairy-like girl is sitting, smiling sweetly at Cissy Redmond, who is chattering to her gayly and is plainly enchanted at having some one of her own age to converse with.

The tairy is very tonely, with red-gold bair, and large luminous blue eyes, soft and dark, that can express all emotions, from deepest love to bitterest scorn. Her nose is pure Greek; her lips are tender and mobile; her skin is neither white nor brown, but clear and warm, and somewhat destitute of color. Her amall head is covered with masses of wavy, luxurlant, disobedient hair, that shines in the light like threads of living gold.

She is barely five feet in height, but is exquisitely moulded. Her hands and feet are a study, her precty rounded waist a nappy dream. She starts from the sofa to a standing position as Clarrissa enters, and, with a low, intense little cry, that seems to come direct from her heart, runs to her and lays

her arms gently round her neck. Once again Clarises finds herself in Brussels with her chosen besides her. She clasps Georgie in a warm embrace; and then Cissy Redmond, who is a thoroughly good sort, goes out of the room, leaving the new governess

alone with her old companion. "At last I see you," says Miss Broughton, moving back a little, and leaving her hands on Clarissa's shoulders that she may the more easily gaze at her. "I thought you would never come. All the morning I have been waiting, and watching, and longing for

Her voice is peculiar,-half childish, half petulant, and wholly sweet. She is not crying, but great tears are standing in her eyes as though eager to fall, and her lips are trembling.

"I didn't like to come earlier, says Clarisss, kissing her again. "It is only twelve now, you know; but I was longing every bit as much to see you as you could be to see me. Oh, Georgie, how glad I am to have you near me! and-you have not changed a little scrap,"

She says this in a relieved tone "Neither have you," says Georgie: "you are just the same. There is a great comfort in that thought. If I had found you changed, -different in any way, -what should I have done? I felt, when I saw you standing tail. and slight in the doorway, as if time had

rolled back, and we were together again at Madame Brochet's. Oh, how happy I was then! And now-now-The big tears in her pathetic eyes tremble

to their fall; she covers her face with her bande. "Tell me everything says Clarissa, tenderly.

"What is there to tell?—except that I am alone in the world, and very desolate. It is more than a year ago now since--papa left me. I It seems like a long century. At first I was apathetic ; it was despair I felt, I suppose; indeed, I was hardly conscious of the life I was leading when with my aunt. Afterward the resotion set in; then came the sudden desire for change. the intenser longing for work of any kind;

and then _____" and then you thought of me!" says Clarissa, how ready your sympathy had ever been. must be gone through, no matter how severe the pain that accompanies the telling of it. Clarissa, understanding, draws, even closer to der. This gentle movement is enough. A

touch. Georgie bursts into tears. sobs bitterly; "and I think he must have and 'Georgie' suits you down to the man Empire!" We know the sequel of this story.

shall I ever forget?" "In time," whispers Clariess; gently: "Be Patient wait.". Then, with a sigh, "How sad

or some this sweet world can be !" 'I gave my aunt forty pounds," goes on the fair-haired beauty, glad to find somebody the whom she can safely confide and to whom time and storm, and proved itself indeed the Pope of Rome, Kings thinking it an honor her troubles may be made known. "I gave it to her because I had lived with her some

felt I should pay her something. And then I put a little white cross on his grave before left him, lest he should think himself quite forgotten. It was all I could do for him," concludes she, with another heavy sob that shakes her slight frame.

Her heart seems broken! Clarissa, who by this time is dissolved in tears, places her arms round her neck, and presses her lips to her cheek.

"Try, try to be comforted," entreats she. "The world, they tell me, is full of sorrow. Others have suffered; too. And nurse used to tell me, long ago, that those who are unbappy in the beginning of their lives are lucky ever after. Georgie it may be so with you." "It may," says Georgie, with a very faint smile; yet, somehow, she feels comforted.

"Do you think you will be content here?" asks Ciarissa, presently, when some minutes have passed.

"I think so. I am sure of it. It is such a pretty place, and so unlike the horrid little smoky town from which I have come, and to which" (with a heavy sigh), "let us hope, I shall never return."

"Never do," says Clarissa, giving her rich encouragement. "It is ever so much nicer here." As she has never seen the smoky town in question, this is a somewhat gratuitous remark. "And the children are quite sweet, and very pretty; and the work won't be very much; and—and I am only just an easy walking-distance from you.'

At this termination they both laugh. Georgie seems to have forgotten her tears of a moment since, and her passionate burst of grief. Her lovely face is smiling, radiant; her lips are parted; her great blue eyes are shining. She is a warm impulsive little creature, as prone to tears as to laughter, and with a heart capable of knowing a love almost too deep for happiness, and as surely capable of feeling a hatred strong and lasting.

The traces of her late emotion are still wet upon her cheeks. Perhaps she knows it not, but, "like some dew-spangled flower, she shows more levely in her tears." She and Clarissa are a wonderful contrast. Clasissa is slight, and tall and calm; she, all life and brightness, eager, excited and unmindful of the end.

Cissy Redmond, at this juncture, summons up sufficient courage to open the door and come in again. She ignores the fact of Georgie's red eyes, and turns to Clarissa. She bas Miss Peyton's small dog in her arms-the terrier, with the long and melancholy face, that goes by the name of Bill.

"Your dog," she says to Clarissa," and such a pet. He has eaten several legs of the table, and all my fingers. His appetite is a credit to him. How do you provide for him at Gowran? Do you have an ox roasted whole, occasionally, for his special benefit?"

"Oh, he is a worry," says Clarissa, penitently. "Billy come here, you little reprobate, and don't try to look as if you never did anything bad in your life. Cissy, I wish you and Georgie and the children would all come up to Gowran tc-morrow."

"We begin lessons to-morrow," says the new governess gravely, who looks always so utterly and absurdly unlike a governess, or anything but a baby or a water-pixie, with her vellow hair and gentian eyes. "It will be impossible for me to go."

"But lessons will he over at two o'clock; says Cissy, who likes going to Gowran, and regards Clarissa as "a thing of beauty." Why not walk up afterwards?"

"I shall expect you," says Clarissa, with decision; and then the two girls tell her they will go with her as far as the vicarage gate, as she must now go home.

There she bids them good by, and, passing through the gate goes up the road. Compelled to look back once again, by some power we all know at times, she sees Georgie's small pale face pressed against the iron bars, gazing after her, with eyes full of lonely

imploring cadence desolating her voice. "Until to-morrow," replies Clarissa, with an attempt at gayety, though in reality the child's mournful face is oppressing her. Then she touches the ponies lightly, and dis-

with Bill, as preternaturally grave as usual, sitting bolt upright beside her. The next morning is soft and warm, and, indeed, almost sultry for the time of year. Thin misty clouds, white and shadowy, enwrap the fields and barren ghost-like trees and sweep across the distant hills. There is a sound as of coming rain-a rushing and a rustling in

shall rise at night and shake the land, the more fiercely because of its enforced silence ali this day. "But now, at noon,
Upon the southern side of the slant hills.
And where the woods fence off the northern
blast,

abroad." as though a storm is impending, that

children's tones ring like sweet silver bells.

her arm. "I am going to tell you about all the pretty things as we goldlong," she says patron-izingly, yet half shyly, rubbing her cheek against Miss Broughton's shoulder. She is a tall, slend r child, and to do this she has to stoop a little. "You fairy," she goes on, admiringly, encouraged perhaps by the fact that she is nearly as tall as her instructress, "you

speak to her like that, "says Clasy, coloring.

obild's hand a reassuring pressure. "I am accustomed to being called that, and, indeed," "That is true, Then I thought of you, and I rather like it now I suppose I am very small; But" (turning sux lously, to Cissy, When—when he died, he left me a hundred and speaking quite as shyly as the child Amy manded in a tone of authority: "Are you pounds. It was, all he had to leave." She had speaking quite as shyly as the child Amy manded in a tone of authority: "Are you pounds. It was, all he had to leave." She had speaking quite as shyly as the child Amy manded in a tone of authority: "Are you pounds. It was, all he had to leave." She had speaking quite as shyly as the child Amy manded in a tone of authority: "Are you had speaking quite as shyly as the child Amy manded in a tone of authority: "Are you manded in a tone of authority in a tone of au It is Miss Broughton," Won't you call me you," continued the abbot, " into the number

Georgie?"

Oh, are you sure you won't mind?" says yation of your soul if you promise to fulfill all the lively Clasy, with a deep and undisguised I enjoin upon you—

Of my religious. Liwil answer for the salheart, too full, breaks beneath affection's sigh of relief. "Well, that is a comfort! it is all I can do to manage your name. You don't "It was all on earth he had to give," she look a bit like a . Miss Anything, you know, that you resume the government of the Ger-

fairies dance at night," cries Amy, eagerly, her | monk or religious man put at the head of the little, thin, spiritual face lighting with earlestness, pointing to a magnificent old oaktree that stands apart from all the others, and
looks as though it has for canturies defied as fief to the grand suzerain of Christendom,

"sole king of forests all."

"Every night the fairies have a ball there,"

to be counted among the vassals of the Father of Christians and Vicar of God. "sole king of forests all."

time, and she was not kind to me, and so I says Amy, in perfect good faith. " In spring there is a regular wreath of blue-bells all round it, and they show where the good folk iread."

"How I should like to see them!" says Georgie, gravely. I think, in her secret soul, she is impressed by the child's solemnity, and would prefer to believe in the fairies rather than otherwise.

"Well, you ought to know all about them." says Amy, with a transient but meaning smile, " you belong to them, don't you? Well" (dreamily), " perhaps some night we shall go out hand in hand and meet them here, and dance with them all the way to fairy-land."

" Miss Broughton, - there - through the trees! Do you see something gleaming white?" asked Ethel, the elder pupil. "Yes? Well, there, in that spot, is a marble statue of a woman, and underneath her is a spring. It went dry ever so many years ago, but when Clarissa's great-grandfather died the waters burst out again, and every one said the statue was crying for him, he was so good and noble, and so well loved."

To be Continued.

HAD SUFFERED MANY PHYSICIANS and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a ing gale and then all was over. For a mogross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60 he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery.

FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 16 .- Alexander McKay, one of the Representatives of Pictou County in the House of Assembly, died at his resi-dence in West River to day. He had been attending to his Legislative duties a few days

27.2

THE CENSUS.

The total returns of the late census have just been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture. In regard to population the Dominion numbers 4,324,810. The population, by Provinces, is as fol-

Į	lows:—	
	Prince Edward Island	108.891
	Nova Scotia	440,572
Į	New Brunswick	321,233
Į	Quebec Ontario	1,359,027
Ì	Ontario	1,923,228
Ì	Manitoba	65,954
	Manitoba British Columbia	49,459
	The Territories	56,446
ч	1	

The population of the chief cities of the Dominion, according to the revised returns, is as follows :-

	15 44 10110115	
	Montreal	140,74
•	Toronto	86,41
	Toronto	62,44
	Halifax	36,10
	Halifax Eamilton	35,96
	Ottawa	27,41
	St. John, N.B	26,12
	London, Ont	19,74
ı	Winnipeg	7,98
1	Guelph	9,89
ĺ	Kingston	14,09
	Belleville	9,516
	St. Catherines	9,63
	Brantford	9,61
	St. Thomas	8,36
	Victoria, B.C	7,30
	Charlottetown, P.E.I	11,48
	The following statement show	s the
	population of the city of Montre	al, by
	Wards,	-, -,
ı	St. Ann's Ward	20,443
	West Ward	842
Į	Centre Ward	82
1	East Ward	2.966

St. Louis Ward..... 19,375 St. James Ward...... 25,398 Mary's Ward..... 22,733

THE FOUNDER OF THE UNION

GENERALE.

The Union Generale, which has just come

to grief, is as old in reality as the advent of

Louis Phillippe, and is the same idea secu-

larized as that of M. Courdemanche. M.

Courdemanche, its founder, occupied a small

room. The stair was dark and rickety. The

door was opened by a clerical-looking em-

ployee, and the director of the great enterprise

himself was found seated on a straw chair

before a common wooden writing table, with

no further preparations for visitors than one

extra wooden chair, which he offered to any

stranger who sought his advice and counsel.

M. Courdemanche was at that time not more

than one or two and thirty years of age, and

yet he was accounted the best living financial

head, and the disposal of the many millions

which passed through his hands every year

one of the greatest miracles of the marvellous

times in which he was intrusted with their

control. His costume was that of a lay

brother of the Tiers Order of St. Francis.

His black serge robe was worn threadbare;

his gray woollen stockings were darned above

his thick solid shoes; his pocket handker-

chief of blue cotton check lay, with his snuff

box, before him on the desk, and when he

was consulted on any difficult question of

finance it was his custom to take a pinch of

snuff from the one and use the other with a

loud report before answering. A heavy

ebony crucifix hung over the desk, and this

A MONK WHO WAS EMPEROR OF

GERMANY.

second Emperor of the name, of Germany,

away back in olden Catholic times, XI. cen-

tury. Being a most holy man, and becoming

Catholic King and some Sovereign Pontiffs

to leave his throne and bury himself in a mon-

mission as a postulant. Abbot Richard sol-

emuly assembled all his monks in Chapter

of swear obedience," interrupted the King.

"Then," rejoined the abbot, " it is my will

A beautiful story is told of St. Henry, the

was the only ornament he possessed.

St. Lawrence Ward...... 14,318

appears up the road and round the corner, the naked woods. "A still wild music is

The season smiles, resigning all its rage. And has the warmth of May. The vault is blue, Without a cloud and white without a speck, The dazzling splendor of the scene below."

The frost has gone, for the time being : no snow fell last night; scarcely does the wind blow. If, indeed, "there is in souls a sym-pathy with sounds," I fear Georgie and Cissy and the children must be counted utterly soulless, as they fail to hear the sobbing of the coming storm, but with gay voices and gayer laughter come merrily over the road to Gowran. Upon the warm sullen air the As they enter th gates of Gowran, the youngest child, Amy, runs to the side of the new governess, and slips her hand through

desirous to lead a more perfect life than he conceived was possible in the distractions of are just like Hans. Andersen's tales. I don't

know why."
"Amy! Miss Broughton" won't like you to But Georgie laughs:

astery. Repairing secretly to the religious house of St. Vannes in Verdun, he begged adand calling the royal applicant before him, deof my religious. I will answer for the sal-

"Look, look! There is the tree where the St. Henry, however, is not the only royal

Foster Robert, Foster Geo, George Thomas, McCarthy Patrick, Byan John, Smith Chas, O'Brien William, Wattaran Paul, Bikner G, Dubbe Felix, all of Quebec; Whiteman from Porto Rico; belonging to Ottawa, Canada, name unknown; a passenger, colored man, native of Porto Rico, name unknown; passenger, Mullins John, Halifax; Charles and Peterson John, both of Sweden Ferrell Jas., St. John, Nud-total, 20. There were only four passengers, two of whom were rescued. An unknown man from Porto Rico ran below to secure his clothing while his companions were leaving the sinking ship. He was undoubtedly washed overboard. Scarcely had the captain's boat rowed 20 yards from the sinking ship when a great wave overwhelmed it. The occupants of the other boat heard one awful shrick above the howlment they saw the captain's coat floating, capsized here and there, a hand stretched appealingly for help. All were drowned but two. A sailor of herculean build fought the sea with the strongth of despair until he reached the steamer. He dragged himself upon the deck, then with a wild glance in the direction of the second boat sprang into the waves to swim towards it. He was ot seen again. Another of those in the captain's boat reached the steamer. He clung to the shrouds and his piteous appeal for help could be heard by his fast receding comrades above the fury of the storm. The persons in the second boat owe their lives to the skill of the second officer. Robert Ross. The boat was iron, only 13 feet in length. Thirteen people crowded into her, the gunwales were scarcely above the water. The sea ran mountains high. The survivors were in the boat twelve hours before rescued. They were exhausted and famished. It is barely possible that the men who remained on the "Bahama" were taken off

THE SS: (BAHAMA A) Year :

"Bahama" whose loss was reported last night,

was valued at \$100,000. The cargo was worth

the same. It is claimed that she was unsea.

worthy, and it also said that she was a

blockade runner during the war. The vessel

belonged to the Quebec and Gulf Ports SS. Co.

The following were lost: Astwood, Captain

E Field, Bermuda; Heyghton, Chief Engineer, New York; Sutton James, Purser;

by a passing barque. New York, Feb. 16 .- The British steam ship "Glenmorag," Captain Dawson, which arrived from Calcutta yesterday, had on board eleven men and boys of the crew and two passengers belonging to the steamship "Bahama" of Quebec, which was lost on Friday last in latitude 32.30 north and longtitude 72.15 west. Captain Astwood, two second-class passengers, and seventeen members of the crew have probably been

The following are the survivors :- Robert Williams, first officer, of North Wales; Robert Ross, second officer, of New York; Alfred Defreye, second engineer, of Quebec; Z. Sanson, third engineer, of Quebec; Geo. Thibault, chief steward, of Quebec; John Oslen, seaman, of Norway; Jas. W. Malloy, seaman, of Quebec; Emil Frank, fireman, of Quebec; D. Tremblay, first cook, of Quebec; Edmund Larrois, waiter, of Quebec; and Hubert Trumple, of Quebec; John Scott, of New York; one of the firm of Outerbridge & Co., of No. 2 Morris street, agents for the Quebec Steamship Co., passenger; H. J. Fear, of Savanah,

passenger. Total, 13. Captain Astwood was an experienced navigator, and was highly esteemed by the Company. He came from Quebec.

The cargo consisted of molasses, sugar, coffee, hay, bay ram, etc., valued at about \$100,000. Several bags of mail matter were lost and about \$6,000 in gold and silver was in changed to General and again by the present owners to the "Bibama." The agents are uncertain about bec. She was built of iron, was 214 feet long, 30 feet across beam, and 19 feet deep.

Steamship Company's ship "Banama" last Friday in mld ocean on her way from Porto Gettysburg, leaving twenty or forty thousand Rico to New York. The sad intelligence homes in widowhood and orphanage? Mind reached the Company's office in this city last evening, and it was not known amongst the this week; but I abhor it far less than war distressed families until this morning. One woman loses three members of her family—a | drums never cease to roll by as much as two husband, con and son-in-law. The steamer underwent considerable alterations and repairs thousand stacked up corpses. The time will in the harbor last summer, and the directors come—may the good Lord hasten it—when report that the steamer was unseaworthy is untrue. On leaving in the fall most of the men now lost engaged on her for the winter. The names of the twelve Quebecers who perished brother to Mr. Sutton, book-keeper in Mr. James Gross' office; Robert and George Foster, were residents of Champlain street; Thomas George, resided in Paul street; P. McCarthy, resided in Paul street; John Ryan, Paul street; Charles Smith, William O'Brien. formerly in the employ of Mr. Robert Bor. land, Peter street; Paul Wattaran, G. Bickner, Felix Dube, Cape Blanc. Four of the drowned leave widows in very distressing circumstances. One Smith, who is drowned, was coachman last winter to Judge Meredith.

ORIGIN OF THE SCOTS.

North Britain, known as Scotland, was colonized by the Irish long before the introduction of Christianity; and in times of period, in the reign of Heremon, a people old style of championship in called Picts attempted to settle in Ireland, but the inhabitants refused to admit them. Court, he resolved, like many another great North Britain. The Pictish leader was Cath-Miall of the Nine Hostages made war upon strife between nations two governments are some Irish colonists who had settled in a the desperadoes.

more northern part of Britain. Niall subjagated the Picts, who then swore allegiance to the Kings of Treland. Niall called that part ot the country settled by the Irish Scotia of Munster, who distinguished himself fighting against the Romans in Britain, and gained large principalities there; he was surnamed Mac-More-Learnhna, or the great steward.

Raw silk underwear is much in use.

TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION TO THE HOLY FATHER LEO XIII. NEW YORK, Feb. 16 - The steamer

The deplorable outrage committed in the Capital of the Catholic World last July 13th,on the occasion of the removal of the remains of the immortal Pins IX. to their final restingplace, much as it has shocked the feelings of every Catholic, has naturally been far more nearly and keenly felt by our Holy Father Leo XIII. In order to make up, in some small degree, for this sorrow which the Supreme Pontiff has had to bear, the Editor of the Letture, Popolari of Rome has determined to pay a new tribute of affection and filial devotion to the common Father of all the faithful, by offering him, in conjunction with all such as may wish to concur in the gift, a Papal cross and chain.

With this view, the above-mentioned paper Catholics to embrace this opportunity of showing their love for the Holy Father.

We applaud the initiative taken by this Roman paper and gladly draw our readers' attention to its appeal, at the same time urging other Catholic journals to give it full publicity.

The cross is to be of gold, the face set with precious stones; the reverse will bear an appropriate inscription. The ch in is also to be of gold. The cross will be of the value of the amount

(nearly £100), the money will be given to to the Holy Father as Peter's pence. The names of subscribers with their respective subscriptions will be entered on a list to

be presented to the Holy Father along with the cross. An acknowledgment of sums received will be made in Catholic papers of Rome, and the the House, men not so good as they were whole list will be handed in to the Cardinal

Secretary of State. Subscriptions should be sent in as soon as ed to besserbba ed bluoda ban ,eldissoc Direzione delle Letture Popolari in Roma.'

TALMAGE ON THE SULLIVAN-RYAN PRIZE FIGHT.

Dr. Talmage, in his lecture on secular

events, among other things said: Many of the newspapers of this week, for two or three days, were largely occupied with reports of a pugilistic encounter which took place in Mississippi City with the whole country willingly or unwillingly looking on through the accounts given. All good people were shocked at the sight, but that encounter does not seem to me so objectionable as war on a larger scale. It is a bad thing to have one jaw broken and a few drops of blood shed: but is not that less distressing than to break a thousand jaws and cover miles of territory with the sigus of carnage? If the world must fight, I prefer the fight of last week. Why not, instead of a Zulu war in which thousands of Englishmen and Zulus are put to death, compel a Disraeli, after he has instituted the war, to go forth to meet a responsible Zalu and have two battered and bruised men instead of ten thousand? Instead of France and Germany turning their empires into cometeries and covering Europe with bereavement, have a champion Frenchman and a champion German some day go out like Sullivan and Ryan and declife the contest? That would be a great economy of bones and a great economy of blood and a great economy of tears and a great economy of heart aches and a great comomy of sepulchres. Beside that, an encounter like that of this week develops more courage than a conflict in which the usual weaponry of international strife is employed. A man may be a successful general without much personal courage, for he can stand in a tower two miles from the fight and give orders, or may sit in a stone house incognite, smoking a cigar and receiving messages from a battlethe purser's room. The Bahama was built field three miles away where hundreds of at Stockton, England, in 1861. She was private soldiers are being sacrificed. There originally called "Bermuda," but the name is not so much exposure in a contest in which LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED-CAUGE OF Daligren guns aud howitzers and swami angels and all weapons of long range are engaged as when two men with nothing but her value, and say her insurance is in Que- their own fists come close up and pound each other's faces into a jelly, obliterating the image in which God made them. Beside Quenec, Feb. 16.—A number of families in that, in the last style of combat this city have been thrown into mourning there are no bereavements; at any through the foundering of the Gulf Ports rate there can be only two deaths, and what is that to an Austerlitz, or a Sedan, or a

and Mr. Moore, the manager, declare that the all individual quarrels will be settled by arbitration, and all international difference will be settled by treaty; but until then, I am in favor of compelling those who get up wars to do their own fighting. If in this country some are as follows :—James Sutton, purser, former- great Northern man and some great Southern ly in the Stadacona Life Assurance office, and | man shall by angry agitation bring on a war between the two sections, let those two men be compelled to be the champions, the Ryan and the Sullivan of the conflict, and meet on the banks of the Potomac and have it out in eight or ten rounds of patriotic pugilism, and if they should both expire unler the bruising, the loss would not be much. How many lives and how much soffering would have been saved if Napoleon and Wellington in Franco-English war, and Moltke and McMahon in France-German war, and Grant and Lee in our civil war had fought out the battle alone. You say that in some cases the physical disparity might be too great. Then let the nations of the earth choose too champions sufficiently athletic. But it would not depend upon physical stature. A small man in the right is stronger famine was often supported by the mother country. In customs, laws and language the people of Scotland very closely resemble the than a large man in the wrong. You remem-Irish. History states that at a very remote whether it has made any advance beyond the The trouble is that those who get up the wars induality stay at home and make money They permitted them, however, to take Irish out, of algovernment acontracts, while wives, and then the Plots went to settle in the farmers and the mechanics, who had no-North Britain. The Pictish leader was Cath. thing to do in creating the trouble, have to luan, from whom his people and theis dest leave their plows and their work benches and cendants were called Caledonians. The Picts go forth to suffers; In the encounter of this became powerful, and during the reign of week atwo men were the ruffians. In the

von. I do not advocate pugilism like that of

whose epics never cease to sing and whose

mutilated men are less horrifying than thirty

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH

Dir fue an BASTILES. The Historial WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 - The House com-Minor to distinguish it from the mother mittee on foreign affairs adversely reported country, then called Scotia. Henceforth there the resolution of Robinson (New York) to was a constant intercourse between the two ask the Attorney General for an opinion nations, and the Trish assisted the colonies | whether, if Joseph Warren Kiefer, Alonzo B in all their wars against the Bomans. To Cornell or Charles Carroll should be arrested wards the close of the reign of Concor the in the British Empire without having com-Great, his son Carble made a regular settle | mitted a crime, the English Government, ment in Argyle, and from him and his fol- by suspending the writ of habeas corpus, lowers sprung some of the noblest families of could lawfully detain him on an indefinite Scotland. The Stewarts are said to be desuspicion, without trial or without right of scended from Moine, the son of Core, King the United States to demand release. Robinson desired to debate the resolution, but the Speaker beld that pending the motion to table it, it was not debatable. The resolution was tabled by 117 to 103. The same committee also reported adversely the resolution requesting the President to communicate desired, a tunic or scarf for the plastron.

the correspondence with the British Government with reference to the case of D. H. O Connor, an American citizen imprisoned in Ireland. Orth stated that the papers had already been asked for by a previous e-olation, under guise of a parliamentary inquiry. Cox (New York) managed to get in few remarks in support of both these resolutions, declaring that there was, underlying the first, a great principle of American citizenship, and second, it was necessary to show that the State department of Congress was argent in the matter. The House refused to table the resolution by 71 to 79. Cox (New York) offered an amendment requesting the President to obtain for O'Connor and other American citizens, inprisoned under suspension of the hubeas cor-pus by the British Government without a has opened a subscription list, and appeals to speedy, fair trial or prompt release. Pound raised a point of order that amendment was not genuine. Kasson stated that the House had no official knowledge of the cases of other persons; when that knowledge was obtained and it was found they were illegally detained in prison, he would be glad to take steps toward release, but he did not think this mere buncome amounted to anything. The Speaker sustained the point in order. The amendment was ceived. Mr. Robinson wanted to see any man here in whose veins a

collected, but if this do not reach 2,500 lire drop of American blood coursed, stund up and vote to table the resolution. The men who were in English bastiles were the equals of any gentleman on this floor, and superior to some who did not go to the field of battle. These men had faced a gallant enemy, and fought for their country and the Union, but they were now rotting in juil, while here, in were willing to table a resolution of this kind. Was that Americanism? Was that the spirit of the flag? Was there American blood in the heart of any man who could stand on this floor without the indignant blood rushing to his head, and his arm rising to strike the man who would vote to table the resolution?

PENITENTIARIES.

The annual report of the Inspector of Panticutaries states that the number of convicts in all the Penitentiaries of the Dominion on June 30th. 1831, was 1,213. against 1,279 at the corresponding period in 1830, a decrease of 61. In Kingston Penitentiary during the year, 205 males were received and 25 discharged, a net loss of 30, while il temales were received and 8 released, a gain of 3. In St. Vincent de Paul 151 males were received and 173 released, and 4 females were received and 4 discharged. In Manitoba there was an increase of 14 convicts females were received and 4 discharged. In Manitoba there was an increase of 14 convicts in the year, and in British Columbia an increase of 10. It is satisfactory to find this falling off in our criminal population. This may be regarded as a sign of returning prosperity, whereby the industrial classes could more easily secure emp oyment and many have been saved from crime. The decrease in the number of convicts is solely confined to the Province of Ontario. This may be seen by the fact that over 60 convicts were sent in the course of the year to Kingston from St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester Peniterioria.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Inspector reports as follows on the discipline of this institution:—
The Acting Warden states that the discipline has suffered very much from the conduct of "half-witted convicts." In examining the report book, during one of my visits of inspection, I found that, by far the greatest number of reports for violation of rule, inisconduct, &c., had been rolled up by a comparatively few prisoners, nearly all of the class—"half-witted"—mentioned by lie Acting Warden. It is a very difficult task to deal properly with these characters. They are not so far gone as to warrant their being ent to the innatic asylum; they are not sensible enough to hold them to strict observance of rule, or puntsh them for its violation. It would be well were there some asylum for imbeciles, other than the madhouse or penitentiary, where those unfortunate beings could be cared for, without being, on the can hand, forced to become the companious of raving maniacs, or on the other, of habitual and vicious criminals. and vicious criminals.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT OBESIER, PA.

THE DISASTER.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 17 .- At eight o'clock this morning an explosion occurred at the Pyrotechenic works of Professor Jackson. The hullding was shattered and burned. At least 15, and probably more, lives were lost and many were dangerously wounded. The building is the old homstead of Admiral

[LATER.] A number of colored people lived in the Porter mansion. The building first took fire, and while the firemen were playing on the flames, and a large crowd surrounded them, the explosion occurred, scattering destruction far and wide. The number killed is between 15 and 20, and about 20 are dangerously and 50 are more or less seriously wounded. The dead are being laid in the City Hall and the wounded cared for in the various drug stores, so that no accurate list can be obtained now.

The town is one great excitement. CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 17 .- The following is a list of those known to be killed as fas as ascertainable at present: John Lamphigh, Thomas Dollison, aged 22: Thomas Anderson, Alex. Phillips, John Pollick, married man; Joseph Kestner, James Doughty, Benj. Gartside, aged 28; George Taylor, Perry Williams, colored; Authony Barber, expoliceman; William Wood, fireman; John Dayers, aged 13; Edward Strophshire. Tota), 14.

The injured are Chief Dalton, fire department, about arms and by falling stones; Wm. McNeat, fatally; James Oaker, badly; Wm. Cowan, lower part of face torn off; Wm. Ward, som of Congressman, slightly; Miss Jane Roy, badly; Lewis McCallough, throat cut, inter-nally injured; and many others. Miller did not know the explosion had taken place until he recovered consciousness. Anthony Barber, holding the nozzle of a hose, was blown several feet and trightfully mangled. Perry Williams was blown to the roof of a mansion and there lodged, and slowly scorched for half an bour. He was alive when lowered to the ground, but died soon after of concussion of the brain. Three victims, 150 yards from the building, were killed by the shower of stone, brick and timber. The shock of the explosion shattered the windows of a manufactory a mile distant.

It is thought that gas, escaping from the stove ignited unfinished rockets. This caused the first explosion. The second an latal ex-plosion was caused by the deconation of colored stars used for filling up burned shells. An hour intervened between the two explosions. Much of the effects were temoved by two attaches, who had a parrow escape. Loss, \$150,000. The coroner is holding an inquest.

SUBS BUT NOT SLOW .- People who have used DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL to get rid of pain find that it is sure but not slow. A cough, even of long standing, is speedily controlled and cured by it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, corns, lame back, and swelled neck rapidly disappear when it is used.

A last year's princesse dress or polonaise may, be make to look new and stylish by adding a tablier or plastron, and collar and ouffs of oriental surah or Turkish cashmere in subdued colors. Children's dresses can be freshened in like manner, substituting, if

THE HIGH ALTAR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Its Consecration by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

REV. FATHER S. LONERGAN APPOINTED PASIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH.

Last Sunday morning the beautiful marble altar in the new Church of St. Mary, corner of Panet and Craig streets, was consecrated with the usual solemn ceremonies by Monseigneur Fabre, Bishop of Montreal. The ceremonies were commenced at nine o'clock, His Lordship officiating, assisted by Father Charpeney, O.M.J., and Father Kiernan. When the consecration was concluded His Lordship celebrated High Mass. Fathers Charpeney and Martineau were deacons of honor; Father James Lonergan, P.P. assistant priest; Fathers Aubry and Kiernan, deacon and sub-deacon; and Father Dugas, master of ceremonies. Among the priests present were Fathers Peneault, Vial and S. Lonergan. Among the many prominent persons in the congregation there were Mayor Beaudry, Aldermen Tansey, Jeannotte and Allard, Dr. Mount, and Messrs. O'Brien, Coyle, Kavanagh, and representatives from the different Montreal Irish societies. The singing, which was conducted by Mr. Lebrun, at the head of his choir of boys, was magnificent, and was only equalled by the playing, Mies Reid presiding at the organ. It is no exaggeration to say that St. Mary's Church choir cannot be excelled by that of any other in the city of Montreal.

The high altar, the consecration of which was the cause of yesterday's ceremonial, is a superb work in marble. It cost \$3,000, this large sum being raised by the efforts of the ladies of the Rosary Sodality, numbering some three hundred and fifty members. It is the work of Messrs. Forsythe, O'Brien & Mulloy, and is a credit to their werkmanship and eplendid skill.

EVENING SERVICE.

In the evening his Lordship was presented with the following address by the ladies of the Sodality. It was read by the Rev. Pather Simon Lonergan and greatly affected His Lordship.

To His Lordship E. C. Fabre, Bishop of Mon troat:

My Lord,-Your presence in our midst to-day is another proof of the deep interest you bear in our religious welfare. Alive to the teachings of the Apostle you have made yourself all to all. Sharing in our sorrows on former occasions, amidst struggles and difficulties, you are now pleased to come and take part in our joys, enhancing our festivities by your fatherly presence, and thus endearing yourself to the feeling hearts of loving children. Thousand welcomes to St. Mary's, my Lord, ever and always. We will long remember that only a few months past you took possession of this our Church, you blessed it for divine service, this temple of ours, the monument of our love and the fruit of our sacrifices. We love more our Church for all that, and when pausing to admire this work of God, so evidently blessed by His hand, the grand teachings of Mother Church are forcibly brought home to our minds by the novel and striking architecture of this temple. Its lofty cupola crowning the edifice, from whence pour down upon us the beams of shining sun, alone bespeaks eloquently the primacy of the Roman Pontiff over all the churches, teaching from his high position the infallible doctrine of his Divine Master, enlightening each and every faithful soul throughout Christendom In es lux mundi, "Thou art the light of the

The strong and massive columns in the various portions of the church, upholding, as ic were, the cupols, and, nevertheless, receiving from the same their solidity, represent most fittingly the hierarchy of the Bishops, your brethren, spread all over the world throughout many seer, assisting Peter in the administration and welfare of the flock, yet receiving from Peter their confirmation in faith, Confirma fraires tuos.

And those walls, with different materials composing their construction, from the carved and polished stone which shines externally to the less ornamental one lying in the interior, it is priesthood, and the various degrees by which one ascends to such a sublime

My Lord, those thoughts have struck us more than once, but the representation of the Grand Catholic System was not complete. Our hearts were chilled and cold when entering the house of the Lord. One essential thing was missing from the grand dividing line between Protestantism and Catholicity. We mean the Altar. Truth had its symbol, love had not, and our God is both truth and

"Ego Veritas - Deus charitus est." Who then should build a mansion of love, a Calvary where the victim should bleed no more before our mortal eyes, held extended by a minister of peace?

The kind and gentle hands of the ladies of this parish, the members of the Rosary Sodality, founded to honor and glorify the Mother of God, have presented the Son with this marble altar. It is the joint offering of the mothers and their daughters, the eloquent monument of their love and faith towards the God of the Eucharist. They remember being the descendants of a race where women died as well as men for God and religion the proud offering of a race where purity has always been and is still the richest ornament of womanhood. And in commemoration they have built this altar to the God of Purity, to the God of Love, Jesus in the

Holy Bucharist. Hoping, my Lord, that God will bless their gift as that of Abel, they beg as a pledge for themselves and all the parish your paternal

In behalf of the members of the Rosary

Sodality. 19th February, 1882. Monseigneur Fasas in reply to the address. said that he could not express his feelings of happiness in being in their midst. He congratulated the congregation, more especially the ladies, for their seal in the cause of the Church. He spoke of His Holiness the Pope and the general state of the Church, concluding by appointing the Rev. Simon P. Lonergan

Pastor of St. Mary's Church. Father Monk then delivered an exceed eloquent sermon on the Eucharist. He impressed on his hearers the mysteries of this regular armies march to their aid and fight Blessed Sacrament, and exhorted them to and conquer Austria as they fought and frequent their duties that they might be par- conquered Turkey? On the answer the ticipators in the blessings bestowed on the faithful. At the conclusion, Father Simon Lonergan gave the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, and the congregation dis-

The appointment of Father Simon Lonergan to the Pastorship is a source of the most intense satisfaction of his flock to whom he

The True Witness

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1882

Special Notice to Subscribers,

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR FEBRUARY.

THUBSDAY, 23 .- St. Peter Damian, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Vigil of St. Mathias.

FRIDAY, 24.—St. Mathias, Apostle. SATURDAY, 25 .- Most Holy Passion of our

Lord (Feb. 24). SUNDAY, 26 .- First Sunday in Lent. Epist. 2 Cor. vl. 1-10; Gosp. Matt. iv. 1-11. Monday, 27.—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch

(Feb. 22). TUESDAY, 28 .- Ferla.

MARCH. Wednesday, 1.—Ember Day.

THOSE who were acquainted with Mr. James Sutton, and there are thousands such in Quebec and Montroal, will feel sorrow for his loss in the "Bahama," of which he was purser. Mr. Sutton, like his brother, Mr. P. J. Sutton, of Quebec, was a gentleman of some literary talent, and contributed many articles to Irish-American journals and periodicals over the signature of "Heremon." He was esteemed and liked by all those with whom he came in contact, and who now regret his sad and premature end. May his soul rest in peace.

That was indeed a highly aristocratic concert which came off in the Standard Hall of London, on Friday last. The Prince of Wales was present, and the Duke of Edinburgh played first fiddle, and was, says the cable. "specially praised." We should think so, or what is the good of a newspaper. If His Royal Highness played a jews harp, or a mouth organ, he would be praised all the same. The same cable despatch informs us that the moment or of little importance, is the perver-Police never saw such ugly looking sity with which certain journalists persist in crowds as those which now attend Bradlaugh's meetings. A country which produces such musicians as the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Teck, can well afford to smile at ugly be sufficient to allude to the latest effusion | dent to that illustrious personage, but could crowds, at least, for the present, though in the may drown the music of the violin.

As might have been expected the German and Austrian newspapers are indignant at the speech of Skobeleff to the Servian students. The speech was more soldierly than diplomatic, but Skobeleff will not retract a word he said, though even the Czar is angry, or pretends to be. There is a sentiment in Russia stronger than the Czar, or even the Nihilist, and that is the feeling among the Slavonio element against Germany and in favor of the union of the Slave. Germany, which has fought so well and so successfully for the union of the Teutons, cannot complain with any show of reason against union of the other great European element. Skobeleff thinks a conflict between the two races will take place sooner or later, and he also thinks France will be the natural ally of Russia. He is a sensible man, is that Skobeleff, and though only a flashing sword blade, he speaks for one hundred million

not for the purpose of being incorporated Austria, despite their vehement protests. The discontented mountaineers bided their time and now they are in arms once more for 1875 with men, arms and money, and ultimately went to war with Turkey in their behalf. They are now also assisting them with supregular armies march to their aid and fight conquered Turkey? On the answer the that the Slave and the Teuton will have to go | scathed jingling in his pocket the pieces of always open.

to war and that the Slave will triumph. It may be so; indeed, it is almost impossible to avoid such a war. It would be curious if the result of this war, if it come, would be the union of the Teuton races in Germany proper and Austria into one Empire, and the extension of the Russian Empire into Turkey. And yet such a bouleversement is almost sure to come some day. The present Austrian Empire cannot last; it is made up of races and Provinces too heterogeneous. There are the Croats, Hungarians, Italians, Slavs, and Germans, who are people more or less hostile to one another and yet Austria was foolish enough to absorb the Mahommedans of Bosnia at the instigation of Germany. What between Egypt and the Balkan Peninsula, Europe cannot be far off a great war.

The most sagacious of statesmen make mis-

takes, or if they do not the country whose affairs they direct changes its mind and they are not aware of the fact. If this ignorance is not a mistake, it is worse-it is a political blunder. Mr. Gladstone has blundered on the cloture, and he sees it now when it is too late. Palmerston, the man who was essentially English, and was thought to be master of the public pulse, was overthrown because he gave way to the French Emperor; Besconsfield was in a greater hurry than the electorate to seize Afghanistan and the Transvasi; but the rock on which Gladstone is about to split is the cloture, that terrible French word which the London Spectator translates "closure." But cloture or closure it is all the same, the English will have none of it. We may be sure that if Gladstone and his colleagues could realize the opposition which would be offered this drastic measure they would not think of introducing it; but now that they are committed they will stand or fall by it : in all probability they will fall. Gladstone, to give him his due, never calculated on putting the cloture on English members; it was introduced solely for the benefit of the Irish; but the Tories see in it an excellent opportunity of getting into power and profess to be fearfully alarmed. But leaving political tactics aside the cloture is a monstrosity which should not be a owed to have birth. This is about the explanation regarding it and the raison detre. The land monopoly in Ireland crushed the souls and the minds of the people to such a degree that they rose in constitutional revolt against it. The Liberal Government sent over 50,000 men to aid the constabulary in putting down the revolt; the Irish members declaimed against this and other oppressive measures with all their eloquence, and the cloture is introduced to gag them. The Whig-Radical combination was defeated on the Bradlaugh vote, and it will be defeated on the cloture. The Whigs will desert the Radicals; the Whigs are famous

THE WITNESS ON THE INFORMER. One of the most perplexing things in connection with all questions appertaining to Irishmen, whether they be matters of seizing the wrong end of the subject. It referring to the statement concerning the informer, published in the Hour, and the furore which the writer says, it has created amongst the Irish residents of this city, he refers to the investigation in the following strain:-

for abandoning a sinking ship.

Why the Irishmen of Montreal should so eagerly adopt this method of proclaiming their sympathy with the objects of Fenianism will remain an unanswered question to many. Even allowing for very strong feelings, why they should consider it so heinous a crime to expose a band of irresponsible, adventurous marauders who designed to disturb the peace is, to say the least, strange. The whole business appears to us discreditable to in the representative capacity of Mr. Mc-Namee should introduce his speech with the maxim that "Informers should have short

Our contemporary is altogether too eager to make it appear that the Irishmen of Montreal are desirous of proclaiming any sym_ pathy with Fenianism. The great body of WHEN the Slave of the Principalities rose throughout Canada, took little stock in the Newspaper notoriety is the breath of in rebellion against Turkey in 1875, it was Fenian business, and few indeed were there Mr. McNamee's nestrils, but not the who countenanced the invasion of the peace. with the Austrian Empire, but in order that ful community in which their lot has been though he may even think that betassistance of their Russian kinsfolk. But to expose any band of marauders who the Berlin Treaty ignored their claims to designed to disturb the peace. On the conthe autonomy for which they had trary, that which causes the Irishmen all over made so great and so many sacri- the world to detest an informer is quite obfices, and cooly handed them over to vious to them, if not to those who do not take the trouble to study either their character or their history. The citizen who Slavist committee furnished the insurgents of authorities, is not, in the Irish sense, at all events, an informer. The vile wretch who plies that vocation generally is, and nearly always has been, a person who plies, but the next question is will Russian | first fans the flame of discontent, introduces the germ of disloyalty, works up the popular feeling, and then for a consideration hands The man is a disturbing element in the city, over his dupes to the tender mercies of the and has been for a long time; he has out of the quarrel as they did when the war | gaol, are transported or hanged, whilst | mischief. Let him go into obscurity and was further off, and even France and England | the informer, who has, parhaps, been never more emerge from it, and this we conmay be drawn into the fray. General Sko- the most blatant in his professions of disloy- sider excellent advice. Or else let him try

and the same

gold and silver that have rewarded his treachery, often posing as a patriot and benefactor of his race in general. Such men have always been held in especial detestation by the Irish, and, we doubt if they are likely to be regarded with feelings of admiration by men of any nationality.

Having thus briefly alluded to the informer we think it hardly necessary to repeat the insinuation that the Irishmen of Montreal, or elsewhere, are responsible for the utterances of Mr. F. B. McNamee as regards the shooting down of any man, no matter how heinous his offence. The irishmen of Montreal are no more responsible for such sentiments than they should be for the conduct of any ruffian who might, at a public gathering, his the name of a distinguished Irishman long after he had been assassinated, simply because he knew that his disgraceful role had been exposed by him, and that his fellow-countrymen had been put upon their guard against that individual when going about with green pantaloons muttering curses against Queen and Constitution. As regards the latter part of the article in the Witness. in which reference is made to the offer of the President of St. Patrick's Society to furnish the money with which any tender-hearted murderer might purchase a revolver to blow out the precious brains of that eminent person, our contemporary may rest assured that the Irish race in Canada have lost none of the keen relish that has always characterized their countrymen for the supremely ridiculous, and that they thoroughly appreciate the exact value of that little piece of tragi-comic acting.

THE SPEECH AND ITS MAKER.

Ir we refer to this unsavory subject once more—or oftener—it is because duty compels it. Explanations are sometimes absolutely necessary, and we would not have even one man believe in the assertions made by Mr. F. B. McNamee on Monday night. We do not know how long took him to prepare the speech or how many anxious bours be dedicated to its composition, but what we are sure of is that he did compose it himself, there being no other individual in the world, that we know of, who could at the same time put so much " cransness" and malignity in the one heap. The epecoh so resembled Mr. Mc-Names in all its features that if it were possible to make bones out of the adjectives, nerves out of the verbs, blood from the vapour, and injuse life into it by some artificial means, we should behold another Frankenstein, a monster no less than that unhappy wretch in character, but as regards featues an alter ego of what has been seen in Dawson's window once upon a time. And here we may observe that it is only Mr. McNamee who could gloat over the likeness episode. For here was a Society of which that later day O'Connell was President which never subscribed a cent during the Irish famine, never gave a dollar to the Land League, a charitable society, forsooth, which distributed the beggarly pittance of \$47 to the Irish poor of Montreal-just the amount, in Canada. But, appropos of Sir John, there minus seven dollars given by an Irish washerwoman to Father Dowd for the famine fundwould be easy to point out numberless in- here we say is a society which found the stances of this wrongheadedness, but it will money to present a likeness of its Presi-Winess of Tuesday evening. In an article the illustrious man footed the bill himself. but this is not generally believed, if it were so, the said likeness would never wear such a sweet expression on its face-never. It sometimes occurs that there is so much mutual love and admiration existing between a Society and its President that there is no time to look upon the cold world outside, and that may partly account for the coldness extended by the President and his Society to the famine-stricken in Ireland. Still, it was an act of indiscretion to parade this affection before the public, which remembered the St. Patrick's Society when it used Canadian Irishmen, and it is scarcely a mat. to have gentlemen for presidents. Mr. Mcter for congratulation among them that one. Namee does not like THE POST neither does the devil like holy water. Mr. McNameo had all the newspapers should accept his own

valuation of himself. THE Post is not willing to become the mouthpiece of any individual, and least of the Irish people, not only in Montreal, but all of Mr. McNamee. That is its great crime. sort of notoriety THE POST gives him elapsed (Sunday excepted) that some one ber for Cavan, and then it was his famous for nothing, evidently, for he has never been to buy the Presidency of St. Patrick's Bogiety.

A FILTHY SUBJECT. Some person far away back, in ancient-history said that whom the gods wished to destroy they first made mad; and he might have judiciously added, "or caused to make a speech based on a tissue of falsehoods." But the maker of the famous aphorism did not live in our days, and did not hear the President of the St. Patrick's Society deliver one of his characteristic orations. In order to make matters clear it is necessary to go back and recapitulate. At the first meeting of the Bt. Patrick's Society, at which the subject was discussed, Mr. McNames asserted that the paper which reproduced the articles was as culpable as the party pointed at, and expressed himself to the effect that said articles were manufactured in this office. It is now acknowledged by that worthy himself that they were not; that they were taken from American papers, which in turn had based them on an editorial in the N. Y. Hour, written by our friend Hamilton, formerly of Montreal. We claim that this has been made clear to all concerned, and so we pass on. What would a man with a clean conscience have done under the circumstances to exculpate himself from the charge? We say himself advisedly, for in his Demosthenic effort of Monday night he acknowledges he was the person meant all the while. There was only one course for an innocent person to pursue, but Mr. McNamee did to the State in that peculiar fashion should not adopt it. What he did actually do was to send his lawyer to New York, who put himself in rapport with Hamilton and Mr. Keller, formerly of Montreal. When the manager of this paper saw what had occurred he also went to New York, put himself in communication with Hamilton, and in presence of filtered into their hands through Secret Ser Messrs. Doherty and Austin obtained from him the information that the Hour editorial was hased upon conversations had some years previous with Rutus Stephenson, M.P., Ira | unwillingly, in due season, and according to Morgan, a Government official, Bernard Tansey and Edward Murphy, the two last named gentlemen of this city, and others whom he met in the Reporter's Gallery. This was, however, after Mr. McNamee's lawyer had spoken with | never so good. But recollect, there is only Hamilton. When the parties had returned one chief informer, and that there is to Montreal Mr. Whelan, in order to assist therefore, little use in essaying to distrithe investigation committee in arriving | bute the infamy. at the truth, stated frankly to Mr. Quinn the result of his conversation with Hamilton, and it now appears that the data then furnished with the strange exception, that for obvious reasons, the name of J.J. Curran was substituted for that of Edward

moved and seconded the adoption of the ad-

dress, and behold, it was adopted. Mr.

what else under Heaven could Sir John in that direction, and we take it from the find not a penny to relieve Irish distress! do but write that letter? It was his bounden Times is dead against Home Rule, but though sweet by-and-bye, the roaring of the crowd columns of our contemporary, the Montreal Some people are maliclous enough to say that duty as Minister of the Crown. It is, as we never hear of Reynold's or Lloyd's great December, the day after the article from the the Thunderer or the Standard. Springfield Republican appeared in Tas Post. The President did not delay-he is an enment, but we venture to think his note to Mr. McNamee bas caused humorous passages in the House of to say, "We shall never give the Irish self Commons. But never mind; thrice is he government under threats and menaces, let armed who hath a note from a Cabinet Minis. | them keep quiet and pay rents and love the ter, and, armed with this note and Hamilton's | Queen and then we may discuss the matter, equally witty affidavit, Mr. McNamee stood but we know that it is by threats and up in his majesty and made a speech. And menaces of civil war that Ireland has obtainsuch a speech! In a former effort he likened | ed a few of her rights from the "sister" grown so vast, in his own estimation, after himself to Lord Beaconsfield; on Monday receiving so many contracts, that he thought | night he compared himself to O'Connell, forgetting that one was handsome, the ently near his ear has an unpleasant effect of other eloquent, and that neither was his nerves, and there will be always dange charged with being an informer, ex- of such harsh music disturbing him so long cept, indeed, O'Connell meant something as the present relations continue to exist. when he said D'Israeli was heir-at-law Leaving aslae the public opinion of the world to Judas Iscariot, or the impenitent thief, we for which John really cares little, provided forget now which, nor does it matter. Suffice it to say that the harangue of the to be obliged to keep 50,000 of England's man whose likeness was at one time in a gilt | best troops in Ireland while complication they might be entirely free. They fought cast, by any band, under any pretence, ter than nothing. We say, without frame in Dawson's window was, from begin- agitate the East and endanger her prestige for their freedom well and long, and at No one has the slightest desire to exaggeration, that from 1871 to 1881, when ning to end, a string of the vilest falsehoods, and therefore the empire which rests upon it length succeeded in obtaining it with the have it considered a helinous crime THE POST commenced putting the worthy We have said—in paraphrase—that those patriot in his proper place no single, day whom the gods wish to destroy they first England cannot go to war, and Russia know cause to make extraordinary speeches, it as well as France. It is well knows newspaper in the Dominion did not contain it was the gods prompted Mr. Mc that the Boers may thank the Land League something concerning Mr. McNamee. At one Names on Monday night. He was time he was to run for the Council, at another | like Balsam speaking things he did not want to bring over the 69th, now he was to be mem- to speak; the words were put into his mouth so dogged he would ere this have seen this by his evil genius. He quoted two of our giving the Irish the right to govern them warns the authorities of an intended picture which was hung out at Dawsons. It most venerated clergy as stating certain selves strengthens the Empire. If Ireland freedom and autonomy, with the people of disturbance of the peace, of an was always McNames, c'etait toujours perdriz. things. We refer our readers to THE Post were satisfied not only could the 50,000 min Dalmatia to aid them. The Moscow Pan. insurrection against the constituted He must have spent a small fortune in brib- of yesterday in refutation. Father Dowd be withdrawn, but she would furnish 100,000 ing correspondents and telegraphing, and all denies having spoken to Mr. Mc- more if necessary such as those will Names on the last St. Patrick's Day, and fought at Badejos, Waterloo, and elected Alderman, will never venture to stand Father Dowd's word is as good as the Punjaub, but not such as the for either municipal or parliamentary honors, Mr. McNamee's oath any day; better of Mainwand and Laing's Nek. and had to expend half what he was worth indeed. Father Salmon indignantly is quite true that Home Rule would kill protests against having used the the influence of this Cromwellian aristocras) words attributed to him by the excellent that has wrought such ruin in Ireland, but President of the St. Patrick's Society, and as that has already been condemned by the peace of Europe will depend, for it is Government, in whose pay he has been done great harm to the Irish element; it is not only that, but consures the columnia- British press it would not be a great mission not likely Germany and Italy can keep all along. The dupes are crammed into time he should be rendered harmless for tor in the dignified language peculiar to that tune. It is also true there would not be reverend gentleman. Are we not justified in many English aides de-camp galloping round terming the harangue of Lord Beaconsfield's Dublip, but even that would not be so fright self-assumed prototype a string of faisehoods? | ful a calamity. Surely it is no treason the beloff, an enthusiastic Pan-Slavist, believes alty, if he remains unearthed, sallies forth un- and clear himself in the courts, which are And if two of his chief falsehoods have been Ireland should be ruled by the Irish at nailed to the counter so summarily and so England is by the Enlish, Scotland by the Afficiation of the control of the co

promptly, is there much use in touching on the others. Mr. McNames at one time subscribed twenty dollars towards the starting of the Daily News, 1 temporary publication immediately anterior to THE POST, the money was repaid him; there is not a single person connect. ed with THE POST in his debt a solitary cent. Other, parties subscribed to the same journal and have said nothing about it, but what can be expected from the proprietor of the Sun who hunted its editor from the city because he would not defame honest Irishmen.

As regards the joint-affidavit of Messas McGrath and Lyons, all we can say is that their memories are as strangely defective as Hamilton's, but if all the parties would jox them a trifle they would find that where the last named really obtained his information anent the informer, was in a certain saloon on Craig street called the National Hall. We might add in the words of Moore :---

Oh, memory how coldly Thou treatest times gone bye, Like rainbows thy pictures-

They mournfully shine and die. Most people will not approve of Mr. Mc-Namee's short, bloodthirsty, shrift for an informer. Informers are useful in certain State exigencies as Sir John A. Macdonald knows well, but what is thought and freely expressed is, that parties who have rendered service not pose as patriots, should not seek leadership, should not bring themselves politically to the front. but should, on the contrary, affect the virtue of modesty, even if they have it not, and live comfortably, if obscurely, on the money which vice channels.

We have said enough on this dirty subject at present, but we shall return to it, though the promise solemnly given in these columns, bring such a flood of light to bear upon the party suspected as will astonish even himself. be his memory, unlike that of his coadjutors

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

Those who remember the few years imme-Hamilton's affidavit was actually based upon diately before the disestablishment of the socalled Irish Church cannot fail being struck with the anology between them and the few years which have just passed as regards Murphy. We do not insinuate that agitation in Ireland and the change of public Hamilton perjured himself in changing the opinion in England consequent thereon. I name; his memory may have been defective Mr. Gladstone is remarkable for anything and lawyers are accustomed to refreshing the besides making long and eloquent speeches memories of witnesses. On the strength | it is for the happy quality he has of weighing of this affidavit, Messrs. Quinn and and measuring the public opinion of his Doody, one Mr. McNamee's lawyer countrymen. Mr. Gladstone talks of Home and the other his staunch partizan, Rule now as he spoke of disestablishment is 1865-6, because he thinks the country ripe for the former now as it was for the latter Richard McShane dissented, for that gentle- tnen, and owing to similar causes. He is man believes, with Sir John A. Macdonald, not sure of it, but in order to be so he menthat informers are alive and flourishing here | tions the word, and thus gives forth the idea for discussion. The London dailies are was rad a letter from him whitewashing Mr. against Home Rule for the present, but a McNamee as cheerfully as a certain com- they do not, and cannot, speak for the counmittee whitewashed the Matron of the Hervey try, though the cable acts as if they do we Institute. In the name of common sense, must all wait, as well as Mr. Gladstone, till the Provinces are heard from. The might be expected, a masterly piece of weeklier, through the cable, they have really diplomacy, and is dated Ottawa, the 29th more influence on the masses of voters than

If Fenianism disestablished the Irish Church why should not the Land League, ergetic man, sharp and decisive. Sir John's which has already half disestablished wit has often excited mirth in Parlia- the more formidable and ruthless inquity of landlordism, be the means of obtaining Home Rule for Ireland? more genuine laughter than his most It is all very fine for the Times and Standard island. Let John Bull say what he pleases, the sharp crack of a rifle fired off inconvenidanger does not abide in it, it is not pleasant While Ireland is seething with dissaffection

for their independence. If John Bull were not so conservative and

has endeared himself beyond measure. on earlier than planters.

and Canada by the Canadians. We famoy we hear a cry that Scotland is not governed by the Scotch, but let us turn over to page 763 of Montreal's city directory and we shall see :--Lord High Constable, Earl of Errol; Keeper of the Great Seal, Earl of Selkirk; Lord companies whose agent is a live lord. the Household, Duke of Argyle; Stand Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale; Lord High Gom- they would have a big thing out of the lummissioner, Earl of Rosyln ; Lord Chief Justice, Right Hon. John McLaren; Commander of the Archers, Duke of Buccleugh; Hereditary Keeper of Holywood Palace, the Duke of Hamilton, and so on, all good Scotchmen not seen one of them up to this. every mother's son of them. Turn we now to Ireland, and we beheld the Englishman, Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant; Lord High if a stop is not put to the system now Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury; Chief Secretary, Right Hon. Mr. Forster; Commander of the Forces, General Steele; Lord High Commissioner, Earl of Galloway, all Englishmen. There is, to be sure, an Irish Lord Chancellor just to vary the monotony of the thing, but it is a fact that Englishmen and Scotchmen form the personnel of the Irish the people in existence, that we should Executive. That, however, is only a small be feverishly excited until we drag affair; the same wicked and oppressive from Europe some hundred thousand immisystem permeates the whole country and renders its position intolerable. Home the four millions and a half Canadians now liv-

LANDLORDISM COMING WEST. There is considerable poetry in the sentence

only.

"the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," but not much truth. What is strictly true is that the owners of the soil rule the world and will continue to rule it. This is illustrated by the present state of Europe, and, more especially, in Great Britain and Ireland where the House of Lords is composed of landlords altogether, and the House of Commons of threefourths of the same class. There is beginning to be a revolt against this state of thingsi u one part of the United Kingdom at least, the result of which no man can foretell, though he may guess at. It is generally admitted on this side of the Atlantic that a state of affairs which confers enormous privileges upon a small class and puts the majority of the people at a great disadvantage is not a good one, not one to be introduced into Canada or the United States for instance. And yet landlordism is making tremendous strides in North America. It would seem as if the British aristocracy were making an effort to gain in this new world what they are losing in the old. They are buying up large tracts of land in all directions and locking them up for future use. We hear of their making purchases in Dakota, Texas, Illinois, Florida, Manitoba, and even in the Province of Quebec. An associated press despatch from Chicago, of the 13th instant, says that the brothers Farwell, of that city, in conjunction with two other speculators, have obtained from the Texas Legislature a grant of land one hundred and ninety-seven miles long by twenty-seven in breadth in the northeastern art of the State, the consideration being labor may use meat three times a day, when that the speculators will build a magnificent State Capitol for the Legislature. Just imagine 1,500,900 acres or over two thousand three hundred square miles of territory given away to four individuals! And one week before this gigantic land transfer, a Scotch Company purchased from the same Legislature 240,000 acres of land for cattle breeding purposes. Immense tracts of land are also purchased in Manitoba by English lords and companies for speculation purposes; and we are only at the commencement of this sort of thing fer the Syndicate control 50,-000,000 acres with a pre-emptive right over as much more which they will take advantage of if not prevented either by future legislation or a revolt of the people. Now, what is this but landlordism on the most collossal scale known to the student of political economy. But why should we go so for as Florida or Texas, or even Manitoba to discover the bold advances of European landlordism in its ugliest phases? Have we not under our very eyes, in our own Province of Quebec, as magnificent an example as we require of what the British aristocracy will do if they are not checked? It is well known that Lord Dunmore (who must not be con- the promptitude and liberality of the subfounded with his brother land specula- scribers, as also to request that those who tor. Lord Dunraven) has been moving at once, as the list will soon be closed. The Heaven and earth to obtain a grant of small sum of one hundred dollars is now all 300,000 acres from our Legislature, and has that is required to complete the amount, and partially succeeded, ostensibly for colonization purposes, but in reality for purposes of speculation. This noble lord is agent for an English Company which is anxious to obtain this vast concession for a song. He came here backed by letters from certain parties whose influence would be irresistible, only that there happens to be a Commis- J. Fogarty, b; P McLaughlin, 3; J C F tioner of Crown Lands who has a backbone, and is not amenable to regal or vice-regal influences. Lord Dunmore modestly demanded the 300,000 scree, pledging | 306 medals will have a right to feel that he that if they were given the Company would pay a sum of money—a nominal sum of course-and bring out two hundred people from England as settlers. This would give each settler 1,500, a snug tarm enough in all of the period." Who is writing it?—New conscience. In spite of all the pressure he York News. Thank heaven, our skirts are brought to bear upon the Quebeo Government, Lord Dunmore succeeded in obtaining metrical commonplace. Can it be possible 100,000 acres only, but part of this was well that any American editor has ever been guilty ment, Lord Dunmore succeeded in obtaining timbered, and on the whole he thought he of secret indulgence in the vice of poetical had made a hit for the Company and sentiment? for himself. After a while his lordship discovered, much to his disgust, that certain timber rights on the lands had been pur- agitation which had arisen in connection with chased by G. B. Hall & Co., and as there the proposed pilgrimage, which he would fell during Friday, was really no settlement intended, and as what the English Company was exactly added, give instructions to that effect, and in Pierre Poulin, a what the English Company was exactly would recall his Nuncio at Madrid, because after was the timber, Lord Dunmore went he gave too much support to the Carlist pro- previous witness. to law with Mr. Hall, but was defeated. moters of the pligrimage.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands is ambi tious of swelling the revenues, of his department and is taking particular care, having that end in view, that something shall not be given for nothing, not even to so-called English colonization Privy Seal, Marquis of Lothian; Master of This was resented by Lord Dunmore on behalf of the Company, who thought ber alone, but the Commissioner was inexor-Hon. Lord Moncrieff; Lord Advocate, able and Lord Dunraven found the bargain was not such a good one after all. The truth Forces, Gen. Robert Bruce; Captain Gen. of is he wanted a grant of 300,000 acres all for nothing; the two hundred immigrants were all in the moon; at all events Quebec has

The public lands are disappearing, oh! ever so fast. There shall soon be none left working, for it is manifest that a Government should own a whole planet to be in a position to give away acres by the millions to hungry English land-grabbers. Why should we be in such hot haste disposing of our heritage and the heritage of those to come? live. After an interesting debate the meet-Is it necessary, for the happiness of ing decided the argument in favor of the two grants and put them on our lands? Would Bule will work a cure and Home Rule ing be happier if another million were added or two-and all the lands occupied? Be not in such haste, messieurs, the lands will go soon enough; there are thousands of | hungry Lord Dunmores speculating in behalf of grasping land jobbers, and it may not ! always be that we shall have a Commissioner of Crown Lands inflexible as the Hon. Mr. Flynn. We would advise the Provincial Government to be cantious. If Lord Duamore does not like his bargain, let it be cancelled, and let ne more propositions like that of his Lordship's be entertained for a moment, with or without timber rights.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday. every 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 three meals on every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Menday, 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 allowed at the same

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 tea or coffee 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 fast and abstinence we may oook meagre food with dripping, even with

pork, but pork itself must not be eaten. In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or tat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of this soup remans after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, iard or grease cannot be

used in its natural state. On meagre days pasty cooked with dripping or fat may be eaten.

Such as are exempted from issting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard anticipations will be fully realized.

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 nights and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

We regret to have to record this week the death of Mr. John Martin, of Lowe, Que., which occurred on Feb. 7th, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Martin, who was a school teacher by profession, was born in Shaus-golden, Co. Limerick, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada in the year 1840. After teaching some years in St. Columban, Que., he settled in Lowe in 1855 where he resided until his death. He was a fervent, practical Catholic, an ardent patriot, an exemplary citizen, a good neighbor, a tender husband and an affectionate father—and we may add a thirty year subscriber to the TRUE WITNESS. During the whole course of his long life he never uttered a word derogatory to a fellowbeing or one tinctured with the slightest stain steam rushed up through the orifice, of profanity.

NOBA'S LETTERS.

We are requested by Mr. William Wilson, Treasurer of the fund for publication of "Nora's Letters," to express his thanks for have subscribed, but have not yet paid, do so the Treasurer thinks this should be forthcoming immediately in so good a cause.

Owen McGarvey, \$5; D Murphy, Carillon, 5; John Kelly, Carillon, 5; M C Mullarky. 5; O J Doherty, 5; T Fogarty, 5; James McCready, 5; Alex Colqubon, Winnipeg, 5; J P Cuddy, 5; W S Walker, 5; John Fahey, 5; M J F Quinn, 5; Rev M J Stanton, P P, Westport, 5; A Stanton, 5; J J Arnton, 5 2; Friend, 2; E Bonayne, 2; PJ Bonayne, 5; Wm Redmond, 2; JJ Milloy, 2.

Any man who carries around one of the is doing a full day's work.—Philadelphia Times. And be entitled to be known as a bronze-featured son of toll."

There is a great deal said about the "poetry olean,-New Haven Register. And praise be to the luck of accident, we never got beyond

The Pope, giving audience to the Spanish Ambassador, said he regretted the political.

-At a meeting of the two councils of St.

Eustache, Mr. A. Seguin was re-elected Mayor for the parish, and Mr. E. Fere Mayor for the village

—At the annual meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, for the election of officers, the following were elected:-President, Hon Louis Beaubier, MPP; 1st Vice-President, Jeremie Perrault; 2nd Vice-President, M E Archambault; Secretary-Treasurer, J L Barre; Assistant do, Alex Deseve, jr; Recording Secretary, A D Lacroix; Assistant do, Remi Tremblay; Corresponding Secretary, Gustave Lamothe; Marshal, Aug Labelle. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Club was held last evening in the hall of the "Gesn," the President, Dr. Guerin, in the chair. The programme for the evening consisted of a debate on the question, "Has there been during the last holf-century a gennine advance in general civilization. Messrs. A. Barnard and F. Rodier Brown spoke on the affirmative, and Prof. Mackay and Mr. C. J. Doherty supported the negalatter gentlemen. The Rev. Father Ryan closed the meeting with a few remarks. At the next meeting, on Wednesday evening next, Dr. Mignault will deliver a lecture on "Insectivorous Plants."

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Messrs. Hart and Brown made the following collections in Mr. James McCready's shoe factory for the Land League Fund :- Cassidy \$1 00, M Finn \$1 00, Murphy \$1 00, O'Grady \$1 00. Dorval 25c. Richart 25c, Smardon 25c, Dupuls 25c, Renault 25c, Pendergrast 25c, Broullet 25c, Cousineau 25c, Trudeau 25c, Miller 25c, J Miller 25c, Flagull 25c, Mayer 25c, Trudeau 25c, Gratton 25c, M Flynn 25c, Laboussiere 25c, James Wiggins 25c, Contois 25c, St Onge 25c, Malo 25c, Paul 25c, Papin 25c, Glesson \$1 00 M O'Connor \$1 00, P McNaily \$1 00. Barun 25c, Carrol 50c, Smith 25c, E Wiggins 25c, G Liston 50c. The sum of \$9.55 was also subscribed by other employes whose names were not obtained, making a total of \$24.30.

Additional subscriptions-collected by M. Hannan-\$3 50 ; P. Spearman, \$1.

THE BROTHERS' RESIDENCE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the Brothers' residence, Young street, a statement of the cost of the building, with other details, was furnished by the Director, Rev. Bro. Arnold, from which it appears that the total cost of the building was \$6,655.50, this amount being contributed in the following manner :- Proceeds of collections, concerts, pic-nic, &c., \$1,950.45; cash loaned by sundry persons, without interest, \$3,759; preferential loan, secured, with interest, \$946.05.

The net proceeds of the bazaar held last month were \$2,310, and the amount received on account of sale of tickets for the drawing of prizes \$700, making a total of \$3,010. It was resolved to pay off the amount of the preferential loan, \$946.05, and with the balance to pay a dividend of 50 per cent to the subscribers to the building fund. Votes of thanks were passed to the energetic Bro. Arnold for his untiring efforts to wipe out the debt, and to the Committee and Secretary for their services in connection with the bazaar. The Committee are sanguine that the grand drawing of prizes, which will be held on the first Monday in June, will be such a success as to enable them to pay off the remainder of the debt, \$1,879.50, and we trust that their

ANOTHER TERRIBLE AND ACCIDENT. SCALDED TO DEATH.

Another terrible and fatal accident occurred on Saturday afternoon. This time it was at the Montreal Costom House and has resulted in the agonizing death of one man and the almost mortal scalding of another. The following is the story of the unhappy occurrence: It appears that about one o'clock Patrick Cooney, the fireman in the employ of the Custom House, determined to clean out the boiler as is usually done every week. To assist him in the work he had one James M-harg. They started a fire be-low a small boiler with the intention of forcing the steam from it into the larger, in order to warm it preparatory to cleaning it out. This process not being quick enough a fire was kindled beneath the large boiler. It soon got warm and the two men, after raking out the fire, proceeded to open the man-hole, thinking that the steam had exhausted sulficiently to permit them do what was required. The moment the cover was lifted from the man-hole a volume of boiling water and flowing over Cooney and scalding him in a frightful menner. Maharg was far enough off to escape the heated fluid, but seing his comrade in danger he bravely rushed to his assistance with the result of receiving terrible scalds himself. Both were removed to the General Rospital, Cooney in a dying condition. The latter lingered until yesterday morning, when he died in terrible agony after receiving the last rights of the Church from Father Hogan. Maharg, it is thought, will recover. Coroner Jones opened an inquest on the

body of the deceased at the General Hospital this morning. Dr. Bell and a man named Brady were the only winesses examined, the inquest being adjourned until Maharg recovers sufficiently to permit his statement bein takan.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SWEDE. THE INQUEST CONCLUDED—THE VERDICE.

The inquest over the body of the Swede Andersen, who died at the Hotel Dien Hospital from injuries which he had sustained, not go, at least, so says Count Kainoky, was continued at 7 o'clock Monday evening at who fearing a withdraws! on the part of the the Hospital before Mr. Coroner Jones. give a synopsis of the evidence.

Mrs. Andrew Hanly residing on Nazareth street, testified that the deceased was a boarder in her house. He was absent from the house all Monday night, the 6th instant, and on arriving on Tuesday morning complained of a pain in the side, which had been On Wednesday morning he went to the Hotel Dieu, where he died. The deceased was a sober and respectable man.

Francois Daigneau, laborer, employed at Esplin's factory, said he had worked with deceased for a week, and was positive that he never was the victim of any accident in the factory, as he had asserted.

To a Juror.—The deceased did not get a fall during Friday, nor did he speak of havil Pierre Poulin, a carter in the same establishment, corroborated the avidence of the

station, said he had been called into Mr. Schmidt's house, 4 Smith street, to remove a man named McGuire, who had not been invited Witness entered the house in company with Sub-Constable McKlanon, and found McGuire was not there. He was posi-

tive that no fighting or quarrelling took

place there that night John Schmidt, residing at 4 Smith street, the house where the raffle was held, was again re-examined. He said that he remembered that on the evening of the raftle, a man unknown to him had slept on a chair in the house. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning the witness accompanied the man to Sally Field's on Shannon street, where he left him. He could not say that the body of Andersen wes that of the same man.

The jury then retired, and after deliberating for an hour and half, returned the following verdict :- "That from the contradictory statements made by the decessed, Alfred Andersen, which statements were denied by the evidence laid before this jury, the said jury declared that the said Alfred Anderson came to his death by wounds received in a manner unknown to the jury."

" (Signed) " CHARLES LAPORTE, Foreman, and 14 Jurous." The jury was then discharged, and the in-

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

quest was concluded at 11 30 o'clock.

The adjourned meeting of the Ludies' Land League for the election of officers for the ensuing six months, was held in the Weber Hall last week. The following is a list of the officers elected : -

President, Miss McDonnell, re-elected Vice-President, Mrs. Evans; Treasurer, Mrs. Lane, re-sleded; Recording-Secretary, Miss E. Hayer, re-elected; Corresponding-Secretary, Miss Mary A. McDonsld; and an Executive Committee consisting of the following ladies: -Miss Maggie Haynes, Miss Eliza Stevens, Miss M M. McLarne, Miss Canty, Miss Mary Hayes, and Miss Kate O'Reilly.

After the election a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through with the performers being Miss Maggie Haynes, Mr. Logan, Miss C. Lane, Mr. Lambert. Mrs. Evans favored the audience with an original recitation for which she received well merited applause. After transaction of usual business, the meeting adiourned.

THE TUNNEL.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CONTRACTOR-THE NUMBER OF MEN TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE WORK-THE CONSTRUCTION TO BE COMPLET-ED IN 1885.

In conversation with Mr. J. B. Rouillard, the gentleman who has been awarded the contract for building the tunnel under the river from Montreal to Lor gueull, a reporter of THE Post learned that the work of arranging the nece sary plans and expropriating the ground was progressing favorably. "When do you expect to begin operations,"

he asked.
"I calculate on breaking ground in the early lead to be in part of June, although the work will not be in full swing until near the end of that month,

was the answer.
"When will the tunnel be finished."
"I have asserted once and I re-assert it now, that in 1885 trains will be running through. Remember, I don't say the undertaking will be completely finished, but sufficiently to allow the light redistriction."

How many men do you expect to employ.

"How many men de you expect to employ."

"On, about six hundred, perhaps eight hundred. Work shall go on incessan'ty, 2i hours a day. Three gangs of men will be engaged."

"Is it necessary that nearly all the men shall be skilled in tunnolling?"

"Oh, no. I shall have probably only about 60 men who are skilled to run the department, as well as an efficient staff of engineers."

"Are you at librily to say as yet the exact spot where the tunnel will come out?"

"Not yet. You see it would interfere with the expropriating, especially with the parties who owned the necessary ground It would naturally enhance its value considerably, and put obstacles in our way. In my contract I have agreed to purchase the ground, and of course, it is not to my interest to give any information on the subject list now."

obstacies in our way. In my contract I have agreed to purchase the ground, and of course, it is not to my interest to give any information on the subject just now."

"Is there any danger of accidents? Suppose you should meet with, a crevice in the line of the tunnel how would you get through it?"

"I will explain. It is quite probable that such a thing might occur and if it did we would be fally prepared to meet it. In the first place one would know that such a crevice existed fifty feet before we reached it. We would know this by means of a certain diamond drill, always used in such an undertaking. We would then make everything air-tight, and continue the work with the necessary masonry and three air-locks, until the crevice was passed. I'm glad you asked that question, as I wanted to explain to the public that there was no dauger in the event of theriver being deeper in one place than another."

"Are your plans all ready?"

"Nearly all. I have men working night and day at them, and it will not be long before the great work will be started in earnest."

RUSSIAN INTRIGUING.

Pasis, Feb. 17-When the Emperors o Bussia and Austria were to meet at Granica last October, it was understood that they would come to some agreement in regard to Herzegovina and Montenegro on one side, and on the other in relation to Bosnia, which in Austria's hands gives her a path to Salonica. There were mutual concessions to be made. The interview did not take place, but Count Kalnoky, formerly Ambassador to Russia and lately appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia, almost simultaneously with M. Gambetta's acceptance of office in France carried from St. Petersburg a programme in which the French Minister played unconscious but important part an as his recent fall proves. For this reason the ousting of M. Gambetta from power was very unsatisfactory to the Russian Government. They knew that his presence at the helm kept Germany on the watch and made her careful to respect her alliance, and that this would increase the opportunities for the agreement of Russia with the Austrians, who intended to instal themselves quietly in Bosnis, while the Russians sought to establish themselves definitely in Montenegro and the Herzegovina. Russian Government counted for this upon M. De Chandordy, who was named as the successor of General Chanzy, but M. Gambetta having tallen M. De Chandordy will probably Russian Government engaged by him when he was Minister at St. Petersburg to allow Austria to grab Bosnia, proncunced the discourse to the Hungarian delegation already publisher. This address was simply a public reminded of the arrangement agreed upon. The Russian Government, like an expert player, has replied in its official journal, but caused by a fall. When he went out on Mon- if it deplores the loss of the foothold on the day night he said he was going to a raffle. Adriatio, which it believes it has lost, it does not despair of getting it back, and it is for that resson that Prince Orloff is on the point of leaving France ostensibly for the purpose of accompanying his son to Lycse. M. Katkoff, director of the Moscow Gazette, has received orders to remain in Paris in order to see as often as possible the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. De Freycinet, with whom he is on excellent terms. The exact sentiment of the Russian Government is this, though despising M. Gambetta, personally, itwas interested in seeing at the head of affairs, not doubting that it would, so far as

A MINER'S INGENUITY.

BUILDING A WONDERFUL CLOCK WITH POOR TOOLS IN THE DEPTHS OF A COAL MINE.

[Scranton, Penu., Corr. New York Times.] A mechanical marvel, the product of nine years' patient toil on the part of an unlettered miner, who made it in his "spare hours" in the Hallenback colliery at Wilkesbarre, 2,000 feet below the surface of the earth, has just been completed in the shape of a clock, by James McGlynn. It is built on the plan of the "astronomical clock" recently exhibited in this country, but is much more complicated in most of its parts, and derives an added interest from the manner of its construction. Nine years ago McGlynn, having had much spare time on his hands, thought he could turn it to agreeable account by devoting his attention to wood carving. He had no tools, and to the construction of these he first devoted his attention. He built an engine to propel a lathe, and from such scraps of old materials as he found lying loose around the colliery put his lathe together, and commenced fashioning bits of wood into whatever forms his fancy suggested. Then he conceived the idea of making a clock upon an elaborate scale, and went to work with the ments its insecure financial standing and furdevotion of an enthusiast, until at the end of nearly a decade he has produced a piece of believed this statement, but on meeting a mechanism that is cortainly wonderful to frov. gentleman a tew days after, who is a contemplate, considering the conditions under which it was made. The clock stands about nine feet high, and

is incased in an elaborately carved case of black walnut, consisting of 400 pieces of perfect finish. Each of these pieces was turned in the mine by the enthusiastic miner with a tool that would make a cabinet maker smile, being nothing less than a broken saw file. But the workmanship is perfect, and the symmetry of the several parts would do credit to the best wood-carver in the country. " How did I make my measurements?" said McGlynn, in reply to the Times' correspondent, "with a string. Oh, I never run short of material. If one thing doesn't do I take another. I have built a miniature engine in the Hallenback mine, owned by Mr. Parrish, weighing only 15] ounces, and they say it is perfect. I used a quarter dollar piece for a circular crank." It really seems incredible that with such tools as he exhibits, and in such dreary surroundings as the depths of the mine afford, anything like the clock could be constructed, but there are plenty of witnesses among McGlynn's fellow-workmen to corroborate his story, and there is the clock itself. At first he experienced some difficulty in the matter of holding his lamp while he worked. It did not show as good light say where as when carried it in his hat, the way minors usually carry their lamps in the mine, but the flame burned the front of his hat away and made it rather uncomfortable. Then he made himself a helmet, with a place to hold the lamp securely, and after that he had no trouble with his light. In addition to the 400 turned pieces in black walnut which comprise the ranged as to produce interesting historical and biblical scenes. It is the intention of the miner-mechanic to make the number of figures 100 as soon as his means, which are rather limited, shall afford such an additional outlay. The front of the clock shows three balcon.

ies, rising above a massive and elegantly carved pedestal, and upon these the moving figures appear. The lower balcony shows a procession of continental soldlers, headed by a mounted general, and marching past, while the old liberty bell proclaims its welcome notes of freedom. A sentinel saintes the continentals as they pass, and just at the moment a door is opened from an upper balcony and reveals Molly Pitcher, with her of the clock has considered the details of his clearing out the powder smoke. Simultaneous with this the portraits of the 20 presidents of the United States pass in panoramic review on a balcony just above the patriotic tableau, of which Molly Pitcher is the central figure, and Thomas Jefferson holds up the declaration of independence. The apostolic procession is similar to those hitherto seen in such clocks. The twelve apostles file past. satan appears and the cock crows in warning to Peter. A figure of justice raises her scales as the form of Christ appears, and during the scene a large representation of death tolls off the minutes upon a bell. When one sees the clock, the tools with which it was made, and hears the miner's story of how he bought the wood for it bit by bit as he could afford from his spare change, he is sensibly impressed with human possibilities. "Sometimes, says McGlynn, " I could not buy more than 25 cents' worth of wood at a time, but I was never idle." He was working at the clock five long years in a chamber of the mine before anybody knew his secret. Then he was taken sick, and, during his ravings, talked continually of his plans. The doctor finally ascertained from him what it was that worried him, and made him promise not to work at it for a year; but as soon as he was able to go to the mine he was at his clock once more, and toiled patiently along until he had it in a shape to show his friends. The figures used in the biblical and historical illustrations were cast by him in moulds of entire clock that did not come from his tion of St. Peter's Cathedral. hands. Now that it is finished he knows what to do with it. He has been offered \$1,000 for it, but he hesitates to sell, as if he Quebec for the trial or all Ecclesiastical matdid he would have to drift back to his old place in the Hallenback mine and probably begin building another.

Ashland, Pa., June 3, 1880.—A case of spavin that came under may observation was entirely cured by one bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the horse sold afterwards for two hundred dollars.

Yours truly, O. H. BARKARD.

A truthiul editor—Says an exchange: "So much space is to-day given to editorial mat- of the dangers surrounding the Church, to ter, that a large amount of interesting reading matter is crowded out." The editor is societies among the laity, develop the Cathofrank at all events, and should be honored lie press, and advocate boldly the temporal accordingly.

"My brodders," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all infliction, in all ob Carlist committees for organizing the pligri-

A wealthy Cincinnati women was accused of theft in a dry goods store. A lace hand- Monseigneur Tache, Archbishop of M. kerchief was between the hundles which she Boniface, Manitoba, has arrived in Quebec carried. She said it had got there without and is a guest at the Palace. As an evidence station and searched, some feathers were the prairie Province, the Archbishop says he found inside her cloak. She was released, and the matter was not at that time made public. Subsequently the clerk who had live weeks after, the purchaser sold for \$20,detected the their wrote to the woman, saying that his fellow employees were laughing fore Monsigneur Tache left, refused to sell at him because he had not prosecuted her, for \$30,000. His Grace deplores the want of and that unless she gave him "satisfaction" he would disgrace her. She resolutely re- migration, and trusts the Irish Catholics of ; Germany was concerned, bave evidences of lused to be blackmailed, and the clerk is to the older provinces will move in the matter. Germany was concerned, buve evidences of lused to be blackmalled, and the clerk is to the older provinces will move in the mi be tried.

| All Sub-Constable Wallace, of Young street his sympathy. | Description of the clerk is to the older provinces will move in the mi be tried. The second of th

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM REV. FATHER SALMON ONE OF MR. M'NAMEE'S ASSERTIONS CONTRA-DICTED.

To the Editor of The Post and Thus WITNESS: Sir,-I was very much surprised on reading in the Montreal Herald of Tuesday a report of a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, for the purpose of investigating charges against a prominent Irishman of this city, to find that, in a speech delivered by F. B. McNamee, Esq., that gentleman connected my name with an assertion regarding True Posr and its proprietors, in such a manner as to entirely misrepresent any remarks made by meanent the matter to which Mr. McNamee refers.

Shortly after the organization of THE POST Joint Stock Company, in which I was then a shareholder and am still, I met a gentleman who talked of it in a very discouraging manner-stating that Mr. Wholan had gone to Queboc to sell its interest to the Government in order to free himself from any embarrass. ther management might cause him. I disleading spirit in any enterprise connected with the publication of a journal devoted to the interests of the Catholics of Canada, I told him of the gentleman's assertion who seemed so apprehensive of Tm Posr's collapse, and I further intimated to my rev. friend that although there was not the slightest foundation for such an apprehension, it might be well to inform the proprietors that such a report was current.

Some time afterwards, Mr. McNames called on me, and during his visit spoke of THE POST. His anticipations of its success as a daily organ of Catholic sentiment seemed very feeble, and if his forebodings had been realized the paper would long before the present have been classed as another fallure of journalistic enterprise. I spoke of the paper's ultimate success as most probable, and in a passing manner referred to certain innuendes which had reached me, and which were afterwards proved to be utterly false. I told him what I had heard of Mr. Whelan's going to Quebec and the object of his mission, giving him fully to understand at the same time my conviction of the absurdity

of such a statement. Mr. McNamee, therefore, in his speech before the St. Patrick's Society, unjustly repre-

sents me as an authority for the assertion referred to against THE POST and its publishers. I trust that my explanation of the forcgoing facts will prevent the proprietors or patrons of The Post from thinking me hostile to it, which, I am reluctantly obliged to say, the remarks made by Mr. McNamee would lead them to suppose. I deeply deplore the discussion which gives origin to framework of the clock, it has 63 moving the present communication, and which can be figures, actuated by machinery so deftly ar- productive of no good. While my views may differ from those of THE POST on some questions, I am fully sensible of the efforts its proprietors are making in order that the

Catholics of Canada may have a paper like it, so ably edited and so worthy of the warmest support. Thanking you, sir, for your space, I have the the honor to be.

Yours, most respectfully,

ARTEMUS WARD AND THE "MICHIGAN

JOHN J. SALMON, P. P.

St. Gabriel.

REGIMENT. In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day, Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi Regiment in cannon, which she fires with startling and the war. Artemus, in his way that was realistic effect. To show how well the maker in childlike and bland," said: "What Michigan regiment did you command. Colonel ?" handlwork he has placed a small revolving Then it was that the Colonel spun like a top fan in the clock, to be actuated after the firing of Molly's cannon, for the purpose of ciently to hear an explanation. Artemnes ciently to hear an explanation. Artemus with surprise, observed " that he was always getting things mixed about the war." It is always unfortunate to get things mixed, but never more so, than when one is sick. Then it is that the right thing in the right place is wanted more than at any other time in life. or under any other circumstances. It is a pleasure for us to note in this connection, the experience of our esteemed fellow citizen. Colonel Samuel H. Taylor, who, as is well known, does not get things mixed. In a recent communication he writes: "I do hereby certify that I suffered very much from rheumatism and neuralgia during the fall of 1879, and tried many remedies with little if any good results. I had heard of St. Jacobs Oll, and concluded to try it; more as an experiment than with any hope of good results. I can with great pleasure commend it to others, for the reason that I know it cured me. Such an emphatic endorsement coming from one of the very foremost lawyers of our state, well and widely known, carries with it a degree of importance and suggestiveness, which cannot be overestimated .- Washington (Ind.) Gazette.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The proposed Spanish pilgrimage to Rome has been abandoned.

His Grace Archbishop Bourget is at present making a tour of Joliette County for the his own design, and there is very little in the purpose of collecting moneys for the comple-

The Roman Catholic Church authorities are establishing an Ecclesiastical Court in ters. The Court will, it is said, consist of the Archbishop and four bishops or priests with two clerks.

Russia in the negotiations with the Vatican requires as the price for the peace and liberty of the Church in Poland that the Church shall not pretend to be called national, and the Pontiff shall use religious sentiment to foster Slavism.

The Pope has addressed a very grave letter to the Italian Bishops, commanding, in view increase their activity, encourage Catholic independence of the Pope.

In consequence of the dissolution of the ways find sympathy." "Whar, whar?" pastorals directing the constitution of most should several. "In de dictionary," he realist expected the Carlists will parties. It is expected the Carlists will abstein from participating.

her knowledge. Being taken to a police of the great increase in the value of land in sold an acre and a quarter of land in St. Boniface in August last for \$17,000, which, 400, and which lot the buyer, a few days beorganization for the promotion of Irish im-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

· Valiantly Vindicated.

BISHOP MANOGUE CRUSHES A

T. M. Healy's Reception in Virginia City.

From the Virginia City Chronicle we glean the following particulars regarding the rousing reception accorded Hon. T. M. Healey on his visit to that home of so many wholesouled Hibernians. The Chronicle says :-

The public reception tendered to the Hon. T. M. Henly, Member of the British Parliament from County Wexford, an envoy to this country of the Irish National Land League, at the Opera House last evening, proved a gathering worthy of the cause, and its distinguished representative. An audience was in attendance which crowded the theatre to its doors. Bishop Manogue presided, and a large number of Vice-Presidents, numbering many leading citizens, occupied seats on the stage. The evening's exercises began by an appropriate song, finely rendered by Miss Lizzle Beardon, and singing by a quartett.

Joseph R. Ryan then introduced

RIGHT BEV. P. MANCGUE, the President of the evening, who spoke as

follows :--Ladies and gentlemen-I have to apologize in the first place for appearing before you, as you can see and hear that I am suffering from a cold; and in the next place the position of chairman to-night can be creditable if what we have recently heard through the columns of the Enterprise is true. I have lived 20 years in this city and this is my first time to appear on the stage [laughter] -my first attempt to address you from the footlights of an Opera House. Had there been a shadow of truth in that unjust and uncharitable enslaught aimed at us by the Enterprise we would have good reason to feel ashamed to appear here this evening, and ashamed of the honorable gentleman who visits us. We should be ashamed to meet face to face, and should be hiding our abashed heads in the old tunnels and deserted shafts of Mount Davidson. But what have we done to merit such abuse?

I HAVE LIVED HERE FOR TWENTY YEARS past and I know we have done our share of the labor. Our people have certainly been industrious and enterprising. We discovered the mines, laid bare the treasures of the Comstock and did more than our part to develop them, and now the question has been raised: Are we to be tolerated and allowed to live in the country which we have helped to make? In the Revolutionary war when England was employing Hessians at a penny a day to shoot down patriots our people fought side with the Americans. Yesterday the Enterprise sent a dish to us all, for I am proud to place myself among that degraded race so alluded to by that newspaper. Today the same journal dogmatizes on what it moralized yesterday. The Enterprise quoting history is like Satan quoting scripture. (Laughter and applause.) We are told that the Irish didn't do anything for America, on the authority of Bancroft, a historian who never had a friendly word for the Irish nation; but that impartial sheet forgot to mention the names of Sheridan, Shields, Meagher, Mulligan, Corcoran, and a hundred

we cannot help. It is an accident of birth | cent, or 152,421. The destinations of the others | Observed as a holiday in Paisley, and an imfor which we are not responsible. (Laughter.) I have read in the pagan classics of a cat which was turned into a lady. She | consin, 19,715; Minnesots, 18,819; Iowa, 16,was beautiful, refined, polite, but on one occasion lost her balance and jumped furiously after a mouse which ran through the room. Now the mouse of the Enterprise is an Irishman. (Long continued laughter.) All of the feline instincts or that sheet are aroused when an Irishman appears. Yet its course lacks even the merit of consistency. 1 can recall an instance in local history when a wealthy Irishman was a candidate for a high national position. The Enterprise began an abusive opposition, when another wealthy Irishman went to the office with a sledge and threatened to smash its press and type, and they succumbed. These references have been made a painful necessity, for I desire harmony with all men. I never yet saw a journalist controlled by capitalists to be the friend of a down-trodden people, yet even such a journal should observe certain limits in its dealings with the public, and its hireling writers should pause before they attempt to sow the seeds of dissension in a peaceful community.

MY HONORED FRIEND MR. HEALY, has met with the cordial reception which he deserves. The object of this meeting is to show by our presence that we believe Ireland has great wrongs to be rectified.

We are not yet crushed and conquered. We are an enterprising people, full of vitality and ever ready. "Had Parnell a strong probability of exterminating 30,000 soldiers, 20,000 peelers and numerous squireens," said Bishop Manogue, Parnell would be right in saying,

My countrymen to arms!' (Applause.)
Blehop Manogue then briefly reviewed the salient points in recent Irish history and remains. We are shedding tears above a newintroduced the Honorable T. M. Healy to the

audience. MR. HEALY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Healy stepped to the footlights and was received with cheers. He said in substance: "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank

you very heartily for your kind reception. have found Virginia a very warm place. have been down in a mine and found it hot there. I have received as hearty a welcome here as any other place in the United States that I have visited. In fact all, I may say, have opened their arms

TO GIVE ME WELCOME,

with but one exception, and that is the comic paper you have. As its editor is an Englishman it is as natural for it to abuse Iteland as for a certain animal to bray. So he abuses Ireland and praises England. As the Bishop told a story from the pagan classics, I will give one from the same source. At a fourth of July celebration in this country an Irishman, not long over, who associated the parading and other demonstrations with the celebration of Irish nationality, sung out, as the procession was passing by "Three cheers for Ireland." One paganism comes in), "Three cheers for hell."
"All right," said Pat, "let every man

CHEER FOR HIS OWN COUNTRY !"

"bog trotters," scrub politicians," "Irish brawlers," and the like. Well, members of Parliament get no pay at home, and perhaps they should be thankful for such delicate attentions when abroad : We might return the compliment and pay him in his own coin, but that would be to enter a field of thisties."

In answer to the attacks of the Enterprise on the Land League, which the speaker quoted from the columns of that paper, Mr. Healy said that no member of the Land League is paid a salary; it has no salaried attorneys; its running expenses are reduced to a minimum and it does not preach the doctrine of outrage as charged by the Enterprise. "For my part," said Mr. Healey, "I de-nounce outrage. Were it not for the allega-tion of outrages, our cause would be without a stain. These continued

TALES OF OUTBAGES ARE INVENTED in the interest of the British government. What are these outrages? What do they amount to? They are a bagatelle as compared to those of this country. In Ireland, during 1880, out of a population of 5,500,000, there were eight agrarian murders. In Texas, during the same time, with a population of 1,500,000, there were 380 murders. People should remember when they hear these stories that they are sent here through the agency of the landlords. The Press Association's agent in London goes around every night for the news to the Standard and Times officesthe difference of time between that place and the United States being ample for this purpose-and takes his Irish news from the Irish correspondence of those two papers. The Dublin correspondent of the Times is the editor of the Dublin Daily Express, the chief Orange and pro-English and landlord organ of Dublin. The Standard's correspondent is the editor of the Irish Times, another landlord organ. By such means you can readily see that English and American readers get only what Irish news the landlords choose

hear of NOTHING BUT IBISH OUTRAGES.

to send them. The consequence is you

Everything given out is colored against us. I will explain some of the outrages. You hear of some landlord's hay being burned up or his cow's tail being cut off, and after a while you begin to think there's not a cow in Ireland with a tail or a haystack unburned. We have Grand Juries composed of landlords, who have the right to allow compensation for injuries. The landlord may have had hay burned worth £10. He sends a bill for £50, which the Grand Jury pays. He may have a tail cut off a diseased oow not

the money, the people pay the piper. The above is necessarily but a summary of the orator's powerful speech, which occupied over two hours in delivery. The quartett then sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and with cheers for the Land League the audience dispersed.

The net proceeds of the meeting will be about \$600 which will be remitted to the National League.

JOSEPH A. EVANS, at Clifton, N.B. thus writes to Mr. Fellows :- "I believe, under kind Providence, that Mr. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter, the latter from Tubercular Con-sumption, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use." 38 2 WB

WHERE IMMIGRANTS HAVE GONE.

The annual report of the New York commisioners of emigration is nearly completed, other gallant leaders who

FOUGHT TO SAVE THE REPSELIC

while Gladstone was sympathizing with the

and Superintendent Jackson Thursday gave pleted by his brothers on plans prepared by the destination of the 441,043 immigrants who Mr. W. H. Lynn, architect, Belfast. On While Gladstone was sympathizing with the arrived at Castle Garden in 1881. The report Monday Mr. John Clark made the formal 45,116; Ohio, 24,204; Michigan, 20,300; Wis-475; New Jersey, 12,809; Massachusetts, 11,- ated. 270; Missouri, 9,724; Connecticut, 7,949; Nebrasks, 6,235; Indians, 6,131; Kansas, 4,245; California, 3,886; Texas, 2,390; Utah, 2,323 (Mormons about 25 per cent in excess of the average in previous years); Maryland, 2,119; Rhode Island, 2,096; Dakota, 1,893; Canada, 1,769; Colorado, 1,657; Kentucky, 1,557; West Virginia, 1,131; Louisiana 1,036; Arkansas, 1,031; Tennessee, 967; Virginia, 895; South Carolina, 794; North Carolina, 785; Georgia, 728; Mississippi, 572; Florida, 553; Delaware, 409; Alabama, 386; Maine, 315; district of Columbia, 308; Vermont, 286; New Hampshire, 230; Oregon, 181; Nevada, 175; Montana, 153; Wyoming, 134; Arizona, 79; Manitoba, 54; Mexico, 49 Washington Territory, 44; New Mexico, 34; Indian Territory, 31; Cuba, 21; Central America, South America and West Indies, each 20; Idaho, 14; British Columbia, 10; Australia, 9; Sandwich Islands, 5; Japan, 1.

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>
> Bathing the head freely in Pain-Killer. will usually relieve the most severe attacks of Headache.

DOES THE WORLD MISS ANY ONE. Not long. The best and most useful of us will soon be forgotten. Those who to day are filling a large place in the world's regard will pass away from the remembrance of man in a few months, or at the furthest, a few years after the grave has closed upon their made grave and wildly crying out in our grief that our loss is irreparable, yet in a short time the tendrils of love have intwined around other supports and we no longer miss the one who is gone. So passes the world. But there are those to whom a loss is beyond repair. There are men from whose memories no woman's smiles chase recollections of the sweet face that has given up all its beauty at death's loy touch. There are women whose plighted faith extends beyond the grave, and banishes as profane those who would entice them from a worship of their buried love. Such loyalty, however, is hidden away from the public gaze. The world sweeps on beside and around them, and cares not to look in upon this unobtruding grief. It carves a line and rears a stone over the dead and hastens away to offer homage to the living.

VOLTAIRE!

Voltaire said of an apothecary that his employment was to pour drugs, of which he knew little, into a body of which he knew less. This may be said of hundreds of practising physicians, who daily are prescribing drugs of which they know little, for the cure of the crowd answered (and here's where the paganism comes in), "Three cheers for hell." often impaired by such treatment. One bot-tle of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic (Laughter). So it can be supposed that Elixir has in many cases cured obstinate even the editor of the Enterprise now and coughs and colds, and has proved a neverthen feels like giving a cheer for his own failing remedy for lung diseases and concountry. We have been flattered by that pa- sumption. There is a certainty of recovery per with such charming epithets, as "micks," I when the Blixir is used.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Feb. 4th.) The late Sir Daniel Macnee, President of the Boyal Scottish Academy, was buried on Saturday in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.#

Gas made from oil to be introduced into the Vale of Clyde Company's tramway cars | the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. A stiff. running between Paisley Road Toll and Govan

The Glenfield Patent Flour, and Starch Works, Paisley, were on Monday completely destroyed by fire. The total damage, which is partially covered by insurance, is estimated at £10,000.

The anniversary of the birth of Burns was celebrated on Wednesday throughout the country in the usual festive manner. In Glasgow the dinner of the Ayrshire Society was presided over by the Marquis of Bute.

Last week the deaths registered in the city were at the rate of 25 per 1000 of the population per annum, against 27 in the previous week, and 42, 30, and 32 in each of the corresponding weeks of 1881, 1880, and 1879.

Mr. J. Nichol Fleming, who was a director of the City of Glasgow Bank till July, 1875, and who on the apprehension of the directors left the country, was on Monday apprehended at the house of his brother-in-law at Burnage, near Manchester.

The shipbuilding firms on the Clyde have launched during the mouth which closed on Tuesday, 14 vessels of an aggregate of 24,880 tons, as against 10,632 tons last January and 10,114 tons in January, 1880. A number of good contracts have been recently secured by shipbuilders on the lower reaches of the river.

Haddock fishing on the East Coast of Scotland was remarkably successful last week. In no previous week for a long period have the takes been so heavy. The quality of the fish is said to be splendid. About 100,-000 have been caught during the week in the neighbourhood of Stonehaven by the crews ishing there.

On Sunday morning a young man named Wm. Fryers gave himself up to the police at Dudley on a charge of murdering his sweetheart, Susannah Jones, at Tipton, by pushing her into the canal. Several hours later the police found the body where indicated. Fryers is an ironworker, and gave no reason for the crime.

A somewhat serious outbreak took place on Monday night and Toesday morning in Dalbeth Roman Catholic Reformatory, London Road, the boys breaking the windows and worth a sovereign. He puts in his bill for £5 damages and gets it. Whose interest is it to have the outrages? The laudlords get of the ringleaders were flogged and the disorder was thus promptly put to an end. It is order was thus promptly put to an end. It is supposed the boys had heard of the mutiny in Duke street Reformatory, and had been inspired with a spirit of emulation.

At daybreak on Monday the dead body of Mr. William Kippen, Gogar Park, Corstor-phine, was found at the door of his house. Near the body a revolver was found with one chamber empty, leading to the supposition that the deceased had shot himself. On the body being examined death was found to have been caused by a bullet, which had been fired into his mouth and had lodged in his brain. Deceased, it is said, had been in a desponding state of mind for some time.

The new buildings, erected at a cost of about £100,000, and presented to the people of Paisley by the members of the Clark family. of the Anchor Thread Works, were on Monday formally handed over to the Tewn Council. The buildings will be known at the George A. Clark Town Hall, and were originated by the late Mr. George Clark, and comwere as follows: Illinois, 54,461; Pennsylvania | posing trades' procession paraded the streets. In the evening the hall was inaugurated by a conversazione, and the town was illumin-

A "Comparative Statement of Pauperism in Scotland at 1st January, 1881 and 1882," prepared by Mr. Skelton, secretary of the Board of Supervision, has been published. It shows that the number of adults registered and casual poor relieved in Scotland at 1st January last was 64 839, and of dependents 36,712, compared with 67,352 and 38,1003 respectively at the beginning of 1881. The percentage of paupers to population was 2.82 on the 1st January, 1881, and 2.69 on the 1st January, 1882. The decrease in registered poor was 3,338-2,198 adults, and 1,140 dependents; and on casual poor 556-315 adults and 215 dependents. A second table gives the statistics for the parishes having town populations above 29,000. Glasgow (comprehending the Glasgow, Barony, and Govan combination parishes) contained on the first day of 1882, 10,473 adult paupers and 6,673 dependents, these figures showing a decrease of 1,287 and 58 compared with the 1st January, 1881. The percentage of pauperism to population was 2.54 against 2.74. Edinburgh (comprehending the City and St. Cuthbert's parishes) had 3,355 adult paupers and 2.112 dependents, the former having fallen off by 102 and the latter increased by 44, while the percentage of pauperism was 2.29 in 1882 and 2.31 in 1881. In Dundee the percentage on 1st January was 1.74-an increase of ·03; Aberdeen, 2·46—decrease, -18; Paisley, 2.53—decrease, .43; Greenock, 1.54—decrease, .2; Leitb, 2—decrease, .11; Kilmarnock, 2.49—decrease, .04; Perth, 3.26 -increase, .53; and Arbroath, 2.14-de-Cresse, ·04.

A CROSS BABY. Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six bours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying bables need only Hop Bitters to make them well and Young man, remember this .smiling.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE. THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.
FREDERICION, N.B., Feb. 16.—The Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick was opened to-day with the accustomed ceremonies. The chamber where the "Lords" gathered was well filled with spectators, a great number of whom were ladies at present in town preparing for the ball to night. His Honor, on his arrival, was received by a guard of honor from the 71st Battalion, Col. Marsh, and the regulation salute of artillery. He proceeded at once to the reception room and soon after took his seat on the Throne and delivered the usual speech.

Traveller.

THE JEWISH PERSECUTIONS.

London, Feb. 16.-It is understood that the reports of the British Consuls with regard to the outrages against the Jews in Russis, about to be issued, an not show that any cases of violation of women have been clearly proved. The evidence is clear regarding the other serious outrages.

TIMELY WARNING.

Now is the season for sudden colds distressing coughs, treat them with Hagyard Pectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, asthm croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints leading to consum

UNEXPECTED SUCCOB. PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF SHIPWRECKED VOY-

At 9 o'clook on the morning of the 30th of last December, the steamer "Moravian," of the Allan line, bound for Liverpool via Halifax, while on her way from Portland to the latter place, ran ashere on the southwest point of Mud Island, some fifteen miles from breeze was blowing at the time and a heavy surf running, and the situation was one of peril. It was found that the forward compartments had filled with water and orders were given to lighten cargo while preparations were made to land the passengers on the Island, with a supply of food and clothing. The landing was safely effected, but the cold was intense and some of the party were severely frostbitten. On the ship's manifest was a consignment of St. Jacobs Oil, which the Toronto House of A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, Md., had just shipped to Francis Newberry & Sons, London, to fill English orders. The part it played in the catastrophe is described in the following article, which we quote from the Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) Tribune of January 18th:

"The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer " Moravian," during their brief encampment at Mud Island, suffered severely from exposure to the weather, and some of them were severely frostbitten. Fortunately, among the lading of the ship was a package of proprietary medicines; more fortunately still the bulk of these consisted of St. Jacobs Oil, and by the prompt and liberal use of this invaluable remedy, the parties were speedily relieved and all unpleasant after consequences averted."

ART, MUSIC AND LITERATURE.

Whittier, the Quaker poet—it is said—in-vested his first earnings in a copy of Shakspeare. It is reported that M. Coquelin has received

the decoration of Chevalier de St. Jacques from the King of Portugal. The death is announced of Richard Brinsley

Knowles, the only surviving son of the dramatist, James Sheridan Knowles. A fac-simile of the statue of St. Peter at

Rome has just been executed at Paris by M. Froc-Robert, being a gift by Pope Leo XIII. to the French Church in Boston. The Poles at Cracow have just putup a

bust to the patriot and poet Mickiewicz, who during his exile in Rome was the intimate friend of James Fenimore Cooper and enjoyed the rare distinction of having his works translated into Persian. To a recent visitor, a young beginner in literature, Henry W. Longfellow said: "Al-

ways write your best" ;—repeating it, with his hand upraised,—"remember, your best. Keep a scrap-book, and put in it everything you write. It will be of great service to you." Bret Harte pleads not guilty to the charge

of pirating some of Lanigan's fables. The book bearing his name was printed without his knowledge, and he finds on examination that it contains only three pieces written by himself; the remainder of the work, some fifty pieces, being by somebody else. Bret Harte is a little tardy in this disclaimer.

Of some of the most successful songs and

song-writers, Church's Musical Visitor says:-

profit of songs, the writer says: One of the

most popular songs is My Grandfather's

Speaking of the circulation and pecuniary

Clock,' by Henry C. Work, the author also of 'Marching Through Georgia;' on which the royalty a year ago had amounted to \$4,000. A song less widely known, but one that has had a like success, is 'Tenting on the Old Camp Ground,' by Walter Kittredge, of New Hampshire, which was written in the early days of the civil war, and whose sale has already reached bundreds of thousands of eracy. We are not English, but that shows that New York received nearly 35 per presentation to the Provost. The day was copies. Charles Dibden's 'Poor Jack' was sold to a publisher by its author, with some other songs, for \$300, but had long since netted the publisher upwards of \$25,000. has been reported that Stephen Forter, the author of Old Folks at Home,' got nearly \$15,000 out of that sweet plantation melody. This, Mrs. Johnson says, is not the fact, while it is true that he realized something like \$20,000 from all of his compositions. E. P. Christy, of negro minstrel fame, paid \$400 for the privilege of printing his own name as author and composer on a single edition of 'Old Folks at Home.' Foster composed between two and three hundred songs, words and music, more, it is said, than any other American; and many of them were first written on pieces of broad wrapping paper in the back room of a down town New York grocery. Of his 'Old ' Dog Tray' 125,000 copies were sold in eighteen months. This was almost a parallel success to that of John Howard Payne's 'Home, Sweet Home,' of which 100,000 copies were sold in a single year, and out of which the publisher netted \$10,000 in the first two years of sale. Many of our best-known songs were impromptu compositions. A Life on the Ocean Wave' came to its author, Epes Sargent, naturally enough, as he sat one morning on the Battery looking off over the harbor of New York. Henry Russell, who composed the music to fit the words, sat down for that purpose at a plano in a Broadway music-store, and hit the melody after a moment's fumbling at the keys. The copyright of this song became very valuable, though Mr. Sargent never got anything from it. Dr. Thos. Dunn English's 'Ben Bolt' was a similarly

> visiting in his family." Holthway's Pills - Nervous Debility .- No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, juliness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless come such restorative be occasionally taken.

happy and sudden thought, struck out to ob

lige his friend, George P. Morris, who wanted

a song for his paper, the New York Mirror. Another remarkable extemporization, though

in a very different poetic key, was Bishop

Heber's 'I see them on their Winding Way,

which he composed one evening to suit a

march played by a favorite cousin who was

A dainty walking dress for a little girl of 12 is made of peacock blue cashmere, the skirt trimmed with two deep kiltings of the cashmere, and double sashes and balaveuse of oriental striped satin. The graceful little Breton bodice has a shirred plastron of the narrow striped material, and the Hungarian coat, to wear outside, has a Stuart collar, deep cuffs, and pockets of the same bright

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

The second second second

Upon the first feeling of chill or shivering emain indoors if possible, bathe the feet in long as,it can be comfortably borne, drink bibes the morning dew. freely of warm ginger tea or sage tea, to induce perspiration, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam according to directions on the held its last sitting and brought its work to bottle. Hagyard's Balsam cures coughs, close. 27.2asthma and bronchitis.

THE EFFECT OF ACHARACTER ON SOCIETY.

When we see that mass of humanity which the world styles "Society," swayed by some unseen power, we naturally inquire what is that power? and the answer is, Individual Character. As the wind plays upon the water, now gently rippling its placid surface, now sweeping it along in immense billows, so character playing upon society either gently elevates or depresses its tone, or sways it hither or thither with violent force. If character is the power by which society is ruled, then each one should earnestly try to ice, and so held his head above water untibe a noble character, since each one desires to be an active principle in human society. But character is neither a special quality of the heart nor an acquisition of the intellect

that may be obtained by labor or cultivation. of all the personal virtues, but likewise of its of the Bridgeport foot. defects. It is an endowment of nature capable of being moulded into different forms, but the material cannot be changed. Some characters possess the plasticity and pliability of clay, and, like it, may readily be moulded into beautiful images or misshapen monstrosities. Others, possessing the hardness and inflexibility of marble, cannot be bent or moulded, but by careful chiseling may be transformed into grand and exquisite shapes.

But who are the character moulders and sculptors? Undoubtedly woman gives them the first crude shapings and often beautiful finishing touches, while the chiselling of those grander traits devolves upon man. But, in order to form character, the requisite models and tools must be used. Our holy Church offers us in her canonized sons and daughters models of every rank and grade in life, from the heroic soldier Sebastian to the timid Roman maiden Agnes, from the learned Pontiff Gregory VII. to the simple French shepherdess Genevieve, from the noted German Emperor Henry II.

to the humble mendicant Benedict Labre. The tools with which we work are firmness, patience and perseverance. parents wish to mould their children's characters in beautiful castes they must possess these essential qualities, for in vain will they teach their children the nobility of self-sacrifice, truth or sincerity if they act not in accordance with their precepts. Woman, by her noble acts of tender devotion, by her sympathy for the erring and unfortunate, by her courage and firmness in resisting evil, exercises a subtle influence even on the sinner and the cynic, and not only mould, the character of her own immediate circles, but society at

Though character embraces all the individual qualities, yet some leave upon it a deeper impress than others, as integrity, sincerity and firmness, and when these are united in an individual, even though marred by minor defects, he will receive the beautiful appellation of a "noble Character," while the unstable and insincere receive the humiliating title of a "weak character." acts of an individual are frequently viewed from the standpoint of his character, as well as from their own intrinsic value. Even the laws of a country, though they may be equitable and good, will not receive due appreciation if the character of their promulgator be below the standard. When God designs one of earth's feeble instruments to perform a noble mission He endows it with corresponding strength of character, as the primifortitude amidst the most cruel tortures. Had Moses, the great legislator of the Israelites, been weak and vacillating, could he have restrained the waywardness of those fickle people? And did not the pagan Lycurgus obtain his power over the Spartans as well by his firmness of character as by his prudent logislation? And so with England's great law giver, King Edward, whose code even now forms the germ of English and American laws. Where can we find a more remarkable example of strength of character than in our great discoverer, Christopher Columbus, whose firmness of purpose and calmness of mind overcame all obstacles and restrained so often

the mutiny of his companions?
Every country has her representatives of noble character. Ireland points to her great emancipator, Daniel O'Connell; England to her Aifred, her Edward, and her Thomas More; Spain, her Nimmens and Isabella; France, her Charlemagne and her sainted Louis IX; Germany ber Rodolph of Hapsburg; Switzerland her dauntless William Tell; Polland her gallant Sobieski; America her prudent, heroic and patriotic Washington; while the whole world points to the noble character of our late venerable Pontiff, whose Non possumus still rings throughout the

world. Society is based upon man's mutual intercourse, and as each character, however humble or limited the sphere of its action, tendto modify other characters, so nothing can be more important than the development of this element. No matter how good or beautiful a person's theories be, or how eloquently defended, if the advocate be wanting in character they will be without effect; hence when potentates wish to reform their subjects they must show a noble example in their own characters, and not beat the sir with idle words and flaunting mandates. How beautiful is the strength and character exemplified in the heroic St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, who feared not the wrath of an earthly minarch, but featlessly performed the obligations of duty l

The character moulders of society must be living members—workers rather than talkers, for nothing carries conviction so readily as action, "the noblest and highest eloquence. Character has been called the diamond which cuts all other gems; but character is more than this, for it embraces all the gems which adorn society. In all the world there is but one universal and uniform society, whose immutable principles strongly contrast with those civil, social and religious societies which are continually changing. This society is the Church, the most powerful of all character makers, which stands as a lasting monument of its Divine Author, bearing the impress of the divine character .- Notre Dame

DON'T GIVE UP THE BHIP

were the memorable words of Commodore Perry. We repeat, "Don't give up the Ship," poor, despairing invalid, but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others, why not you i It renovates, regulates and tones all the organs of secretion, and restores lost Vitality.

Your truly honest man is he who is too witty to live by his wits. - Zezas Siftings.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

The English waiter never smiles, but h tepid water, gradually increasing the heat as | can drink 'arf-and-arf faster than earth im-

The commission appointed in Germany t revise Luther's translation of the Bible ha

The Municipality of Paris has asked the Government to permit the cremation of remains which have illustrated anatomical lec tures. In two hospitals these aggregate in year some 3,500' corpses. 🦥 🦥

A novel kind of fishing is practised by diver at Burlington, Iowa. Clad in his suit he descends into the river at a point where large numbers of cattish are gathered by an eddy, and catches them easily with an iron

A man broke through the ice at Bay City, Mich, while his hands were in his trousers pockets, and was unable to extricate them But he hooked his chin over the edge of the rescued. James Quinn, of Bridgeport, was accident-

ally shot through the foot by the discharge of a friend's gun. The Standard says the charge tore a hole in the foot six inches in diameter No; for character is not only the aggregate | This will give the reader an idea of the tonnage This is getting to be a well padded world.

There are horse-pads, hip-pads, foot-pads liver-pade, kidney-pade, back-pade, lung-pade and stomach-pads, and it is expected that somebody will next get up a pad for bald heads. As the Dutchman might say," Dis is too pad." A Frenchman learning the English langu-

age complained of the irregularity of the verb to go," the present tense of which some wag had written out for him as follows: " I go thou starts; he departs; we lay tracks; you cut sticks; they absquatulate or skedaddle."

A sharp rejoinder is an arrow that buries itself in the target. A gentleman who took to medicine late in life said to his friend-" You know the old proverb that at forty man must be either a fool or a physician?" "Yes," was the reply, " but doctor, don't you think he can be both?"

Anna Dickinson has encountered adverse criticism wherever she has acted during her Western tour, but she draws large audiences. and is making a handsome profit. She will go to London in May to appear for six weeks in the Crystal Palace, and expects next season, in this country, to add Macbeth and Richard III. to her characters.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

There is no better cure for Rheumatism than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the bottle. It also cures Burns, Scalde, Frost Bites, Bruises, lameness, and all wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—At the banquet given by the West India Senators and Deputies to the Minister for the Colonies warm congratu. lations were passed on the decision of the Government in favor of the construction of the Central Cuban Railway. The Minister declared that he would present the Cuban Budget, the Tariff reforms and the plans for the consolidation of the debt when the Cortes meet in April.

LAME BACK.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia, Rhoumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Croup, sore throat, colds, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the flesh are quickly healed by Yellow Oil. 27.2

Mew Advertisements

Vegetable Balsamic

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable, the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, thosymptoms and the cure—viz: Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Influenza, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and overy species of oppression of the Clease and Lungs. In all cases where this Elizir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable, if properly attended to.—
Consumption artis commencement, is but a
slight irritation of the membrane which
coverathelungs; then an inflammation, when
the cought a more observable, but rather drythen becomes local fever and the pulsamore
frequent, the checks fushed and obils more
common. This Elixirm curing the abovecomplaints, operates so as to remove all morbid
irritations and inflammation from the
lungs to the surface, and finally expelthem
from the system. It inciditates expectoration.
IT HEALS THE IN SECONTED CUREAUTE IT HEALS THE ULCERATED BURFACES

and relieves the cough and makes the breathing casy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opinte and astringent articles, which are else drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient, whereas this medicine never dries or such the cough, but, by removing the carist, generally destroys the hectic before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is correct the patient is well. Send address for pamphlatgiving ful directions for cure of palmonary diseases. Price 25cts., and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere. HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Props. MONTREAL, P. Q.

Fire-Proof

GOLDIE & MCCULLOCH,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

VAULTS.

Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL, No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET,

ALFRED BENN

Manager. Burglar-proof work. A lew second-hand Safes now in stock.

MARRIAGE HONOBABLE IN ALL Marriage among those who are not Chris-tians is a natural and lawful union. It is a state ordained by Almighty God as the pro-per condition of the human race, though not absolutely obligatory upon each and every individual. It is plain that God intended man and woman to live under a strong bond of union, associated together in all the interests, cares, and duties of life, separated into distinct families, nurturing and educating their own children. This idea and the existence of the family go together, and upon the existence of the family depends the existence of all society. That marriage in itself, apart from the Christian sanction, is a sacred union, in that it is a positive ordinance of God, and gives rise to numerous obligations which are binding upon the conscience, and for which an account is to be rendered, is evident from

instances of marriage commanded by God, sanctioned and blessed by Him. And among the Jews, who held the true divine tradition, we find the single state regarded as disgraceful, and sterility in the marriage life not only looked upon as a re-proach, but also considered as a mark of the displeasure of God. Parents were always held in honor, and considered themselves blessed according to the number of their children. "Blessed is the man," says the Psalmist, "who hath his desire filled with them; he shall not be confounded when he shall speak to his enemies in the gate." The blessings of a numerous and healthy offspring depend upon the sacred character and inviolability of marriage. So we see that where marriage is lightly esteemed, among those who practice the infamous and unnatural system of divorce, children are regarded as disagreeable impediments to their disunion; and where a large family is not thought to be an honor or blessing from God, there you will find marriage degraded to a civil contract at will, and its most solemn obligations violated in the grossest manner.

A meek-faced, plausible young man copied out of the directory the names and addresses of all the pastors in Hannibal, Mo., and began a round of calls at their houses, with a story that he was a theological student in distress. He was careful to belong to the same denomination as the particular minister he was at the time visiting, and his talk was exceedingly deceptive. He went to three parsonages on the first day, getting a meal and some money at each. In the evening, however, one of his helpers overheard him telling his lie to a fourth clergyman and had him arrested.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will selieve the poor little sufferer immediately... depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents ∫G26

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.
"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA!

has no equal for relieving pain, both interral and external. It cures Pain in the Sile, Back or Bowels, Fore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful," "Brown's Household Panaces," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reand of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as i really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

SCIENCE IN FI PROGRESS.

Thonsands cured Cotarr. oronchitis, Asthma and Lung disc es by Dr. M. Sou-vielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices :--

(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th, 1880.)

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

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

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Eackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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All above sold by druggists. Hop Eitters Mig. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont. Grand and the second second second

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF PHOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2,003. Philomene Scott, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Cater, of the same place, hotel-keeper, Plaintiff, against the said James Cater, Defendant. The said Flaintiff duly authorized a cater en justice, has inslituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, the said Defendant, which action has been returned into said Court on the 11th February, instant.

T. & W. A. BATES,

T. & W. A. BATES, Attornies for Plaintiff. Montreal, 13th February, 1882.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU OF MINNESOTA.

REVISED IMMIGRATION CIRCULAR.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 2108. Superior Court. Dame Marie Edesse Pepin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Francis Xavier Labelle alias Francis Labelle, carpenter, of the same place, has instituted against her husband an action for separation as to properly.

Montreal, 18th February, 1882.

TAILLON & NANTEL.

27 D Atty's for Plaintiff.

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invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit. No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. him and test his instruments free of charge. Butcher, Manager,: authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

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PROVINCE OF LUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1679.

Dame Felonise Goyet dit Relisie, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine You, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

Property. Montreal, 3rd January. 1882 T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. 22 5 Plaintiff's Attorneys'. PICHELIEU RENAL Mineral WATER! NATURE'S REMEDY

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longed and of such inexhaustible depth, that was the finest we ever they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commerd them in the highest terms, but consider them the best planos in the world."—Her Majesty's Italian Opera Company.

initable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after artistienves our shores, the last kindly adleu from the dock of the parting sleamer is invariably wafted to Weber."

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary sympaextraordinary sympa-thetic richness of the Weber Piano which makes his instruments the special favorite of every great musician."

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Read proof below.

From COL. L. T. FORTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880.

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L. T. FOSTER. From COL. L. 'r. FORTER.

L. T. FOSTER.

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WILTON, Minn., Jan. II, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL& CO., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Prestou & Ludduth, Druggiste, of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweenied very had. I used your remedy as given in your book without rowelling, and I must say, to your credit, that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself, but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty five dollars for it.

Yours, truly,
GEO MATHEWS.
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is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements,
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

(CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.) SCOTCH NEWS.

On Saturday afternoon, in M'Gregor's Hotel, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, editor of the Herald, was presented with his portrait, which had been subscribed for by a large number of his irlends The presentation was made by the Lord Provost; and among those present were Mr. Geo. Anderson, M.P ; Sir James Watson, and other well-know citizens. Mr. Joseph Henderson was the artist.

The question of Disestablishment was dis enssed at great length on Tuesday at a special meeting of the Glasgow Free Presbyrery. Dr Adam moved the transmission of an overture calling on the General Assembly to represent to the State the duty of effecting an early settlement of the question. Mr Gault moved the transmission of an overture praying the Assembly to adopt such measures as might secure a national establishment of religion based upon the Holy Scriptures and titted to promote the highest interests of the realm. Dr Bruce proposed a third overture urging the Assembly to have regard chiefly to unity, peace, and the spiritual wellbeing of the people-looking on Disestablishment as a means to an end, and laboring for that end chiefly if not exclusively by spiritual means On the Presbytery dividing on the second and third overtures, Dr Bruce's was carried by 15 to 14 votes. For Dr Adams motion there were 72 votes against 17 for Dr. Brace's. Mr Gault entered his dissent for himself and those who might adhere to him.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE NORTH.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Kirkwall on Monday, the eighth anniversary of his marriage. The weather was splendid, and although little time had been available for decorations, the town presented an animated appearance with flags, Venetian masts, and triumphal arches, many of these having been raised and decorated by the loyal inhabitants between twelve o'clock on Sunday night and daylight on Monday morning. On landing at the pier the Prince was received by Provost Reid, General Burroughs, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour. Sheriff Mellis, and the Magistrates and members of Kirkwall Town Council, the immense crowds who lined the streets, piers, and shipping, cheering vociferously. The Volunteers fermed a guard of honor, the band playing God Save the Queen." His Royal Highness having been conducted to a carriage in waiting, the party proceeded at a walking pace to the Cathedral in the centre of the town, the bells of which rang out a merry peal. The ceremony of conferring the freedom of the burgh was conducted in the County Buildings. On approaching this place, which is in the immediate neighborhood of the Earl's and Bishop's palaces, and one of the few places in Orkney where there are trees, it was observable that the decorators had made good use of the small time at their disposal, a handsome triumphal arch being erected at the entrance, and Venetian masts placed along the road at each side, while flags, banners, and shields gave a cheering look to the otherwise wintry prospect. On His Royal Highmess walking up the avenue leading to the County Buildings he was accorded perhaps the most pleasing reception of the daynamely, the joyous and free cheers of about a thousand children, ranged on each side of the way. Long before hour the Sheriff Courtroom was crowded by the principal inhabitants of the town and country, who had been assembled to witness the ceremony. The Council, along with the Procurator-Fiscal, preceded His Royal Highness, and took their seats at the table usually occupied by the bar. On the platform were the same gentlemen wno received him on landing. Provost Reid, in the course of his speech in presenting the freedom of the burgh, said that it was with extreme pleasure that the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of Kirkwall embraced the opportunity so kindly offered them of respectfully tendering on behalf of their constituents and themselves a cordial and enthusiastic welcome to His Royal Highness on again visiting this very ancient royal burgh, and the most northerly in Her Majesty's dominions. The only regret was that the shortness of the notice had not permitted a more befitting public expression of the profound attachment towards the Boyal Family that pervaded the inhabitants of the islands. (Cheers) His Royal Highness in long voyaging through the world had met with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, but nowhere could there be a community more loyal and devoted to her throne and person that the people of Orkney, tained to her happiness. (Cheers.) In their universally beloved and lamented sire and their children. There were some among them who took a pardonable pride in tracing his Royal lineage even to their own shores to one of their own most renowned sea kings incentive to further research to mention that satisfaction that all the sovereigns in Europe, with one solitary exception—that of the

connected with the same notable progenitor. The burgess ticket having been read and presented in a casket of wood of Orkney growth.

Sultan of Turkey-were more or less directly

The Duke of Edinburgh, in reply, said he thanked the Council for honoring him with the freedom of the burgh. He had a pleasant rememerance of his visit to Orkney 18 years ago, and was happy to renew his acquaintance with Kirkwall. As to Provost Beid's suggestion that a Naval Reserve station he established at Kirkwall, His Royal Highness said that, although he could not state anything definite, he would be glad to give the matter his best attention. In conclusion, he thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their hearty reception. (Loud cheers.)

His Royal Highness left Stromness at halfpast three o'clook, and after a pleasant drive of two hours returned to Kirkwall, where he embarked on board the Lively, which shortly afterwards proceeded to Shetland. Kirkwall was gally illuminated in the evening.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Feb. 21.—At St. Patrick's Church. at high Mass, yesterday, the Rev. Father Loweksmp, C.S.S.R., made a feeling allusion to the terrible disaster of the "Bahama," and without mentioning names, as there was yet some uncertainty, he recommended the souls of the deceased Quebecers to the prayers of the congregation, he called upon all present to kneel down and recits a pater and aveto that end with him. He also gave out at

evening service when he bespoke a full attendance. Accordingly at Vespers there was a large congregation, when Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.B., ascended the pulpit and read the letter in question. The decrees thus published are only those which solely affect the laity, those affecting the clergy being promulgated in another manner. The points were divided under four headings-education, the duties of parents, dangers to faith, temperance and colonization. Each was supplemented by remarks from the reverend gentlemen, particularly the second, when he invelghed forcibly against promiscuous dancing assemblies by young people, and also the forbidden dances commonly known as round or fast dances, no matter in what order of society they are indulged in. The Archbishop declares as having full force of law from the time of their promulgation. The letter was also read in all the churches of the Archdiocese, and in chapter in the religious communities.

A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia. FROM ABRAH MEAD, of Littleton, Mass.

"I have for several years suffered severely with Dyspepsia, accompanied by weakness and nervous irritability, which made life a burden to me. Nothing but the simplest nutriment could remain 'n the stomach without pain, sourness and windy evacuations, uncomfortable feelings in the head, bad taste in the mouth, catarrhal symptoms, inactivity of the liver and bowels, piles, generai debility and a nervous state of extreme susceptibility, made up a diseased condition rebellious to ordinary medical treatment. By advice of an eminent physician of Boston, I commenced taking PERUVIAN SYBUP; at once I began to experience benefit. After taking three bottles all these bad feelings have left, my health is restored, and I enjoy life as well as ever. Most cheerfully do I recommend PERUVIAN SYRUP." Sold by dealers generally.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.

[From Harper's Magazine.] During the civil war there was, rightly or wrongly, a lamentable prejudice entertained againt brevet rank and brigadier generals. Lincoln's estimate of the comparative value of the mules and brigadiers gobbled up by a confederate raider—the army mule was affectionately known as a "brevet horse"—is known to most readers; but there is another story, scarcely less complimentary, and much less familiar. According to the anonymous libeller, during an active engagement, a colonel, while bravely leading on his men, received a terrible blow on the head from the fragment of a shell, which completely exposed the brain. He was carried to the rear, and entrusted to the care of a surgeon, who at once resolved upon heroic treatment, and removed the brain bodily to repair the lacetations. While he was absorbed in this delicate operation an aide-de-camp, unconscious of the severity of the officer's wound, rode up with a message that Col. Blank was wanted immediately at headquarters. Mechanically like the brainless pigeon in the interesting surgical experiment, the gallant officer clam bered into the saddle and rode away; and when the surgeon, having completed the rearrangement of the wounded organ, returned to place it in position, he was astonished to find the patient missing. At that moment his attention was attracted by the sound of galloping hoofs, and looking round, his surprise was intensified on beholding the colonel riding to the front as gayly as if nothing had happened. "Hi, colonel i ho, colonel i" shouted the

surgeon, pursuing him. "Stop. You're forgetting about your brains !" " Never mind about them," roared the hero, clapping spurs to his horse. "I don't want them-I've just been breveted brigadler

general."

Campaign is over, and those who were up in arms against each other in the political tussle now join hands and march to the druggists for a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. See advt.

GLADSTONE'S SHARE OF THE WORLD'S BICHES.

Mr. Gladstone, having a large family to provide for, none of whom have married money, prudently sold the lease of his beautitul house in Carlton House terrace, some years ago, and removed to Harley street, where his rent would be half of that of the \$1.15; do split baimorals, 75c to \$1.00; do house he left. Before leaving Carlton terrace he sold his ceramic collection. He now lives in London in the official residence or who rejoiced more sincerely in all that per- of the First Lord of the Treasury. It is an old-fashioned mansion of the infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. very poorest dwellings would be found some ordinary eighteenth century London cherished portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and of His Royal Highness's greatly rehabilitated and improved for Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone received from his father a fortune of \$500,000. The old Baronet gave his younger sons most of their portion in his lifetime. He died very rich. Much of his success he owed more than a years ago, and it might prove an to this country. At the instance of Sir Samuel Scott & Co. he came here on very one of their most accomplished native gener- | important commercial business for them, logists succeeded in proving to his own entire and formed connections which were subsequently of great value to himself in his | 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, com-Liverpool business, in which his second son, Robertson, succeeded him. Mrs. Gladstone had some fortune, but her money—and a good deal of her husband's-was sunk in disastrous mining investments, entered into with her late brother, Sir Stephen Glynne. At his death Mrs. Gladstone, as his eldest sister, succeeded to the Hawarden Castle estates, which are put down in the Parliamentary return at £18,000 a year, but probably owing to various charges upon them, expense of management, and bad years have not brouget in a net income of more than a third of that sum. Mr. Gladstone's three brothers, of whom but one Bir Thomas, survives, were all very affluent. One of the daughters of his brother, Captain Gladstone, married the Earl of Belmore, and another is wife of the Dean of Durham. Mr. Robertson Gladstone alone of the brothers shared the Premier's political views.

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and tound so effective for the speedy and permanennt cure of Consump. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and tiop. all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable

Nor a HALF-WHY CURE, but a positive, to \$7.75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs or an internal medicine. No lotion or onguent can compare with it either in efficacy or purity. As it is sometimes imitated by that each wrapper bears the facsimile signs-Northrop & Lyman blown in the bottles. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Northop & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1882. Money was lent on stocks at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady at 109 109} across the counter to customers. To-morrow being Ash Wednesday and

Washington's birthday the local Btock Exchange will be closed. On the Stock Exchange this morning Bank of Montreal fell 3 to 2043 bld; Ontario 1 to 611, and Gas 1 to 1674 bid. Merchants ad-

were steady as at the close yesterday. Morning Stock sales to-day-25 Montreal, 2051; 32 do, 2051; 25 do, 205; 75 do, 2043; 20 Molsons, 1273; 150 Commerce, 1421; 4 Merchants 1283; 80 do, 129; 50 Richelieu, 534; 25 Gas, 169; 135 do 1684; 25 do, 168; 125 do, 1672; 25 City Passenger, 1341; 25 Intercoloniol Coal, 40; 75 do, 41; 2 Mon-

vanced 1 to 129 bid. Other leading stocks

real Cotton, 165. In the afternoon Bank of Montreal stock was 1; Merchants 1, and Gas 1 per cent 25c; higher than at noon. Other stocks were firm Buff. and unchanged.

Afternoon Sales-50 Montreal 2043: 101 do 205; 10 Toronto 169; 50 Merchants 129; 25 do 1291; 25 do 1291; 30 do 1291; 50 Gas 1671; 100 do 1671; 125 do 1671; 25 Cosl 41; 23 Richelieu 531; 42 do 532; \$2,000 Canada Cotton 104; \$1,500 do 103.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

During the week a fair volume of business has been transacted for the season of the year, but trade cannot be yet said to be very brisk in any department. Travellers are beginning to arrive in the city from their early spring trips, and confirm the opinion calculated by the orders they forwarded, that they met with great success. Prices are without noticeable fluctuation, and payments continue on the whole satisfactory.

DRY GOODS -The wholesale trade has been fairly active during the week, but a stop was put to the spell of activity which the retail men enjoyed for the past three or four weeks by the break in the weather. Dealers from Manitoba, the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa district are beginning to appear on the market here, and with an increase in the number of these gentlemen an impetus to the wholesale trade may be expected. It is said that the four month notes falling due on the 4th instant, were not so readily met as last year, there being a large number of renewals sought for from Western Cutario.

Boors and Shoes, -The general position of the trade is unchanged although there is Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 325; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress. \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1.50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's peobled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 750;

GROCERIES. - Granulated sugar is again easier while spices exhibit a firmer tendency The market for valencia raisins continues firm and brisk. We quote: Teas-Japan, common, 22c to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 29c to 37c; fine o choice, 44c to 58c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 23c to 31c; thirds, 30c to 35c fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c mon to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 330 to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.-Granulated, 9gc to 97c; Yellow refined, 71c to 81c; Barbadoes, 710 to 8c: Ouba, 7 to to 8 to. Syrups and Molasses - Bright, 620 to 730; medium, 55c to 600; fair, Molasses-Barbadoes 52c 51c to 54c. to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Bingapore and Ceylon, 220 to 24c; Maracalbo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 17 c to 20c; Bio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices-Cassia, per lb, 12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cleves, 30c to 40c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 20c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jare, 15c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 950; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 91c to 101; currants, 61c to 7%c; layer raisins, \$2.95 to \$3; loose muscatel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers. \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 141c; filberts, 10c ISON AND HARDWARE. .- The local pig iron

o 10½c; figs, 10c to 15c market remains quiet and firm with a steadily increasing demand from the West for spring shipment. A fair business has been done in bar iron during the week, but the general hardware market has been dull. We quote

permanent relief, soon experienced, follows \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 colds, sore throat and chest, rheumatism, neu-ralgia, piles, sores and diseases of horses and cattle. Indexed by professional men of \$5.00 to \$25; do sheet, \$5.50 to \$6; do bar, cattle. Indexed by professional men of \$5.00 to \$5.75; do shot, \$6.75; Steel, cast, eminence; inexpensive and popular, it in per lb, 12c; do Spring, per 100 lbs; every case proves itself worthy of the general \$3.75; do Tire, \$3 25 to \$3 50; confidence reposed in it. The ingredients do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin which compose it are the purest and most ef- 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. fective medicinal clis; no alcohol im Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5.40 to 5.75; pairs its strength by causing evaporation, spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per and it can be used as an outward application 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:— Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months unprincipled dealers, purchasers should see note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.60 per keg; 8 d and ture of S. N. Thomas, and the firm name d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d. Hot Out, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- This trade is exceptionally quiet and prices remain firm. We quote bi-carb soda \$3.122 firm. We quote bi-carb soda \$3.122 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.70 bi-chromate of potash, 131c to 15c borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystais, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c to 109 for bankers' 60-day bills; 109 to to 34c; caustic soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.80 to \$1.95; copperss, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 510 to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.25; the past week, trading would have been on a morphia, \$2.60 to \$2.90; castor oil, 10c to much larger scale if sellers had made slight 101; shelisc, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.60 to concessions. Sales at the Corporation Market \$4.75.

Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

lest occurred in black leathers, several large shipments of buffs and splits having been made to England during the week. We quote: — Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 250 to 27c; ordinary, 24c to 25c; No 2, B A, 23c No 2, ordinary, 22c to 221c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23c; No 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28e; small, 21c to 25c; calfakins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 140 to 160; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

Fuss.—There have been but few offerings of raw fure during the week, and the only demand of any consequence is for beaver. We quote :- Muskrat, 10c to 12c; beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 00 to 2 50 bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 to 1 25; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00 marten, 100 to \$1.26; mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$8 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 400 to 50c; skunk. 50c to 75c.

Woot. -There has been a moderate business in foreign wools during the week, but domestic descriptions have been dull. The Messrs. Craig, of Toronto, reported pur-An activity is expected soon, however, all round. We iquote:-Greasy Cape, 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c, and unassorted, 25c to 30c.

Figs. .- There has been a good demand during the week, and such a run has there been on some kinds of fish that the supply is already exhausted before the demand has been supplied. Notably is this the case in the supply of dry cod. Choice dry cod is also scarce, while the supply of North Sucre salmon is quite run out. We quote:— Chute, of Compton, sold 4 out of a cardload Labrador herrings at \$6 50; North at 3c to 41c, live weight; Roberts & Wilder, Shore Salmon, \$21 50, \$20 00 and \$19 50, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia salmon, an increase in the number of shipments, \$16.75; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 Thos Bonner, of Toronto, sold 37 at \$37 to Stores in England and Scotland have lately which are now beginning to be per brl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-brls, \$3.25; \$53 each, and B J Hopper, city trader, sold a become insolvent should be a warning to made pretty freely. We quote:— dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5; green do, \$5.50 to \$5.75 load at 4c to 440. Julien Martineau, city people in Canada not to risk their money in for No. 1, \$4 25 to \$4 50 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Hides .- There has been a decline in prices during the week, owing to a depreciation in the quality of the supply, which has, however, decreased with an increase in the demand. We quote: -\$6, \$7and \$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf-skins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1 to 1.20. Parsonany.-- We quote car lots at 18c to

184c here; broken lots at 194c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to 22c. Oils .- We quote Newfoundland cod oil,

54c to 57c; Steam refined seal, 57c to 59c; boiled. SALT.-We quote 65c to 67c for elevens,

and 67c to 69c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET-FEB. 21. To-day being Shrove Tuesday and geneally observed in this neighborhood, the st tendance of farmers was below the average. Oats sold at 90c to 95c per bag, and there were fair offerings at about those figures. In consequence of large importations of Irish and Scotch potatoes at New York prices here are easier at \$1 to \$1.10 per bag, the demand from the States baving temporarily ceased. Apples sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per brl and 300 bris were sent to Europe on consignment since our last. Farmers brought in no beef or mutton carcagnes on account of the near approach of Lent. At the fish market a larger business was done than for many days,

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; buckwheat flour, \$2 60; catmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 10.

GRAIN—Oats, per bag, 90c; peas, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.20; beans, \$1.85 to \$2.40; buckwheat, per bushel, 75c to 80c; corn. \$1 per bush.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, \$1 05 to \$1 10; carrots, per bushel, 50c; oulons, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$3; per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per bri, \$2.25 to \$2.50; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50; celery, per doz, \$1 to \$1.50; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 500; marrows, 10c each; beets, per bushel, 50c; Brussels sprouts, \$1 20 per dozen; parsnips, 60c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel.

FRUIT.-Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$5. Montreal Fameuse, \$3 to \$3 50; American pears, \$8 to \$9; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$7 50; cranberries, 50c per gal, \$12 per bbl; Valen. cia oranges, \$6 to 7 per case; Jamaica, \$8 to \$9 per bbl; Malaga lemons, \$5.50 per box.

Damay Producs.—Poor to choice print butter, per 1b, 25c to 35c; tub butter, per 1b, 18c to 23c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 35c;

packed, 190 to 22c. Pourray-Fowls, per pair, 400 to 750; ducks per pair, 75c to 90c; chickens, per lb., 11c; turkeys, per lb, 12c to 13c; geese, 10c.

MEATS-Beef, per lb, trimmed, 120 to 13c

1b, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil for coughs, to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$300; Russia Sheet fish, per lb, 1210 to 15c; tommy cods, 25c per peck.

Game -Black ducks, \$1 25 per pair; partridges, 50c to 60c per brace; snowbirds, 25c per doz; pigeons, 250 to 300 per pair; bares, 25c to 30c do; snipe and plover, \$4 per doz.

The following is a 2.30 p.m. despatch from Liverpool:—Breadstuffs dull except corn which is firmer. White wheat, 10s to 10s 5d; club, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; corn, 5s 114d. Weather dull.

The telegraph wires being interrupted our usual despatches from Chicago were delayed. In New York at 12.25 p.m. wheat was irregular and spring entirely nominal. Chicago wheat was quoted at \$1.23 to \$1.26; Milwankee at \$1.33 to 1.35 and No. 2 red at \$1.34 cash. Corn was quiet at 672c to 69c. Here there were no sales of flour to day and quotations were steady at the lower prices

previously quoted. Canada red winter wheat stood at \$1.41 to \$1.43. Butter is dull at 18c to 24c, and cheese at 121c to 13c. Dressed hogs meet with slow demand at \$8.65 to \$9 per 100 lbs.

Beceipts here to-day-Oats, 800 bushs; flour, 2,665 bris; ashes, 11; butter, 23 pkgs; dressed hogs, 135; leather, 233 rolls; spirits, 202 casks.

Beerbohm's English advices :- Cargoes wheat and corn, floating, on passage and for shipment, inactive. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet but steady; corn firm.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-FRB. 18. Although a fair business was done during much larger scale if sellers had made slight included 1 bay horse, 6 years old, \$155; 1 bay LEATHER.—The moderate demand for sole mare, 7 years, \$150; 1 bay horse, 8 years, leathers continues, and a movement has at \$112; 2 bay mares, 7 and 8 years, \$175; 1 bay horse, 7 years, \$125; 1 bay horse, \$75; 1 brown mare, 8 years, \$112.50; 1 brown mare, 8 years, \$120; 1 brown horse, 5 years, \$130; 2 bay horses, 5 years, \$235. These horses weighed from 1,050 to 1,400 lbs. each.

The following Americans were operating here:—Babcock & Hay, Catskill, N Y; Hopper & Fleming, Oneonta, NY; OF White-head, Bidderford, Me; NF Benson, New Bedford, Mass; J B Geer, Pottstown, Penn; Chas O Byan, Feasterville, Penn; W I Hicke, Worcester, Mass; W Guy, Athol, Mass; Chas S Ryan, Stonington, Conn; S G Bean, Law-rence, Mass; W Vokes, Reading, Mass. Exports for the week-Feb 11th, 8 horses \$737; 21 do \$2,219.50; 15 do \$1,935. Feb 13th, 7 do \$682 50; 8 do \$784.50; 2 do \$150;

3 do \$352.50; 17 do \$1,831; 20 do \$1,909. Feb 14th, 12 do \$1,502 50; 16 do \$1,948.50; 32 do \$3,471; 20 do \$1,958. Feb 15th, 14 do \$1,480.50; 19 do \$1,632 50; 22 do \$2,406. Feb 16th, 20 do \$2,010. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .- FEB. 20

The receipts of cattle to-day were ample for all present requirements. Prices ranged from 41c to 5c for choice beeves, while the medium and poor grades sold at 230 to 41c. chases to-day of 17 shipping cattle at 5c and Saturday they bought 66 cattle at 4%c to 50. This firm will ship 155 cattle and 580 sheep from Halifax by SS. "Ontario." Over 150 good cattle were at the yards at Point St. Charles, a portion being held by Messrs. Acer & Kennedy and intended for export by SS. "Columbia," which leaves Halifax the first week of March. Hugh Kelly, Toronto, sold 21 export cattle out of 38 at 5c per lb. Eaptiste Roy sold 4 cattle out of a lot of 40 to city butchers at 4c to 4½c; C Chute, of Compton, sold 4 out of a careload of the Townships, sold S at \$30 to \$50 each M Benoit, city trader, sold 6 at \$60 each trader; Robt Cochrane, of Guelph, and A. enterprises that are started for the sole pur-Elifot, of Kingston, made several sales within | pose of providing well paid situations. These our range of quotations given above. Calves sold at \$3, \$9, \$12 and \$14 each. No sheep Market were 270 head.

FASHION NOTES.

Rich chenille fringer, mixed with tinted beads of every description, are in the height of favor for dress trimmings.

Some of the latest gloves of Danish kid are decorated with tiny butterflies made linseed oil, 72c to 74c raw, and 75c to 77c of gold or silver tinsel and chemille in raised

> The screw earring of solltaire diamonds and the hoop earring made of pearls or fillgree work in fine gold, are the only boucles d'oreille just now in vogue.

A favorite costume of high ceremony this winter for the stately dowagers is a black velvet court trained princesse dress, over a petticost of white satin, trimmed with white lace, or pearl and cyretal fringes.

Chestnut blossoms, laburnum, snowdrops, and delicate tern leaves "all sprinkled with dew," made of fine cut crystals, are the corsage and coiffure bouquets par excellence with rich evening toilets.

A new invention as a preventive of neuralgia or rheumatism is a pine-wool vest, which fits the body closely. In addition to their being made of this fabric, whose healing properties are well known, they are lined with chamois leather, which is perforated, so as not to check or retard the natural action of

Coiffures are extremely simple, and are worn quite low in the neck in colis or plaits, while the brow is covered with waves or high rings of hair. A semi-wreath of flowers is worn upon the left side of the head, while the coreage bouquet is placed low upon the left side of the bodice, inclining toward the shoulder.

Chenille fringes, flowers and foliage are exceedingly tashionable. Some very beautiful branches of hawthorne, golden rod, ger-anium blessoms, marguerites, golden-hearted pansies, and roses in exquisite shadings of color, mingled with gold or silver tinsel, are worn upon reception or opera bonnets of white or tinted plush.

MARRIED.

KELLY-HARTY.—At Lacolle, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. L. G. Plamonton, James H. Kelly, Esq., of Plattsburg, N. Y., to Annie L., daughter of William Harty, Esq., of Lacolle, After a sumptuous dejcuner the happy coupe left for their wedding tour, accompanied by the best wishes of their numerous friends.

Montreal papers please copy.

Acw Advertisements.

and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable great length the regulations for the great length the regulations for the approaching season of Lent, enforcing them by warm exhortations. He then said that owing to the time which had already been ecoupied, the reading of the pastoral letter of His Grace the Archbishop, formally promulgating the decree of the sixth Provincial Council af Queboc, held about four years since, and which had only been recently approved at Rome, would be deferred till the BILL WILL BE PRE-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE MADONNA OF ST. SIXTUS.
CRUCIFIXION.

THE MADONNA OF ST. SIXTUS.
CRUCIFIXION.
VIRGIN AND CHILD.
INFANT SAVIOUR WITH BLESSED
VIRGIN AND ST. JOSEPH.
THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
THE COHONATION OF THE BLESSED
VIRGIN,
OUR LORD CARRYING THE CROSS,
FATHER BURKE,
MAP OF IRELAND.

A Large Discount to Agents.

ALMANACS FOR 1882. Catholic Directory, Almanac Catholic Family Almanac.... 25c Irish American Almanac.... 25c Haverty's Irish American Almanae..... 25c

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Church Ornaments and Religious Goods, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

O-OPERATIVE!

The fact that nearly all the Co-operative Co-operative stores are so handicapped that it is sheer nonsence to talk about them makwere offered, but \$4 to \$6 each would have any money. In England none but third-rate been paid. The receipts of cattle at Viger hands will work in them, because respectable store keepers will not employ salesmen that have once gone over to the Co-operative system. Employees of said Co-operative stores are treated and looked upon by tradesmen in about the same way as doctors speak of and treat quacks.

> It may be remarked that our prices are altogether lower than the price list published by Co-operative stores. The theory of selling groceries at and below cost and making up the loss by getting long prices for dry goods cannot be carried out. S. CARSLEY.

We can siford to sell at the prices Cooperative stores pay for their goods and still get a fair profit. The best manufacturers will not serve them.

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Clearing sale of Ostrich Feathers to make room for the new Spring stock. Every Black Ostrich Feather reduced in

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All kinds of FANCY FEATHERS

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PROVINGE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT O/2,
MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2.00Fhilomene Scott, of the City and District of
Montreal, wife of James Cater, of the same place,
hotel-keeper, Plaintiff, against the said James!
Cater, Defendant. The said Plaintiff duly
authorized a cater en justice, has instituted and
action for separation as to property against here
husband, the said Defendant, which action has
been returned into said Court on the lith.
February, instant.

been returned into Bank February, instant.

J. & W. A. BATES, Attornies for Plaintiff. Montreal, 18th February, 1882,